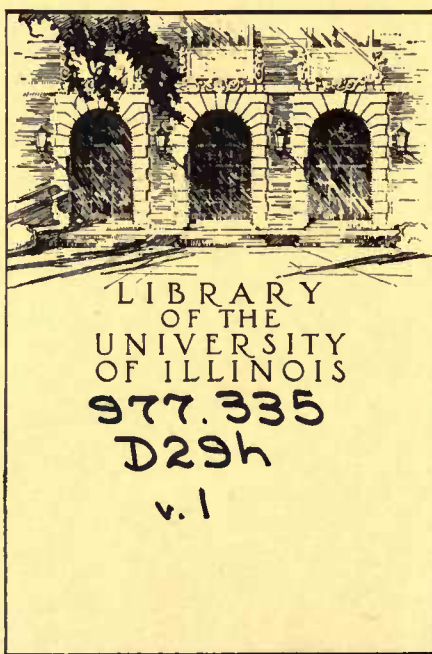
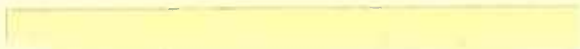


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HISTORY

of

WHITESIDE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

From Its Earliest Settlement to 1908

By ^{White}WILLIAM W. DAVIS, M. A. 1836

ILLUSTRATED

With Biographical Sketches of some Prominent Citizens of the County

VOL. I

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FOREWORD

This is not a directory of names, a gazetteer of places, a census report of tables, but a simple narrative of Whiteside county as it was, and as it appears to the observer today.

The work lays no claim to completeness or infallibility; and if there are errors in names, dates, places, or events, the author asks the charity of the critic, who, doubtless, could not do any better.

Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind.

Whiteside is a wide field to traverse in a short time.

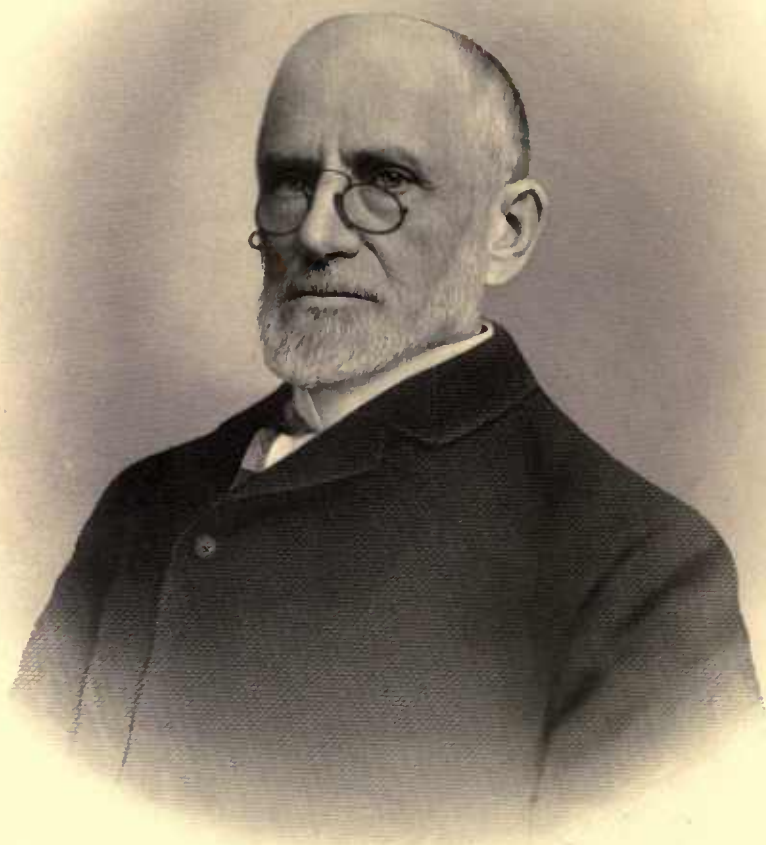
To the editors of the Daily Gazette and of the Daily Standard of Sterling upon whose columns he has freely drawn and to the editors of the excellent weeklies throughout the county who so generously extended the courtesies of their sanctums, and to the good people in town and country who so kindly gave all desired information, the author returns a thousand thanks, acknowledges obligations that can never be forgotten.

The play is done; the curtain drops,
Slow falling to the prompter's bell;
A moment yet the actor stops,
And looks around, to say farewell!

Sterling, Illinois, June 1, 1908.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, M. A.

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W. W. Davis,

HISTORY OF WHITESIDE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

INDIAN HISTORY IN AN OIL PORTRAIT.

Lo, the poor Indian whose untutored mind,
Sees God in clouds or hears him in the wind.—*Pope.*

In a discourse delivered in Providence, Dr. Swain said when a traveler would speak of his experience in foreign lands, he must begin with the sea. So in a narrative of our western country, it is customary to begin with the Mound Builders. Their artificial hillocks are found all over the Mississippi valley, in our own county, at Fulton, Como, Sterling, and their origin has given rise to much speculation. A theme for the poet. Bryant in his "Prairies" gives wings to his fancy as he saw them in an early visit to his brothers in Princeton:

A race, that long has passed away,
Built them; a disciplined and populous race
Heaped with long toil, the earth, while yet the Greek
Was hewing the Pentelicus to forms
Of symmetry, and rearing on its rock
The glittering Parthenon.

But we must give up our fantastic theories. Robin Hood and William Tell are myths. One pretty childish legend after another disappears. An article in the Handbook of American Indians, issued by the Smithsonian Institution, 1907, sums up the researches of the ethnological authorities in a few sentences. "The articles found in the mounds, and the character of the various monuments indicate a stage of culture much the same as that of the more advanced tribes found inhabiting this region at the advent of the whites. Moreover, European articles found in the mounds, and the statements by early chroniclers, as those of the De Soto's expedition, prove beyond question that some of these structures were erected by the Indians in post-Columbian times."

AN HISTORIC OCCASION.

Every place has its memorable event: Boston its tea party, Paris the destruction of the Bastile, Philadelphia the Declaration of Independence, Chicago its great fire, and in our own county, last but not least, the presenta-

tion, October 24, 1877, of a portrait of the Indian Prophet, by Hon. E. B. Washburne, to the people of Whiteside. It was painted by Healy from sketches made by Catlin. Washburne was then in the fullness of his fame. After his long and honorable service in Congress, he was appointed by President Grant as minister to France, and while in Paris during the Franco-Prussian War, 1871, he sheltered under the Stars and Stripes at the American embassy hundreds of defenseless foreigners from the wrath of the Commune. Never did the old flag exercise a nobler humanity. It was a city of refuge. The German emperor and people were profuse in their thanks. Who was George Catlin? A Pennsylvania artist who went to the far West in 1832, spending eight years among the Indians, and painting nearly five hundred portraits of the chiefs and prominent members of various tribes. Healy was a Boston artist who spent most of his time in Paris, with occasional visits to America. In his six hundred portraits is nearly every celebrated man of his day from Louis Philippe to Gen. Sherman. His Webster's Reply to Hayne hangs in Faneuil Hall, Boston. It seems Washburne found Catlin at Brussels, and secured the Indian original for Healy's brush.

The presentation took place at the Morrison fair grounds. After an introduction by Capt. John Whallon, supervisor from Lyndon, Mr. Washburne arose amid generous applause. After acknowledging his pleasure in meeting his former constituents, he entered upon a careful discussion of the men and events concerned in the Black Hawk war. Prophetstown was in the center of hostile operations. The Indian name of the Prophet was Wa-bo-kies-sheik. He was a son of the chief of the Sac and Fox tribes, but two of his wives were Winnebagoes. A splendid specimen of his race, tall, intelligent, clear-headed, he always exercised great influence over his people. He was the lieutenant and right arm of Black Hawk, and followed him to the bitter end.

THE NAME OF WHITESIDE.

Further in his address, Mr. Washburne alludes to the origin of our county name. There was a Kentucky family of Whiteside, well known as Indian fighters, and the son of John, Samuel Whiteside, was appointed by Gov. Reynolds commander of all the Illinois troops in 1832 in the expedition against Black Hawk. "My judgment is that the county was named after Gen. Samuel Whiteside, as he resided in the Galena country, was known to the people, identified with their interests, and a leading figure in the Black Hawk war." As he closed his speech, he pulled the flag covering the picture, and as the portrait of the Prophet was displayed to the audience, the air was rent with cheers.

PROF. C. C. BUELL'S ACCEPTANCE.

In replying to Mr. Washburne's closing remark, "Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors, citizens of Whiteside county, and ladies and gentlemen, I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the Prophet," Prof. Buell, of Montmorency arose: "Honored sir, it is made my pleasing duty on behalf of the county board, and of the people of Whiteside county, to accept this gift." Mr. Buell then complimented Mr. Washburne on the efficiency of his public

life at home and on his distinction abroad, and concluded: "Accept, sir, the thanks of this people for this significant and valuable gift. As a work of art, as a memento of Catlin, the painter and traveler, and of the distinguished artist, Healy, as the portrait of the great Winnebago chief, whose tribe once occupied this region, and whose principal village was but a few miles from the spot where we stand, it will deserve to be carefully preserved by the people of this county. Whatever, sir, may be your future home, whatever responsibilities you may be called to bear, we tender to you assurances of the continued sympathy and confidence of the people of Whiteside county."

At the conclusion of Mr. Buell's address, a banquet in Floral Hall was followed by toasts and responses: Paris in 1870, E. B. Washburne; Our Country, Wm. H. Allen, of Erie; Prophetstown, the Home of the Prophet, by P. B. Reynolds of Prophetstown; Our Sister State of Iowa, by Hon. Waldo M. Potter of Clinton Herald; Common Schools, by Prof. M. R. Kelly of Morrison. A private banquet in the evening at the Revere House concluded a day of precious reminiscence for all who were so happy as to participate in the festivities.

BLACK HAWK AND KEOKUK.

Black it stood as Night,
Fierce as ten Furies, terrible as Hell,
And shook a dreadful dart.—*Paradise Lost.*

Among the Indian warriors, there are some names almost as celebrated as Hannibal, Caesar, and Alexander. Osceola of the Seminoles, Red Jacket of the Senecas, Pontiac of the Ottawas, Tecumseh of the Shawnees, are familiar to every reader. They figure as prominently in the first half of the last century as Jackson, Scott, or Harrison.

As Black Hawk and Keokuk were conspicuous leaders in the Black Hawk War, they deserve special consideration. They were types of opposite policies. Johnson drew a parallel between Pope and Dryden, and we may contrast in a general way our two Indian chieftains. Keokuk was conciliatory, Black Hawk was defiant. Keokuk sought the friendship of the whites, Black Hawk aimed to provoke their hostility. Keokuk knew that Indian supremacy was hopeless and gracefully accepted the situation, Black Hawk saw the danger, but like an infuriated beast madly rushed to destruction. Keokuk was a considerate prophet, Black Hawk a desperate devotee.

Keokuk was a member of the Fox clan, and born on Rock river about 1780. His mother was said to have been half French, and this may account for his vivacity. He was a natural orator, and he soon arose to a controlling influence in his tribe. He was stout, graceful, commanding in appearance, fond of athletic sports, and so fond of display that on occasions of tribal ceremony he always appeared on horseback whether his companions were mounted or not. So persuasive in argument that he often carried the vote of the tribe when every member before his speech had determined on the contrary. But when the war finally burst forth against his protest, he withdrew from the scene of operations.

After the war Keokuk again comes to the front. In the city of Washington in debate with the Sioux before the government officials, he established the chain of the Sauk and Foxes to the territory comprised in the present state of Iowa. His town during the Black Hawk war was on the rapids near the mouth of Des Moines river. Here is the city of Keokuk, named in his honor. The treaty of 1832 gave him a reservation of forty miles square on Iowa river to which he removed. In 1845 he moved to Kansas, and three years later was poisoned by a member of the Black Hawk band.

Keokuk's life-long rival, Black Hawk, was also born on Rock river, at its mouth, in 1767. A warrior from his youth, at seventeen he attacked an Osage camp, and returned with the scalp of a victim. In 1812 he fought for the British. He seemed to cherish a hereditary dislike to the Americans, and to the last resisted their occupation of the country. No wonder. It is a charming valley, like ancient Canaan to the Israelites, flowing with milk and honey. His last speech contained these pathetic words: "Rock river is a beautiful country. I like my towns and my corn fields, and the home of my people. I fought for it. It is now yours."

Various complications led to the Black Hawk war. By the treaty of 1804 at St. Louis, the Sauk and Foxes agreed to surrender all their lands east of the Mississippi, for the payment of one thousand dollars a year. This was repudiated by Black Hawk, who affirmed that the chiefs were drunk when they signed the treaty. Meantime after the war of 1812, settlers began to pour into the old Sauk and Fox territory, and troubles soon arose. In 1823 Keokuk and his followers, bowing to the inevitable, moved into Iowa, but Black Hawk remained. By the spring of 1831 so much friction had occurred that Gov. Reynolds of Illinois called out the militia, and on June 30, Black Hawk signed a treaty to abstain from further hostility and leave the country.

This was simply to gain time, for during the following winter he sent emissaries to excite various tribes to a general insurrection against the whites. When Gen. Atkinson, April 1, 1832, received orders to demand from the Sauk and Foxes the members who had massacred some Menominee, he found that Black Hawk at the head of a band of two thousand, five hundred of them, warriors, had crossed the Mississippi into Illinois. The militia were called out and the settlers warned. The conflict was on. Black Hawk passed up Rock river, undisciplined militia in pursuit, and Stillman's brigade met with a disastrous defeat. On June 24 he was repulsed in an attack on Apple river fort, and the following day he defeated Major Dement's battalion with heavy loss to himself.

But the end was near. On July 21, while trying to cross to the west side of Wisconsin river, he was overtaken by volunteers under Gen. Henry, and defeated with a loss of sixty-eight killed and more wounded. Retreating with the remainder of his force to the mouth of Bad Ax river, and about to cross the Mississippi, the steamer Warrior shelled his camp. The following day, August 3, the pursuing troops under Atkinson appeared, and after a desperate struggle, killed or drove into the river one hundred and fifty of the band, and captured forty. Those who reached the other side were cut

off by the Sioux. Black Hawk escaped, but was followed and captured by some Winnebago. Thus closed the chapter of the only race tragedy on our borders.

As Black Hawk's courageous operations had excited general attention throughout the United States, he was taken with some of his warriors on a tour in the east, visiting the principal cities with the two-fold object of gratifying popular curiosity, and also impressing the savage mind with the power of the nation. In 1837 he accompanied Keokuk on a second trip. He died in 1838 near Lowaville. His obsequies were spectacular. His body was dressed in a uniform presented by Jackson, accompanied by a sword from the hero, a cane given by Henry Clay, and medals from Jackson, Adams, and Boston. But one night everything was stolen, and the bones made into a skeleton found their way to the Burlington Historical Society, where they were destroyed in 1855 with the burning of the building.

In connection with the Black Hawk War, it is interesting to recall the names of several men who were summoned to our valley, and who afterwards won undying fame. Jefferson Davis was a graduate of West Point in 1828, and a staff officer in the infantry. Lincoln volunteered in a Sangamon county company, and remained in the service until mustered out by Lieut. Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War subsequently, was colonel of the first infantry, and with Atkinson's army moved up the Rock river valley after Black Hawk. Gen. Winfield Scott with troops from the east had established his headquarters at Rock Island.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE AND COUNTY.

By the rivers gently flowing,
Illinois, Illinois,
O'er thy prairies verdant growing,
Illinois, Illinois,
Comes an echo on the breeze,
Rustling thro' the leafy trees,
And its mellow tones are these,
Illinois, Illinois.

Our readers, young and old, who are not familiar with the early history of Illinois will be surprised to learn that its boundaries were not always the same. As we know, the Mississippi valley was claimed by the French through the right of discovery by La Salle and the Jesuit explorers, and then by the decisive defeat of Montcalm by Wolfe at Quebec in 1759, passed into possession of the English. This was the condition at the opening of the Revolution in 1775. The Indians were induced by the British to take up the tomahawk against the American settlers, and were continually on the war-path.

George Rogers Clark, a frontiersman from Virginia, saw the situation and determined to relieve it. He laid his scheme before the governor and

council of Virginia, who approved it, and gave him authority to raise troops. He drilled his men at Louisville, and on June 24, 1778, he set sail, passed safely over the rapids, landed at deserted Fort Massac on the Ohio river, started across the country, and after a six days' march, surprised Kaskaskia, then the center of operations, and took quiet possession. The other French villages surrendered. Thus, as is said, the Illinois country was captured without the firing of a gun or the loss of a man.

Clark was a hero, gave his best years to this frontier warfare against savage foes, and his sacrifices should be gratefully remembered. Another Daniel Boone. His last days, sad to relate, were spent in poverty in a hut near Louisville until his sister took him to her home. A little headstone, marked, G. R. C., is all that marks the grave of a soldier who secured for his country the rich domain north of the Ohio. When Virginia sent a sword to the old man, he exclaimed, "When Virginia needed a sword, I gave her one. Now she sends me a toy when I want bread." He thrust the sword into the ground, and broke it with his crutch. His brother, William, became world-famous as the military director of Lewis and Clark's expedition appointed by Jefferson in 1804 to explore the Rocky mountain region.

As the conquest of the country was made by Clark with Virginia troops, that state felt the responsibility of taking care of the settlers, and a bill for that purpose was passed by the assembly in December, 1778, and signed by Governor Patrick Henry. It was a long document, affirming in substance that as several British posts in the country adjacent to the Mississippi river have been reduced by a successful expedition carried on by the Virginia militia, Be it enacted by the General Assembly that all citizens of this commonwealth who are already settled or shall hereafter settle on the western side of Ohio aforesaid, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois county.

By the way, this governor whose name was affixed to the act, was no other than the immortal Patrick Henry, the fiery orator of times preceding the Revolutionary war, and whose speeches were so long the favorite declamations of ambitious schoolboys. We all remember that stirring passage: "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, and George III"—here cries of treason, treason! from timid loyalists, but the orator kept his head, "and George III may profit by their example."

Persons who would like to learn more of the proceedings in these times may find much valuable information in volume two of Illinois Historical Collections, edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord, of University of Illinois, who has examined the Cahokia Records from 1778 to 1790.

In 1779, Capt. John Todd was appointed commandant of the new county of Illinois, and organized a government, but it soon went to pieces, and in 1784 Virginia surrendered her claim to the United States. In 1787 Congress passed what is known as the

NORTHWEST ORDINANCE.

This provided for a territorial form of government for the whole country north and west of the Ohio, but provided, also, that it should ultimately be

formed into states on an equal footing with the original thirteen. The western, southern, and eastern boundaries of Illinois were as they now are, but it was left optional with Congress either to give the state a northward extension to the Canadian frontier, or to form another state north of a line drawn through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan.

Under this Northwest Ordinance, government was set up by Governor St. Clair at Marietta, Ohio, named by the way after the unfortunate Marie Antionette, but not until 1790 was the Illinois country organized as St. Clair county, modestly named after himself. The county seat was at Cahokia. In 1800 the Northwest Territory was divided into two districts. In one was Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, with parts of Michigan and Minnesota, all forming the new Indiana territory under Governor William Henry Harrison. Vincennes, Indiana, another old town, was the capital. But one county was found to be too much for Illinois, and in 1795, Randolph county was formed from the southern portion of St. Clair, with Kaskaskia as its capital.

In 1809 another change. By act of Congress, Feb. 3, Indiana Territory was divided, and the western portion became the Territory of Illinois. Ninian Edwards, who had been chief justice of court of appeals in Kentucky, was appointed governor by President Madison.

LAWS OF THE EARLY TERRITORY.

Some of the penalties were pretty hard on various offenders. As Prof. Alvord remarks, this early code in operation from 1809 to 1811 has all the earmarks of cruelty characteristic of England and her colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Stocks, the pillory, and the whipping post were set up in every county.

Thus, for obstructing the authority of a magistrate, the offender shall be fined not more than \$300, and receive not to exceed thirty-nine lashes. For larceny, the convicted party, besides restoring double the value of the thing stolen, is required to pay a fine of the same amount, or be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes. These whippings were dreadful. Dr. Samuel Willard in his *Personal Reminiscences* witnessed one of these savage performances on the public square of Carrollton as late as 1832. He describes it in detail. Near the courthouse was set a strong post, ten feet high, with a cross at the top. The man to be punished for the theft of a horse, was stripped naked to the hips, his hands tied, and the rope carried to the cross piece, and drawn as tight as could be without taking his feet from the ground. Then the sheriff took the rawhide. What was that? A strip of soft wet cowskin twisted and dried, hard and rough but flexible, three quarters of a yard long. The sheriff began by laying strokes on the culprit's back near the neck, and going down the side. After fifteen strokes were counted aloud, someone gave the poor wretch a tumbler of whisky. Then the other side of the back received the same treatment. Every stroke drew a blood-red blister. The man's shirt was replaced, and he was led back to jail.

Gambling was strictly opposed by the Virginia code. Here is one clause: Any person, who shall suffer any of the games played at tables

commonly called A. B. C. or E. O. or faro bank, or any other gaming table or bank of like kind, to be played in his or her house, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered in any court of record by any person who will sue for the same.

Dueling was a capital offense. No mercy for the man with a hair trigger. The murder of Hamilton by Burr in 1804 seems to have set the seal of national condemnation on the barbarous practice. So there was this act in the Virginia code: That any person who shall hereafter wilfully and maliciously, fight a duel or single combat with any engine, instrument, or weapon, and in so doing shall kill his antagonist, or inflict such injuries that the person shall die thereof within three months thereafter, such offender, his aiders, abettors, and counsellors being thereof duly convicted, shall be guilty of murder, and suffer death by being hanged by the neck, any law or usage of this territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

ILLINOIS A STATE.

After nine years as a distinct territory, the next and last political change came with the act of Congress, April 15, 1818, "to enable the people of Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such states into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

This act provided for the election of thirty-three delegates to a convention to be held at Kaskaskia on the first Monday of the following August. All white male persons over twenty-one, and who had resided in the territory six months prior to election, could vote. There were fifteen counties in the territory. Two delegates were apportioned to each of the counties of Bond, Monroe, Randolph, Jackson, Johnson, Pope, White, Edwards, Crawford, Union, Washington, and Franklin, while Madison, St. Clair and Gallatin had each three representatives. In the bill for statehood as passed was an amendment, apparently trifling, but of critical and lasting value to the prosperity of Illinois.

By the Ordinance of 1787, there were to be not less than three, nor more than five states in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. Congress reserved the power, if deemed expedient, to form one or two states in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan. That line, as Ford says in his history, was generally supposed to be the north boundary of Illinois. Nathaniel Pope, our delegate in Congress, seeing that Chicago was north of that line, and would be excluded by it from the state, and that the contemplated Illinois and Michigan canal to connect the lakes with the Mississippi, would be partly without the state, came to the conclusion that it was competent for Congress to extend the boundaries of the new state as far north as they pleased. This amendment was to extend the northern boundary of the new state to the parallel of forty-two degrees thirty minutes north latitude. Few persons realize what we owe to Pope's amendment. It simply secured for Illinois instead of Wisconsin, fourteen of our splendid northern counties, including the city of Chicago. A small empire. Everlasting honor to

Nathaniel Pope, whose far-seeing sagacity gave forever to Illinois one of the richest jewels in her crown.

Shadrach Bond was elected first governor, and began his term of four years in October, 1818. He was a native of Maryland, a farmer and early settler, and what is remarkable, suggests Ford, in his first message made a recommendation in favor of the Illinois and Michigan canal. Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, were elected the first senators. The first legislature provided for the removal of the seat of government from Kaskaskia, the seat of power for one hundred and fifty years, to Vandalia, a spot selected by the commissioners. The state archives, a small wagon load, were accordingly removed by Sidney Breese, then clerk to the secretary of state, for twenty-five dollars.

But other towns were after the capital, Jacksonville, Peoria, Alton, and there was a strenuous canvass. The question was settled, however, Feb. 28, 1837, when the two houses met in joint session, and on the fourth ballot, Springfield was chosen, receiving seventy-three votes, a majority over all competitors. The old capital building at Vandalia was several times remodeled, and is still standing, its small cupola visible through the trees to the traveler on the Illinois Central. The corner stone of the new building at Springfield was laid July 4, 1837, and the brilliant E. D. Baker, afterwards senator from Oregon, who fell in the civil war, was orator of the occasion.

During the early years of statehood, Illinois was the frontier state of the Northwest, Iowa not being organized until 1846, and Wisconsin not until 1848. In 1818 the northern part of the state was almost wholly unoccupied by white settlers, and even in the southern half the settlements were separated by long stretches of wilderness. In 1818 the whole population was about forty-five thousand. Some of these were descendants of the old French settlers, and lived in the style of peasants in old France hundreds of years ago. We quote a paragraph from Ford to show the simple manners of these primitive communities.

The farmer raised his own provisions, tea and coffee being rarely used except on special occasions. The farmer's sheep furnished wool for winter clothing, and he raised cotton and flax for summer attire. His wife and daughters spun and made it into garments. The fur of the raccoon made a cap. The skins of deer or cattle tanned or dressed by himself, made shoes or moccasins. A log cabin without glass, nails or hinges, was considered a comfortable home. Every farmer made his own plows and harness, as well as furniture for the house in the shape of chairs, tables and bedsteads. Carts were made without tires, used without tar, and creaked with a vengeance.

During the thirty years from 1820 to 1850 the progress was remarkable. The building of the Erie canal in New York, the improvement of navigation on the lakes and rivers, the removal of the Indians, gave an impetus to emigration. Instead of the easy plodders from Kentucky and the border states, came a stream of resolute men and women from Pennsylvania, New York, and New England. From 55,000 in 1820, Illinois increased to a population of 850,000 in 1850. Chicago was beginning its marvelous devel-

opment. From a fort and village in 1833, in 1850 it had a population of 30,000, and in 1853 had increased to 60,000.

ORGANIZATION OF WHITESIDE.

For many of the facts given under this head we are indebted to the careful researches of Charles Bent and Robert L. Wilson. Previous to 1825 the whole northern part of the state extending for a considerable distance south of Peoria, was included in the county of Tazewell, but on Jan. 13, 1825, an act was passed setting off Peoria county, which extended south of the city of Peoria, then known as Fort Clark, and north to the northern boundary of the state. This territory included a large number of the present counties of northwestern Illinois, among them Whiteside. On Feb. 17, 1827, Jo Daviess county was formed, and included within its boundaries the territory constituting the present county of Whiteside, where it remained until Jan. 16, 1836, with the exception of that portion of the territory embraced in the present townships of Portland and Prophetstown, which had been set off to Henry county by the act organizing that county in 1836. That part of the act of Jan. 16, 1836, fixing the present boundaries of Whiteside is as follows:

Section 6. All that tract of country within the following boundary, commencing at the southeast corner of township numbered nineteen, north of seven, range east of the fourth principal meridian; thence west with the said township line to Rock river; thence down along the middle of Rock river to the middle of the Meredosia with the line of Rock Island county to the Mississippi river; thence along the main channel of the Mississippi river to the point where the north line of township twenty-two intersects the same; thence east with said last mentioned township line to the southeast corner of township twenty-three; thence south with the line between ranges seven and eight to the point of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called Whiteside.

Sec. 16. The county of Whiteside shall continue to form a part of the county of Jo Daviess until it shall be organized according to this act, and be attached to said county in all general elections, until otherwise provided by law, and that after the organization of Ogle county, the county of Whiteside shall be attached to said county of Ogle for all judicial and county purposes, until it shall be organized.

So much in a general way for the ingenious, geographical and political arrangements devised by the early Solons for the welfare of the county. Next came the subdivisions.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

An election was held in 1849 in the different precincts for the purpose of allowing the electors to vote for or against township organization. There was a vote in favor, but on account of some illegality, another election was held on Nov. 4, 1851, which resulted in a majority for the measure of 232 in a total vote of 543. L. D. Crandall, L. H. Woodworth, and William Pollock were appointed commissioners to divide the county into townships, and to fix names and boundaries, under the township organization law adopted

at the election of Nov. 4, 1851. On Feb. 24, 1852, the commissioners reported the following townships: Fulton, Ustick, Clyde, Genesee, Jordan, Sterling, Montmorency, Coloma, Hahnaman, Hume, Como, Hopkins, Tampico, Volney, Prophetstown, Portland, Erie, Fenton, Lyndon, Mt. Pleasant, Union Grove, Garden Plain, Albany, Newton. These made twenty-four, but as Como was merged in Hopkins, and Volney in Prophetstown, the number became as at present, twenty-two.

The first town meeting under the township organization law was held on the first Tuesday of April, 1852 in Albany, Coloma, Clyde, Erie, Fenton, Fulton, Garden Plain, Genesee, Hopkins, Jordan, Lyndon, Newton, Mt. Pleasant, Prophetstown, Portland, Sterling, Union Grove, Ustick. Elections were not held in Montmorency, Hahnaman, Hume, and Tampico, as they were not fully organized. The first annual meeting of the Board was held at Sterling, Sept. 13, 1852, and W. S. Barnes was elected chairman.

DIFFICULTIES OF EARLY TRAVEL.

Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
Stand dressed in living green,
So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
While Jordan rolled between.—*Watts.*

First catch your rabbit, was the standing advice in the cook books before directions were given for cooking the quadruped. So the men of the east considering removal to Illinois had before them the serious proposition of getting there. Around them were their native hills, a thousand miles to the west the virgin prairies, but lying between a region of difficult travel like unexplored Ethiopia in the ancient geographies.

Two general routes were open to the eastern emigrant: From New England by the Erie canal and lakes to Chicago; from Pennsylvania by canal and the rivers. The points inland had, of course, to be reached by wagon. A few illustrations may give a good idea of the Jericho road our pioneers had to traverse.

In the spring of 1831, John H. Bryant, brother of the poet, set out for Illinois from Cummington, Mass. At Albany he took a boat on the Erie canal, and reached Buffalo in seven days, a trip now made in almost as many hours. The lake at Buffalo being full of ice, he was obliged to hire a team to Dunkirk. Then by wagon to Warren on the Alleghany river in Pennsylvania. He found quarters with an English family who were making the voyage in a craft called an ark down the stream to Pittsburg. This occupied seven days. From this city by steamboat to St. Louis, and thence up the Illinois river to Naples. He was now within twenty-two miles of his destination, Jacksonville, and completed the journey on foot. The whole trip occupied five weeks, and cost \$60. Now you can make it in a Pullman car in thirty-six hours. The next year he and brother Cyrus rode to Princeton, in Bureau county, on horseback.

Samuel Willard in his *Reminiscences in Illinois from 1830 to 1850*, says his father went from Boston to Carrollton, Greene county, in March and

April, 1831, taking twenty-seven days to reach Bluffdale. He with wife and three sons, traveled by stage and steamer till they reached Pittsburg, and then by boat on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Illinois. A canoe up a "sloo" brought them to the end of water travel, with a walk of two miles to the house of a friend. Household goods went from Boston to New Orleans, and were brought north by boat, arriving months afterward.

The father and mother of Henry Holbrook traveled from Steuben county, New York, in 1838, in a buggy drawn by one horse, while the family and goods were conveyed by two. At Erie, Pa., a large box was shipped on a sailing vessel. After a tedious trip of five weeks, suffering severely from exposure, they arrived at Genesee Grove in December. Edward Richardson was in company, traveling the whole distance on foot. The vessel was wrecked, but a part of the goods were received a year later.

Col. Ebenezer Seely, one of Portland's strenuous pioneers, had his eventful experience in early transportation. With his own family, and those of John Reed and Henry Brewer, he floated down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers to Louisville, where he took a steamer for St. Louis, and thence to Rock Island, arriving June 4, 1835. After much effort he secured a team to take his family to Portland, and a ferry boat to bring his goods from Rock Island.

Sometimes the trip from the East was made on horseback by men who wished like Joshua to spy out the land, and make a leisurely survey of the conditions. In this way, it is said, the father of Hugh Wallace rode from Pennsylvania, and selected the land for Hugh, Elijah and Hamilton, who afterwards occupied it.

Nathaniel G. Reynolds, Prophetstown, came from Buffalo to Detroit by water, thence to Chicago by team. From Chicago to Rock river only an Indian trail, and for forty-four miles before reaching Prophetstown, not a house in sight. This was in 1835.

As there were no bridges across the smaller streams, it was often necessary to swim the horses. This was especially dangerous in time of high water, when even creeks became raging torrents. Peter Cartwright, the celebrated Methodist preacher, who had half of Illinois for his circuit, was often obliged in meeting his appointments, to swim the flood, and dry his clothes on the other side.

Another tremendous bugbear was the sloughs or in western dialect, "sloos." They were, in some respects, more troublesome than the streams. These could be forded or swam, if the current was not too swift. But the slough was sometimes an impassable barrier. If a team got stuck in the morass, nothing could be done unless more power could be secured. The mire was deep, tough, sticky. So teams traveled in company, and by doubling up, the wagons could be jerked through the swamp. These sloughs occurred in the hollows of the prairies, and travelers who rattle along today over our graveled roads have no idea of the profanity that rang from these treacherous bottoms.

James Talbot, who settled in Jordan in 1835, in coming to the west, sailed down a small stream in a flatboat to Pittsburg, where he took a steamer

down the Ohio and then up the Mississippi and Illinois river to Peoria. He remained there until his removal to Jordan, and made the overland trip in an ox-wagon drawn by three yoke of cattle. Ten to fifteen miles a day were the allowance for an ox-team. One mode of conveyance was a yoke of oxen at the wheel, and a horse in the lead driven by a whip. David Hazard, who came to Lyndon in 1837, brought his family and goods from Pennsylvania, nine hundred miles, in twenty-eight days, all the way by team.

Even as late as 1851, travel in Illinois was no luxury. With his father, the writer made the trip from Lancaster, Pa. By rail to Johnstown, and then one hundred miles by canal to Pittsburg. Down the Ohio, stopping at Cincinnati and Louisville, to St. Louis, up the Illinois to Naples, by rail to Springfield. On our return to the east, by boat up the Illinois to Peru, thence by stage to Dixon and Sterling, and after a short visit, continuing our journey by stage to Aurora, where we again struck rail for Chicago. These stages were simply two horse wagons with canvas covers and curtains, and hard seats that made you sore at the end of the ride.

Railroads were scarce in 1851. The Illinois Central was not made, and here and there only a local line. The T-rail was not in general use, and the road bed was not solid. Engineering was in its infancy. Dr. Willard gives a description of their construction. On the ties were laid long wooden beams or stringers, and fastened on top of these bars of wrought iron, an inch thick and three inches wide. These strap rails were spiked fast, the heads of the spikes even with the rails to avoid a jar to the wheels. When an end of a strap rail got loose, and stuck up, it was called a "snake-head." If it pierced the car floor, at it sometimes did, serious accidents resulted. Engineers carried hammers to nail down unruly snake-heads that threatened danger.

Another comfort very much missed by the early settlers was the absence of religious service. Many had come from the staid communities of the east where churches and Sunday schools were regular features from childhood.

But the sound of the church-going bell,
These valleys and rocks never heard.

They did the best in their power to supply the need. Sunday schools and services were held in homes, and after schoolhouses were erected, ministers were always welcome to preach. The late Barton Cartwright, of Oregon had a long circuit extending from Rockford to Rock Island, which he regularly traversed, and many of his appointments were in the country schoolhouses.

The ride of Sol Seely, son of old Col. Seely, was long a subject of thrilling narrative. After the election in 1836 when Van Buren became president, although only about twenty votes were cast in Portland township, it was necessary to send the returns to Galena, the headquarters, as Whiteside then formed part of Jo Daviess county. Sol was mounted on an Indian pony, given the precious document to deliver to John Dixon, at Dixon's Ferry, where the stage driver for Galena would take charge. Between Prophetstown and Dixon, only twenty-eight miles, but nothing but an Indian trail. On reaching a stream west of Dixon, swollen to the banks, although the weather was cold and the water icy, Sol dashed into the current, and swam the pony

across. Arriving at the Dixon house, his frozen clothes were dried, and himself put in proper trim by good Mother Dixon for his return next morning. Sol spent his later years in Sterling, where his living house was a popular resort. He was a firm believer in Spiritualism. Meeting him once soon after the Buffalo assassination, he remarked with the utmost gravity, "Well, I saw McKinley this morning."

HARDSHIPS IN EARLY DAYS.

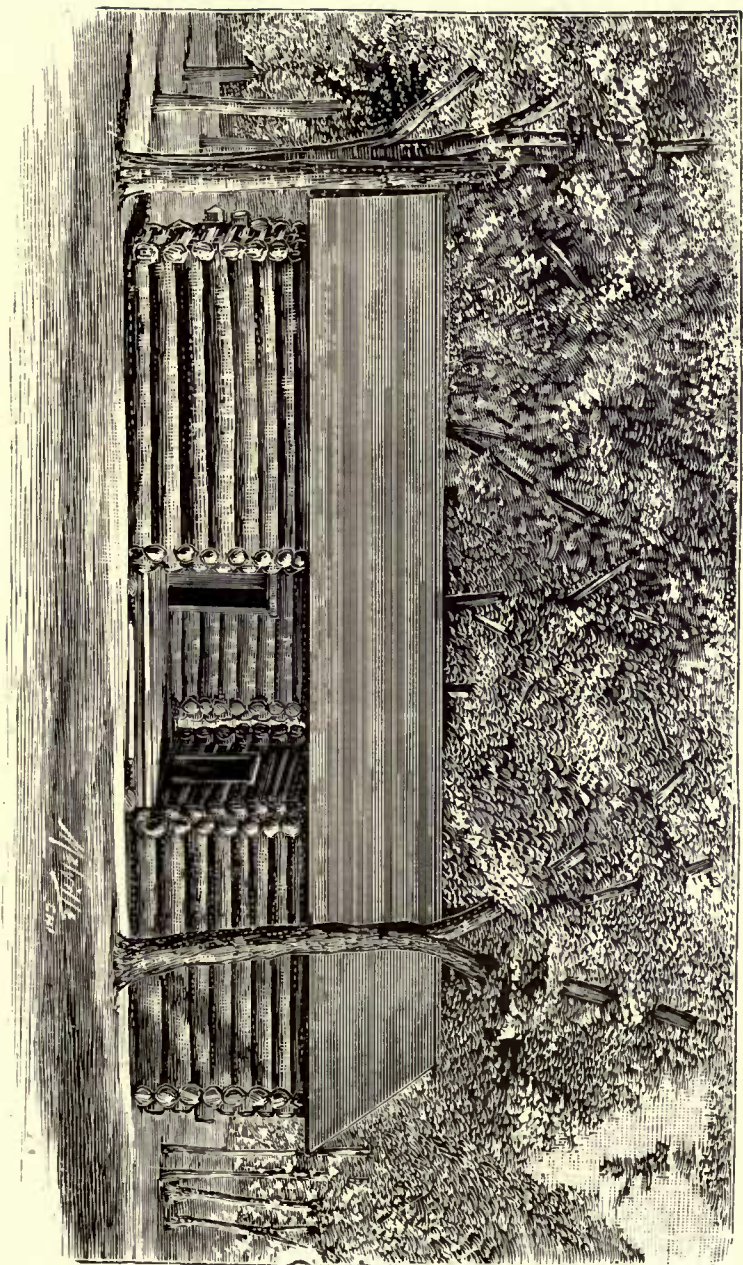
Shall we be carried to the skies,
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize,
And sailed thro' bloody seas?—*Isaac Watts.*

After arriving in the earthly Canaan, the end of the tedious journey, the next question was about a place to live. Sod houses as in Kansas were never attempted. Generally a neighbor offered room until a shelter could be thrown up, but otherwise all sorts of shifts were employed. For instance, Asa Crook, who came to Prophetstown in 1834, lived in his wagon for three weeks, and then made a lodge, covering it with hickory bark, in which he lived all summer.

But the primitive style of house was the genuine log cabin. William Dudley's first cabin in Lyndon was only twelve feet square, and yet was large enough for his family of four and a boarder. No drawing rooms or fancy apartments in those days. Puncheons hewn with a broad ax furnished the floors. The spaces between the logs were plastered if lime was to be had. The roofs were not water tight as the shingles were coarse and not jointed. Many amusing incidents of storms that beat through the flimsy canopy. D. F. Millikan's cabin in Lyndon was covered with bark, basins were set to catch the water at night, and umbrellas were held to protect the sleepers from drenching showers. Mrs. Mary Wallace, in Sterling relates the same unwilling baptism. Sometimes only an earthen floor in the cabin, and Mrs. Wallace, who was full of these incidents, tells of the baby rolling from the bed one night, and of the search in the darkness to find him. But these early cabins were roomy, elastic, and no sudden influx of company proved too great for their accommodation. As in the omnibus, always room for one more. Latch string always out.

For two years the writer enjoyed the shelter of a log cabin, and the memory is delightful. It was a novel transition from the boyhood comfort of a substantial two-story brick in old Lancaster. This was the fireside of Charles Diller and his good wife, Ann, in Jordan, near Wilson's mill. In the regular family there were father and mother, five children, a girl, two boarders, and myself. A shed for the stove answered for kitchen and dining room. Only one room in the cabin proper, which at night by a curtain swung on wire was turned into two chambers, and a low cot was drawn from beneath the high bed where it stood during the day.

But the low loft to which we climbed by a narrow stairs was the main accommodation for the boys and boarders. Three double beds were squeezed



Log Cabin erected by old settlers of Whiteside County, Illinois, in the fall of 1885 and dedicated September 2d, of that year. It is standing in the fair grounds at Morrison. The logs are the contribution of early settlers from various parts of the county and are of the woods indigenous to this section of the state. A description in detail is given in another part of this work.

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together. One window only, and the ventilation was not scientific, but we slept and survived. When it stormed winter or summer, your pillow bore testimony to rain or snow. And the table! If the old settlers had no rugs or lace curtains, they certainly reveled in the good things of the earth. Plenty of their own excellent ham or beef, fresh vegetables, the richest of cream, pies and puddings, banquets and appetites that kings could not command. This was in 1856, and the reign of venison was over. The deer had departed.

These old cabins have naturally disappeared before the changes of time and the ravages of the elements. But this Diller cabin remains. The late W. A. Sanborn, who bought the beautiful farm from the heirs, and established an extensive range for the rearing of blooded horses, had the little structure removed to one side, and it is now in fair preservation. In some cases within our knowledge, after modern dwellings were erected on another side, the old cabins were allowed to stand, and used for cribs, corn-cobs, or other purposes. The cabins of Major Wallace and Joel Harvey at Empire in Hopkins stood till they tumbled down.

"To what base uses do we come at last!"

On many county fair grounds the old cabin has become of late years a prominent ornament. It is either a real specimen removed from its early situation and set up, or an ingenious imitation constructed of modern logs. At any rate, the conception is happy. What a world of suggestion, of reminiscence, the primitive structure awakens! It is a pleasing landmark of social progress. We think of Lincoln and Garfield, of Daniel Webster's early surroundings. All honor to the log homestead!

What a bliss to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And to listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead!

While substantial food was plentiful in the form of meat, game, and vegetables, the fruit to which our fathers were accustomed in the east, was sorely missed. No peaches or apples until nurseries were started. Wild plums and crab-apples in the timber, and these were economized to the fullest extent in sauce and pies. Coffee and tea were for company, and wheat or rye did for common use. When mills were distant, wheat and corn had to be ground in hand mills. Buckwheat was prepared in this way for cakes. Tomatoes were at first considered an ornament, and formed no part of table luxury. One funny thing. Dandelions were missed, and someone sent to the east for seed.

One of the sorest wants was the grist mill. The settler had the wheat and corn, but it had to be ground. In 1835 grists were taken to Morgan county, one hundred and fifty miles south. Wilson's mill in Jordan, built in 1836, was the only mill in the county, and people for forty miles came with their grists. It was a log mill, but made good flour. For clothing, too, various expedients were employed. Hides of deer dried for coats, buckskin for

breeches, raccoon skin for caps, moccasins for shoes. Wild bees furnished honey, and skillful hunters could shoot enough game to lay in a supply of meat for winter.

Stoves were few and far between. Chicago was for awhile the nearest point for general supplies, and the trip from Whiteside consumed twelve days. Prices, however, were so low, and groceries so high, that a farmer had nothing left on his return, but his limited purchases. He could not haul more than fifty bushels of wheat, which at twenty-five or fifty cents would purchase only the barest household needs. Small stores in time gradually sprang up at Como, Sterling, and other towns to furnish staple articles. Ash hoppers and appliances for soap were soon found to be necessary, and the late Mrs. Mary Wallace of Sterling, to her old age took much satisfaction in making the family soap, both hard and soft.

It was a fortunate thing that the people were blessed with good health, for doctors were only to be found in the cities. The country was too thinly settled to afford profitable living to an established physician. Every family was supposed to have a medicine chest or shelf of common remedies, and in almost every community there was some experienced mother who in cases of ordinary disease could administer the proper remedy. Such a nurse was Mrs. Wallace or Mrs. Kilgour, who were often summoned to the bedside of suffering. For ague, quinine was the ready relief, and for various ailments, calomel or blue pill. Drug stores are a modern luxury.

When the cholera appeared in various portions of Illinois in 1851 or later, the importance of skilled medical treatment was keenly felt. Of course, the epidemic is difficult to overcome even today. Then people were helpless under the scourge, and soon succumbed to the attack. In Carrollton, central Illinois, according to Dr. Willard, stores were closed, dead buried in their bed clothes, and all fled who could get away. North of Sterling on the farm now owned by G. F. Shuler, several fatal cases occurred, and Dr. Hamilton Wallace, brother of Hugh, who was in attendance, was himself a victim.

FIRST MEETING OF OLD SETTLERS.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?

Perhaps Sterling never saw a more thoroughly social occasion than Feb. 22, 1858, when the early settlers had their first formal reunion. The affair had been duly announced, and the veterans came from all parts of the county. They came by cars, and they came by wagon. The delegation from Jordan, chiefly of the Coe family, arrived in a large sleigh, with canvas cover, camp kettles, and other paraphernalia of the emigrant, drawn by six large horses, geared with old Pennsylvania harness, with saddle and driver on the nigh wheel horse. The meeting was held in Wallace Hall, Nelson Mason as president, and Col. R. L. Wilson, secretary. There was great enthusiasm, and hilarity ruled the hour. The following old settlers, many

with wives and families, reported, giving the date of their location in the county:

Sterling: Hezekiah Brink, 1834; Nathan Hicks, L. D. Crandall, 1835; Edward Bush, Van J. Adams, Luther Bush, Nelson Mason, M. R. Adams, H. Bush, 1836; Hugh Wallace, W. M. Kilgour, Noah Merrill, George W. Woodburn, C. H. Crook, E. L. Worthington, H. Tuttle, Thos. Mathews, E. J. Kilgour, W. H. Whipple, 1837; C. C. Judd, Hiram Platt, R. C. Andrews, J. Pettigrew, J. W. Shannon, J. M. Whipple, Andrew Bush, C. M. Worthington, George H. Wells, L. J. Whipple, D. O. Coe, Wyatt Cantrell, M. M. Warner, L. B. Wetherbee, C. A. Wetherbee, E. C. Wetherbee, 1838; A. McMoore, Edwin Judd, M. C. Stull, Jesse Penrose, F. Sampson, J. A. Gilbert, 1839; R. L. Wilson, John Dippell, C. P. Emmons, 1840.

Jordan: 1835, James Talbott, O. Talbott, J. W. Talbott, S. M. Coe; 1836, M. M. Hubbard, F. W. Coe; 1837, J. W. Thompson, L. G. Schenck, D. F. Coe, H. A. Coe; 1838, M. L. Coe, J. F. Coe; 1839, L. S. Pennington, Jabez Gilbert.

Hopkins: 1837, W. F. Hopkins; 1838, Joel Harvey, S. C. Harvey, O. A. Fanning; 1839, N. A. Sturtevant, E. C. Whitmore, George Sturtevant, A. C. Merrill, W. S. Wilkinson, A. S. Sampson.

Coloma: 1839, Frank Cushing, John Enderton, L. H. Woodworth, Sugar Grove, 1838, M. S. Coe.

Union Grove: 1836, Henry Boyer, W. F. Boyer; 1837, J. C. Young, D. B. Young, J. P. Garlick; 1838, A. N. Young.

Mt. Pleasant: 1835, William Knox; 1836, H. Heaton; 1837, G. Heaton; 1838, A. C. Jackson; 1839, C. P. Emery.

Lyndon: 1835, O. Woodruff; 1837, A. Hubbard, R. G. Clendenin; 1838, S. Hubbard; 1839, J. Ware, J. D. Coyne.

Prophetstown: 1834, J. W. Stakes; 1835, N. G. Reynolds, J. C. Southern; 1836, E. S. Gage; 1837, T. J. Walker, A. J. Warner, E. B. Clark, L. Walls; 1838, W. S. Reynolds, R. Crook, W. T. Minchen, A. S. Dickinson, E. H. Nichols, E. B. Warner, J. W. Beeman, H. C. Smith, G. C. Reynolds, S. Johnson; 1839, A. J. Tuller, O. W. Gage, J. W. Gage, W. E. Smith.

Hume: 1839, Charles Wright, H. Cleveland.

Portland: 1835, S. Fuller P. B. Besse; 1836, E. Seely, L. M. Seely, A. J. Seely, M. V. Seely, R. M. Besse; 1837, R. Woodside.

Albany: 1838, B. S. Quick; 1839, W. S. Barnes, W. A. Gilbert.

Clyde: 1838, S. Currie.

Erie: 1835, S. D. Carr.

Garden Plain: 1839, Jas. A. Sweet.

BANQUET AND TOASTS.

Col. Seely called the meeting to order, and after an hour of handshaking and reminiscence, a procession was formed and marched to the dining room of the Wallace House. The tables seated four hundred. Rev. E. Erskine of the Presbyterian church asked a blessing. After ample justice to a bountiful supper prepared by Mr. and Mrs. McCune, who for years managed that well known hostelry, the festive company repaired to the hall which was

brilliantly illuminated for the exercises. We shall condense the responses of the various speakers as they were reported at the time in the *Sterling Gazette*.

County of Whiteside: Col. E. Seely of Portland. He came in 1833. At the first county election in that year about thirty votes were cast. No roads but the trails of Indians, and here and there a log cabin. Much hardship, but the people were hospitable.

Union Grove: Henry Boyer. He made the claim where he now lives in 1836. The population then comprised two families, now over a thousand people.

Lyndon: R. G. Clendenin. This town was noted for the steady habits of the people and their love of education and good morals.

Garden Plain: James A. Sweet. There were five hundred people, four schools with an average attendance of forty scholars each.

Jordan: L. S. Pennington. In 1835 Simeon M. Coe built the first house. James Talbot was the next settler, who broke the first prairie in the township. Joseph M. Wilson began his flour mill in 1835, and completed it the next year. It was of logs. John Brookie opened the first store in 1837. There were six schools, and the population numbered about one thousand.

Portland: P. B. Besse. The first prairie was broken in August, 1834, and twelve votes were cast at the first election held at the house of Asa Crook. He acted as clerk. The town had more timber land than any other in the county. There were nine schools.

Prophetstown: Mr. Nichols. It was the site of an old Indian village, where the Chief, Prophet, had lived. The town was celebrated for the enterprise of its men and the beauty of the women.

Sterling: Nelson Mason. "I came to the place in 1836 with John Barnett and found John Chapman and Wright Murphy living in a cabin on the farm of Capt. Woodburn. Here I spent my first night on Rock river. At the head of the rapids I found three families, H. Brink, E. Worthington, and S. Gear. Brink was the man who built the first cabin, broke the first prairie and raised the first corn in the town of Sterling. Late that fall J. D. Barnett and myself opened the first store in the town. Dixon was the nearest postoffice. We applied for one in 1837, and it was granted. Barnett was appointed P. M., and I had the contract for carrying the mail. In May, 1837, we formed an association to protect individual claims on government lands. What changes since! Then a man with a family of five or six had to grind all his grain in a coffee mill, now our mills send 1,400 barrels of flour to market every week. Then we had neither churches, schools or ministers, now we have four churches, as many ministers and six schools. Then we had no newspaper nearer than Chicago or Peoria, now we have two journals, well conducted and supported. What will this town be when all her natural resources are developed?"

Coloma: Frank Cushing. The first settlement was made in 1836 by Isaac Merrill, A. R. Whitney and Atkins. Our sand banks furnish Sterling sand for her brick blocks, our quarries furnish stone, and our prairies supply the surrounding country with hay.

Hume: Charles Wright. After a few pleasing remarks on the excel-

lence of his town, he closed with this sentiment: "As Jacob of old loved Benjamin above all his sons, because he was the youngest, so may the town of Hume, being the youngest of nineteen sisters, stand highest in the estimation of old Father Whiteside."

Erie: S. D. Carr. He located at Erie in 1836. Then only one house, built and occupied by Orville Brooks. Peter Guile, David Hunt, and L. D. Crandall were among the first settlers. The town now has from three to five hundred people. Well timbered with coal beds near at hand.

Clyde: Samuel Currie. He was not the oldest settler, but thought Messrs. Wing and Baker had that honor. Four schools, well attended.

Mt. Pleasant: H. A. Johnson, Esq. He did not claim to be an old resident, but was included in the invitation because his wife, a daughter of Royal Jacobs, was of the number.

The First Settler of Whiteside: John W. Stakes. He wished to correct a wrong impression. A lady present, the wife of P. B. Besse, is the oldest settler now living in Whiteside. Her father settled here in May, 1834. The land was then a waste, inhabited only by roving Indians. The first provisions for his family he procured at Peoria, and packed the flour and groceries eighty miles on a horse, following an Indian trail. No store nearer than Galena, and Rock Island was an Indian trading post.

The Hardships of Early Settlers: Col. R. L. Wilson. "When we have fully made up our minds to emigrate, the work is almost done. All that remains is to wait for the wagon, and take a ride to our future home in the west. The wagon box serves for a house, being at once the parlor, the kitchen, the pantry. We finally arrive at our claims, and then comes the raising of log cabins, on which occasion every pioneer within twenty miles is in attendance. By and by a schoolhouse and a church are wanted, and if the husband is not able to assist, his wife calls a meeting of the ladies and the thing is done."

Hospitality of the Early Settlers: Marcus L. Coe. Nowhere does the stranger meet a more hearty welcome than with the old pioneer. Always welcome to his corn dodger or roast turkey. The latch string always out.

Teachings of a New Settlement: Col. Hugh Wallace. He came here fitted for the practice of law, equipped with ruffled shirts and law books. But he found the really valuable tools were plows and hoes, and these his old friend Gear was ready to supply his neighbors. His Chitty and Blackstone were not in demand. At the conclusion of his remarks, he presented to the audience, the pioneer baby of Chatham, now part of Sterling—Mrs. John A. Bross, of Chicago, eldest daughter of Nelson Mason. There was much applause, and in response to a call, Mr. Bross made a neat speech, closing with the suggestion that all sing

Should auld acquaintance be forgot.

Nelson Mason led the chorus of several hundred strong voices.

Pioneer Farmers of Whiteside: L. B. Wetherbee. "The pioneers of Whiteside left happy homes and pleasant firesides in other lands to make new farms and new homes, and we may hope to build up the cause of educa-

tion, virtue, temperance, piety. The calling of the farmer is the basis of society. Here it may not be amiss to glance over the county, and see what the farmers of Whiteside have been doing for the last 18 years. Within that time all the land of the county has been bought, and if we estimate the cost at five dollars per acre, it will amount to \$2,910,000; if we estimate the same amount for improvement, it will amount to \$5,820,000, which the farmers have paid out within the last 18 years. If then the farmer is the foundation of society, his energies should be directed in the most skilful manner. With such a soil as Whiteside possesses, we may soon expect to see farmers rising to fame and wealth in their department."

Pioneer Mechanics of Whiteside: A. McMoore. Permit me to speak of the improvements mechanics have set in motion. Wyatt Cantrell, an old settler, introduced the denion or slinker in plows. Jonathan Haines invented a harvester. John Ogle did much to make cabins comfortable.

The Boys of Our Pioneer Fathers: W. M. Kilgour, Esq. In March, 1837, I first saw the beautiful prairie where Sterling now stands. As children we have not had the advantages of the east—watches, liquors, colleges, cities. We got our education in the old log cabin schoolhouse. Biography shows that more men of sterling worth have sprung from such sources than from many of the colleges.

The Pioneer Pomologist of Whiteside: Dr. Pennington. There is something in the growth of trees and plants so enchanting that it must be admired. What would a country be without fruits? On emigrating to this state in 1836 I was struck with the healthy aspect of the trees, and the luxuriance of the fruits. My first fruit trees were planted on the farm in the fall of 1839. As far as I know, this was the first effort at raising cultivated fruit in Whiteside county. The man who planted the first fruit-bearing tree in this county may never be known, but may many blessings rest upon his head.

Whiteside county when her sons wore buckskin trousers and wolfskin caps: Joseph Ware, Esq. It is useless for me to speak to this audience of this land in its original beauty. You saw these prairies before they were marred by the plow.

"Gardens of the desert unshorn,
Fields boundless and beautiful."

Of these early settlers who wore the wild caps and hunting shirts, your recollections are as good as mine. Some of you may recall John B. Dodge of Mt. Pleasant, the strongest man in northern Illinois, who could kill a wolf with his naked hands. Of the future of our county it is useless to speak, but she has all the elements of prosperity, and must advance.

"We'll plow the prairies, as of old
Our fathers plowed the sea;
We'll make the west,
As they the east,
The homestead of the free."

After the sentiments, a vote of thanks was tendered Col. Wallace for the free use of his hall, and Mr. McCune for the excellence of the entertainment. It was resolved that the next meeting should be held in the same hall, on Feb. 22, 1859.

THE LATEST OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

When he is forsaken,
Withered and shaken,
What can an old man do but die?—*Hood.*

Sometimes it seems the only thing to do, follow Hood's suggestion, and depart, but our venerable citizens are attached to this climate, and have decided to stay until the good Lord calls them to their reward. So they have met year after year to shake hands over the past and bid one another God-speed for the time to come. From the *Sterling Gazette*, Aug. 23, 1907, we condense an account of the fifty-third annual picnic of the old settlers of Whiteside county held on Thursday in Holt's grove across the river from Lyndon:

"At 10:30' in the forenoon the old settlers' meeting was held and President L. E. Rice made a short address and told of his first days in the county. Mr. Rice stated he with his parents arrived at Lyndon in the year 1837. At that day big steamers were plowing their way up and down the river from St. Louis to Rockford. He also told of the early history of the Indians who had lived on Indian island a few miles below Lyndon at that time. The speaker stated that the red men had persisted in stealing from the white settlers until the whites had made up their minds to be rid of them and forever. A company of fifty settlers called on the Indian chief and requested them to leave the island at once.

"Oliver Talbott, another one of the old settlers, who arrived in Whiteside county in 1834, gave a short talk on his early recollections of pioneer days, saying that he with his parents had settled near Buffalo Grove and later settled near Sterling, where his father operated a mill. Mr. Talbott denied that wheat was hauled to Chicago at that time to market, stating that there was no wheat raised at that early date here.

"John Fenton, of Erie, who first gazed on the prairies of Whiteside county in 1835, stated that his relatives had driven across the state from Chicago to where they had come by lake boats from the east. From there they came to Fenton with two yoke of oxen and a big prairie schooner. The old pioneer stated that it was not the expectation of the people of early times to become rich and that they did not know how to accumulate riches, neither did they care to do so. Fenton township was named after the father of Mr. John Fenton.

"Robert McNeil of Rock Falls also gave a short talk. Mr. McNeil stated that he had arrived in Whiteside county in 1849, and had partaken of his first dinner on land in America in Lyndon. He was thirteen years old at that time and had come from Glasgow, Scotland, with his parents. He stated that Lyndon was considered the college town of the county at that

time. Como was the metropolis, and boasted of a mill, a store and a tavern. The father of the venerable John Scott of Como ran the 'John Scott' steamer up and down the river to St. Louis, carrying supplies for the early settlers. Van J. Adams, who lived near Sterling, was considered the most wealthy man in Sterling at that time. Galena was the money market center outside of Chicago.

"The following are some of the names of old pioneers who occupied seats or honor on the stage during the meeting: John Harpham, H. S. Warner, Hank Kamp of Prophetstown who has not missed a meeting, John Scott of Como, S. A. Maxwell, Smith Hurd, whose mother Polly Ann Sprague was the first school teacher in Whiteside, Mrs. Ann McKnight of Spring Hill, first white child born in the county, George Olmstead, W. W. Kempster, C. C. Johnson, Mrs. Patrick.

"At the afternoon session, S. A. Maxwell read the minutes of the last meeting and the roll call of the dead, which showed that over eighty of the old settlers had crossed the dark river since the picnic a year ago. The only living member of the old original fourteen settlers that first settled in Lyndon is Miss Mary Hamilton, now a resident of California, who is an aunt of Sheriff Charles Hamilton. After the reading of the minutes, the orator of the day, Hon. Frederick Landis, of Logansport, Ind., was introduced by the president, and amid a storm of applause stepped to the platform and delivered a very able and masterly address.

"At first there were some regrets on account of the inability of Congressman Frank O. Lowden to be present, as much interest had been centered on his coming, but as Mr. Landis proceeded in his speech this wore away. During his address he paid a beautiful tribute to our late Congressman Robert R. Hitt, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, William McKinley, and our present congressman, Frank O. Lowden.

"Following the address by Mr. Landis, the directors of the old settlers' organization met and re-elected the old office holders for another year, they being: L. E. Rice, president; F. M. Brewer, vice president; S. A. Maxwell, secretary; C. A. Hamilton, A. M. Pratt and George Potter, executive committee; L. Ewing, A. E. Parmenter and A. M. Pratt, committee on grounds. It was decided to hold the next picnic on the third Thursday in August in 1908.

"The Sixth Regiment band of Sterling rendered several concerts during the day, and received much praise for its fine playing.

"The ladies of the Lyndon Congregational and Methodist churches served bountiful dinners at the noon hour, which were liberally patronized by the visitors, and goodly sums were cleared for the church treasury."

It is sad to know that of the 117 persons whose names are recorded on the roll at Wallace Hall, Sterling, first old settlers' meeting, 1858, only three are left, Oliver Talbott, C. A. Wetherbee, M. M. Warner.

CONTEST FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave!
Wave, Lyndon, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry!

The poet wrote Munich, but no matter. Campbell is dead, and no difference to him. In a new settlement, the first important question is the county seat. As there are no manufactures or trade or travel to make a town grow, the courthouse, the seat of the records, will naturally attract the people. It is really the center of attraction. Here the lawyers gather, important cases are tried, the politicians meet to prepare for campaigns.

As you read the early history of the state or the lives of our pioneer lawyers and judges, you will notice that their wide circuits took them from town to town. A vast amount of forgotten eloquence was poured forth in those old courthouses. How Lincoln and Douglas, Baker and Swett, David Davis and Lyman Trumbull, rode on their ponies with their saddle-bags over the rude roads of the prairies. In 1858 most of the famous debates between Lincoln and Douglas for the senate were held at Freeport, Galesburg, and other county seats.

So the county seat question led to a contest in Whiteside. An act of the General Assembly, Feb. 21, 1839, Thomas Carlin, governor, provided that the legal voters of Whiteside should meet at their precincts, on the first Monday in May, 1839, and vote for a permanent point for the seat of justice. Elections were to be held every four weeks following until some place should receive a majority of votes cast. Under the act any individual could offer land whereon to erect the seat of justice, and after a deed was executed, the county commissioners were to erect the necessary buildings without delay.

Accordingly in pursuance of this act five elections were held without result, until at the sixth, September 23, 1839, Lyndon received a majority of the votes cast, and was declared the permanent seat of justice for Whiteside county. The county commissioners had really held their sessions in Lyndon since May 16, 1839. So Feb. 11, 1840, the people of Lyndon entered into a contract to erect a suitable building on lot fifty-one, block ten, for holding court and other public purposes, and this edifice as soon as completed was used until June, 1841, when the county seat was removed to Sterling.

Meantime Sterling was busy. The courthouse bee was buzzing in their bonnets. The town had offered in 1839 eighty acres of land around Broadway and the river and one thousand dollars, provided the public buildings for the county be placed on block fifty-eight, west of Broadway, then the center of the young town. In 1840 the town made a decided move towards securing the prize, by applying to the county commissioners for a re-canvass of the vote cast at the election of September 23, 1839. This was granted, and as a result of the re-canvass, it was declared that Sterling had 264 votes, Lyndon 253, Windsor 4.

On the strength of this, the county commissioners, April 8, 1841, caused the following order to be put on record:

Whereas, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly, Feb. 21, 1839, providing for the location of the seat of justice of Whiteside county, we, the county commissioners for said county, from a fair and impartial examination of the poll books, now in the clerk's office, do verily believe that the people of said county have placed the county seat at the town of Sterling, and do therefore order the circuit and county commissioners' courts to be holden in the town of Sterling in said county. Theodore, Winn, clerk. April 8, 1841.

At the December term of the county commissioners court, it was ordered that the county buildings be erected on the center of block fifty-seven, west of Broadway, and the structure was completed so that courts were held in 1844. The commissioners also met in Sterling in 1841, but in December, 1842, Lyndon having secured a majority of the board, they met at that place.

More complications. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. Sufficient influence was brought to bear upon the General Assembly so that an act was approved Feb. 28, 1843, providing that G. W. Harrison and John McDonald of Jo Daviess county, Joshua Harper of Henry county, Leonard Andrus of Ogle county, and R. H. Spicer of Mercer county, should be commissioners to locate the county seat of Whiteside. They were to locate the county seat at a place most conducive to the public good of Whiteside county, at no place where a donation of not less than thirty acres of land could be obtained, and were to cause as soon as convenient a suitable building to be erected. They met at Albany, and after examining different locations, selected Lyndon, and on May 27, 1843, made the following report:

We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of legislature to locate the seat of justice for Whiteside county, do hereby certify that we have performed the duty enjoined upon us by said act, and have located the said seat of justice of Whiteside county upon the south half of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, in township twenty, north of the base line of range five, east of the fourth principal meridian, believing the location most conducive to the public good of said county. Given under our hands, May 27, 1843.

Lyndon gave forty acres of land, but no county buildings were erected. On April 14, 1846, the county commissioners ordered that the grand and petit jurors attend the May term of court at Sterling instead of Lyndon, as Sterling claimed that under order of the county commissioners buildings had been erected there, accepted by the commissioners, and therefore the seat of justice should be in that town. After this, the terms of the circuit court were held at Sterling, and the county commissioners held their sessions at Lyndon. Lyndon applied for a mandamus compelling the commissioners to order the circuit court back to that place, but the court refused the writ. An act was passed by the Fifteenth General Assembly, and approved by the governor, Feb. 16, 1847, declaring the town of Sterling the county seat of Whiteside for a time, under certain conditions, one of which was until the time the county paid the donors of land and money a sufficient sum to compensate them for their outlay.

But Lyndon was irrepressible. The prize was not to slip from her grasp without a struggle.

Strike for your altars and your fires;
Strike for the green graves of your sires;
God, and your native land.

From the legislature, which, like Barkis in Dickens story, seemed always willing to come to the rescue, an act was secured, Feb. 6, 1849, entitled an act to permanently locate the seat of justice of Whiteside county. The second section provided that the legal voters of the county should meet at their respective places of holding elections on the first Tuesday of April, 1849, and proceed to vote on the permanent location of the seat of justice, either at Lyndon or at Sterling, and the place receiving the majority, should thereafter be the seat of justice. The election was duly held April 3, 1849, with the following result: For Sterling 519 votes; for Lyndon 451; majority for Sterling 68. So Lyndon withdrew her claim, and Sterling remained the county seat until 1857. But she was not to remain in undisturbed possession. There was a dark horse.

The best laid schemes o' men and mice,
Gang aft agley.

Morrison had some shrewd managers, and they saw their opportunity. An act was passed by the General Assembly, and approved by the governor, Feb. 7, 1857, entitled "An act for the removal of the seat of justice of Whiteside county." The act provided that the election should be held in the several townships of the county at the general election in November. In case a majority of votes were in favor of removal, the seat of justice would then be declared located in section eighteen in Morrison, but not until a deed should be made conveying to the county a tract of land three hundred feet square. Morrison was also to pay the county \$3,000 towards the erection of county buildings. The election was held Nov. 3, 1857, with the close result: For removal 1,631 votes; against removal 1,572; majority in favor 59. At the November term, 1857, of the Board of Supervisors, W. S. Barnes, A. Hurd, H. C. Fellows, P. B. Besse, and D. O. Coe were appointed commissioners to examine and select the ground at Morrison, upon which to erect the buildings, and receive the \$3,000 given by the citizens of the town. On May 3, 1858, the county offices were moved to Morrison from Sterling.

For twenty years the old courthouse stood silent and deserted in the lot along Broadway, a mournful memorial of its former importance. It was forty feet square, lower story nine feet, a hall ten feet wide, upper story twelve. This was the court room. Here Sackett, Henry, and the early lawyers made their pleas, and here religious services were held on Sunday before some of the churches were built. The brick in the old edifice were burned in the eastern part of town by Luther Bush, and were laid in the building by that pioneer and his boys. George Brewer helped to fire the kilns. After the courthouse was taken down, the square was divided into

lots, and rows of pretty residences now occupy the site, making a great change in its appearance.

DISASTERS BY WIND AND WATER.

The wind one morning sprung up from sleep,
Saying, "Now for a frolic! Now for a leap!
Now for a madcap galloping chase!
I'll make a commotion in every place!"—*William Howitt.*

THE TORNADO OF 1860.

Our county has enjoyed a merciful immunity from the horrors of the cyclone on an extensive scale. While this dreadful freak of the elements yearly sweeps many of the states west and south with the besom of destruction, our happy valley, with the exception of a violent storm here and there in the townships, has escaped the widespread ruin of life and property in the long path of the calamity. But there was one terrible visitation. In the lines of the first edition of the Light Brigade:

Long will the tale be told,
Yea, when our babes are old.

We refer to the memorable tornado of 1860. The present generation knows it only by hearsay.

It occurred on the evening of June 3, striking the county on the west and moving to the southeast. It began near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The black masses of clouds, rolling and surging in their fury, the thunder and lightning, the unearthly din of the advance, conveyed to the beholder the impression of titanic demons in struggle in mid-air. It was the Satanic onset in Paradise Lost.

So frowned the mighty combatants, that hell
Grew darker at their frown, so matched they stood.

Camanche, a village in Iowa, on the Mississippi, received the first blow. Ninety dwellings, hotels churches, and stores were leveled, twenty-nine persons killed and many seriously injured. Twenty-four persons were blown from a raft and drowned.

At Albany people were just starting for evening service when the storm burst upon their devoted heads in all its fury. In a moment the pleasant town was a scene of ruin and desolation. Five persons were killed, most of the houses demolished, many blown from their foundations, few left uninjured. Duty Buck, Ed. Efner, Sweet, Riley, and a man unknown, were those killed. This is considered remarkable in a population of eight hundred. As usual, various freaks. Some roofs were entirely stripped of shingles, others in spots of fanciful shapes. One small house carried uninjured for a square. A church bell whirled for rods and landed with only a piece chipped from the rim. The total loss to the town was estimated at nearly \$100,000.

From Albany the direction of the tornado was southeast. The upper story of the dwelling of Mrs. Senior, in Garden Plain, was dashed to pieces,



HARVEY'S DAM. SWEEP AWAY BY A FRESHET

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

the two-story residence of Thomas Smith was carried a rod from its foundation and left a wreck, the house of Draper Richmond torn to atoms, and Mrs. Richmond so badly injured that she died in an hour. In Montmorency the house of Alonzo Golder roughly shaken, and much of the furniture destroyed. The schoolhouse was annihilated. The dwellings of Joel Wood, A. J. Goodrich, Mr. Pike, Capt. Doty, and Levi Macomber, were all more or less racked. At Pike's a young girl had her leg broken, and at Doty's, his son his collar bone. The wonder is that amid all the wreckage of the homes so few lives were lost.

In the path of the whirlwind, about eighty rods wide, were exhibited the pranks of the destroyer, so often observed elsewhere. Trees were twisted to pieces, cleared of their branches, or torn out bodily by their roots. Geese, turkeys, and chickens, not killed, were stripped of their feathers, sad and forlorn, answering to Diogenes' definition of Plato's man. The prairie was scattered with boards, furniture, books, goods, utensils, articles of every name which the storm king had wrested from their proper habitat. The remainder of the summer, tramps who wished to excite the sympathy of the charitable, in asking for aid plead their misfortune through the ravages of the tornado.

THE ICE GORGE OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIX.

Ye ice falls! ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravines slope amain—
Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice,
And stopped at once amid their maddest plunge!—*Coleridge.*

Our beautiful Rock river, sparkling in the summer sun, is a treacherous stream. It is not always on its good behavior. It has its moods like a person of excitable temperament.

When good, it is very good,
When bad, it is horrid.

In short, old Rock sometimes gets on the rampage. The oldest inhabitant can recall different years in which high water or ice did much damage to stock, farms, fences, buildings, and various kinds of property exposed to its ravages. We cannot mention them all, but shall simply recall the season of 1887. Snow and sleighing in January were followed by rains in the first week of February. Feb. 8 the ice moved off the dam at Sterling, with continued rain. A personal diary furnishes the details. On Feb. 9 no cars running on account of wash-outs. The bottom lands southwest of Sterling covered with water, and many cattle lost. On February 12, mercury fell to 5 degrees below, and the river rose, owing to the formation of ice and obstruction of the current. Houses near the fair ground in Sterling surrounded by water, and families obliged to move out. There was considerable suffering and loss in town and country, the river was frozen again and continued so through February, and not until April did the weather become mild and genial.

But the ice gorge of 1906 broke the record. Nothing so vast or so

destructive since the settlement of the country. Perhaps we cannot do better than give a running account of the catastrophe as the news items appeared from day to day in the current issues of the papers. It will bring the occurrence in a more lively and vivid manner to our readers.

Jan. 23. Water in river higher than ever known. Ice at Dixon broke, and beginning to run.

Jan. 24. Continuous gorge between Erie and Lyndon, immense lake at Lyndon, water far as eye can see. Mr. Greenman and family reported shut in, also Charles Roslief and family. Ice not only gorged, but frozen solid.

Jan. 25. For twenty miles from Sterling, water in an alarming condition. All factories in Sterling shut down. Charles Lathe on an island near Erie within a foot of inundation by water and ice. Ice reported broken at Beloit and Janesville. The Aylesworth farm, George Andrews, Henry Lancaster, Nathan Gage, George Baker, George Richmond, and others near Lyndon, mostly under water. At Riverside schoolhouse, Stella Beeman, teacher, parents came in boats at noon for the children, and before night the building was surrounded by water high as fences.

Jan. 26. Water only three feet below the floor of Avenue G bridge. The condition is worse at Sterling because of the gorge between dam and Como bottom. Water below dam on level with that above.

Feb. 5. Three degrees below zero. Gorged ice frozen solid.

Feb. 22. River high at Como, Lyndon, Prophetstown. Many factories in Sterling unable to run, others using steam power.

Friday, Feb. 23. This is the big head in this evening's daily:

FLOOD HAVOC!

One thousand men idle, damage may reach \$150,000! New Avenue G bridge a wreck, First Avenue bridge condemned as unsafe for travel, city in darkness tonight, gas supply exhausted!

The flood now raging is the greatest in history of Rock river. At nine this A. M., a new record, water $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher than in Feb. 9, 1887. Sixteen families on First street homeless. Basements of 32 homes flooded. Damage to Dillon-Griswold wire mill may reach \$15,000. Ice below dam ten to fifteen feet thick. Washout on Northwestern R. R. prevents running of trains. The Burlington R. R. preparing to put trains on bridge to prevent it from moving off. Avenue G bridge all gone, center span first, then the other two sank with a crash.

Feb. 24. Washouts on Northwestern greater than in 1887. A territory ten miles long, five wide, covered with water to west and south of Como. Roads leading to Prophetstown below from one to five feet of water.

Sunday, Feb. 26. Ice in north channel of Avenue G bridge crushed against the tubular piers, and hundreds of tons of steel swept away like chaff. Then the ice struck the massive plate girders, and in a moment the six spans slid from the piers and abutments and were whirled down the river. At Spring creek slough which comes into Rock river a mile south of Como, the ice was piled up twenty feet higher than the water.

March 2. Ice and water gradually receding, but fields and lowlands covered with huge cakes, and the soil overlaid with sand and gravel.

Various steps were taken in Sterling to assist the needy. A relief meeting was called by Mayor Lewis, and a considerable amount subscribed. The Banda Verda announced a concert, and a cantata was given at Grace church for their benefit.

Of the whole calamity the greatest single loss was the destruction of Avenue G bridge, only completed Nov., 1904. The structure proper with its nine steel spans, 900 feet long, cost \$52,000. The grade in the center and the approaches on either side, 600 feet in all, \$20,000. It has since been replaced with commendable promptness, and a description will be found in another place.

AN ILLINOIS MAP OF 1844.

There is in possession of the family of the late James L. Crawford a map which he purchased before his removal to the west. It was published by S. Augustus Mitchell in Philadelphia, 1844. He was the author of the geographies in use two generations ago. It is a map of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. That was the era of steamboats, and in a column on one side are the distances between prominent cities, and the towns along the route. One table for instance has Pittsburg to New Orleans, Louisville to St. Louis, St. Louis to Peoria, St. Louis to Prairie du Chien.

The states are divided into counties as at present. Only two towns are marked in Whiteside, Fulton and Linden, not spelled as it is now. Elkhorn is called Dogshhead creek. The population by census of 1840 was 2,514. Cook county with Chicago had only 10,201. Only one railroad in the state, that from Naples on Illinois river to Springfield. Only two highways crossing Whiteside. One ran from Galena to Peoria, passing through Lyndon, the other from Rock Island through Richmond in Henry county to Buffalo Grove in Ogle.

The river routes presented by this old map confirm the experience of the early settlers who generally reached Whiteside by water. Whether from New York or Pennsylvania, they managed to strike Pittsburg, and then by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, in due time after a long trip, were enabled to land either at Fulton or Albany, generally the latter. Those who made the journey overland by wagon from the east, were very tired when they reached the Promised Land, for the early roads were through dense woods, swamps, and over streams that were scarcely fordable. Supplies, too, were not always easy to obtain.

WHITESIDE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Pour the full tide of eloquence along,
Serenely pure, and yet divinely strong.—*Pope.*

From the time of Aaron C. Jackson who represented Whiteside in the House from 1842 to 1844, our county has sent many of her best citizens to Springfield. Being attached to other districts, the member was often from

some other county. But our own county has always had excellent men. All of our early members in house or senate have passed away. Hugh Wallace, Van J. Adams, M. S. Henry, D. Richards, James Dinsmoor, W. S. Wilkinson, Nathan Williams, J. E. McPherran, W. C. Snyder, John G. Manahan. These were all leaders in their communities, and loyal to their constituents. The writer will always cherish a kindly regard for Nathan Williams for some rare volumes of the state geological survey. Some of our later statesmen are still with us to watch the results of recent legislation. Charles Bent, Dr. Griswold, C. C. Johnson, C. A. Wetherbee, V. Ferguson, A. U. Abbott, H. L. Sheldon, Dean Efner. The latter is the Nestor of the group, born in 1822, and yet remarkably clear-headed as he sits in his chair at his brick cottage in Albany. The next is Dr. C. A. Griswold of Fulton, the ready writer, and general scholar, who seems as competent for legislative business today as twenty years ago. Time has dealt kindly with C. C. Johnson and Virgil Ferguson, who continue in politics and are solicitous for the welfare of this glorious country.

By the apportionment of 1901, Whiteside, Lee, and DeKalb form the 35th senatorial district. A change from 1893 when Whiteside was with Bureau, Putnam and Stark.

WHITESIDE IN CONGRESS.

SKETCHES OF SOME OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON.

You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public on the stage,
But if I chance to fall below
Demosthenes or Cicero,
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by.

As our political readers know, the same counties in Illinois have not always been grouped for the election of a representative in Congress. Until 1832, the state constituted one congressional district. Since that year there have been eight acts of apportionment, 1831, 1843, 1852, 1861, 1872, 1882, 1893, 1901. At every deal Whiteside was placed in a new list of counties. Like a football kicked from post to pillar. For instance, by the apportionment of 1843, we were placed with Stephenson, Ogle, Lee, Jo Daviess, Rock Island and ten others, forming the Sixth District, and our representative from 1847 to 1849 was

THOMAS J. TURNER.

He was a carpenter by trade, an expert mechanic, built the first courthouse in Stephenson county, studied law and became one of the ablest advocates at the Freeport bar. He is best known, doubtless, as the gallant colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Regiment. Then came from 1849 to 1851, a man who afterwards made a brilliant record.

EDWARD D. BAKER.

He had a checkered career, a soldier of fortune. Coming from London

at five with his father, studying law at Springfield, elected to the legislature, raising a regiment and fighting through the Mexican war with Scott, he returned to Galena, when he was elected as our representative from the Sixth. In 1851, at the close of his term, he settled in San Francisco, and soon took rank as the most eloquent orator in the state. On the death of Senator Broderick in a duel in 1859, Baker delivered a stirring oration in the public square of San Francisco. On removing to Oregon he was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1860, but the firing upon Fort Sumter roused his patriotism; he raised the California regiment in New York and Philadelphia, and at the assault on Ball's Bluff, he fell mortally wounded, while leading a charge.

By the apportionment of 1852, Whiteside was placed in the Second District with Cook, Du Page, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, and Rock Island, and our representative was

JOHN WENTWORTH.

He was popularly known as Long John, from his extreme height. A plain man in his tastes, and a story is told of his fondness for ginger bread and his munching that simple diet at his desk in the House. Mr. Wentworth took much interest in agriculture, and there is a letter of his to George Davison, now in Whiteside County Historical Society, in which he speaks of certain breeds of sheep. A graduate of Dartmouth, and a frequent writer and lecturer on topics connected with the early history of Chicago, as he voted at the first city election in 1837. An article in Munsey's magazine for November, entitled "New Englanders in the West," gives the following story: "Long John Wentworth, a personal friend of Lincoln, and a force in the Republican party, was the hero of an incident in a theater. Although sitting, his towering form interfered with the vision of the spectators, and they began to call: 'Down in front! down in front!' 'In order to convince the audience that I was sitting,' said Long John, now uprearing his person, like a monument, 'I will now rise up,' whereupon the crowd burst into vociferous cheering." As Dixon H. Lewis, senator from Alabama in 1840, who weighed 430 pounds, and had to have a special desk made for him, was the heaviest member who ever sat in the Capitol, so Wentworth was doubtless the tallest who ever walked under the dome. He died in Chicago in 1888.

There were nine districts and Whiteside was in the second with Cook. Under this same arrangement, our next representative from 1857 to 1859, and from 1859 to 1861, was

JOHN F. FARNSWORTH,

who also practiced law in Chicago. He was popular, an agreeable speaker, and often appeared in Sterling to discuss the issues of the day. Isaac N. Arnold contested his election the second time, and the rivalry almost led to a split in the party. In Sterling the excitement for awhile was intense. Farnsworth was the favorite, and an inflammatory meeting was called in the upper room of Commercial Block on Third street to express the outraged sentiments of the people. A campaign paper to advocate Farnsworth's interests was proposed, and Jacob Haskell and W. W. Davis were suggested as editors. But as no money was in sight for the new sheet, the matter was

dropped. When the civil war broke out, Farnsworth was made colonel of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, but resigned in 1863, made his home in St. Charles, and from 1863 to 1873 was a member of Congress from the Kane county district. He afterwards removed to Washington, where he resumed the practice of law, and died in 1897.

The hairs on his brow were silver white,
And his blood was thin and cold.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD

was the third member and lawyer from Chicago to represent Whiteside. As he had only one term, 1861 to 1863, his face never became familiar to our citizens. A domestic tragedy saddened his life. While bathing with his son in the Rock river, he saw the poor boy drown before his eyes, being too distant to render assistance. Arnold was a resident of Chicago for fifty years, of fine literary taste, an excellent speaker and writer. As he was an intimate friend of Lincoln in early years before the presidency, he prepared a biography which is regarded as high authority on certain features of the martyred statesman's career. Mr. Arnold died in 1884, and Hon. E. B. Washburne delivered an address on his life before the Chicago Historical Society of which the deceased had been president for several years.

The apportionment of 1861 made thirteen districts, and Whiteside was associated with Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Lee, and Jo Daviess. This was the third district, and now from 1863 to 1871

ELIHU B. WASHBURN

was our representative. His home was in Galena, and a few years ago the writer visited the old house, standing on a hill in that picturesque town. He lived here thirty years. It is on the same side of the river as the residence presented to Gen. Grant by the citizens. A long, commodious, brick structure with the front portico formed in southern style by the main roof projecting, and supported by tall, circular, wooden columns painted white. In the rear of the parlors is the library, the stationary bookcases built in the wall. Washburne was a faithful member, attentive to his constituents, and regularly visited our county. A plain, rugged face, strong features, honesty of purpose, decision of character, written all over it.

A pillar of state; deep on his front engraven,
Deliberation sat, and public care.

He was called the Watch Dog of the Treasury, because when in Congress, he opposed every foolish expenditure of public money. Washburne was the stanch friend of Grant, who owed his promotion to the supreme command of the armies to the persistent efforts of the Galena congressman. President Grant was not ungrateful, and was glad to appoint his early friend to the French mission. Here his public services made his fame international. When the Commune after the Franco-Prussian war raised the red flag of riot, all strangers fearing another French Revolution fled from Paris, and Washburne was the only foreign minister who remained at his post.

The American Embassy with the stars and stripes was an ark of safety, a castle of refuge, no profane hand dared to touch. His last appearance in Sterling was in 1877 at the opening of the Galt House. He stood in the main stairway and made a short address. On his return from Europe, he took up his residence in Chicago, where he died suddenly of heart trouble in 1887 at the age of seventy-one. As one stood in his old home in Galena, what memories arose of that brain, busy with cares of state.

And now 'tis silent all,
Enchantress, fare thee well!

Under the apportionment of 1872, nineteen districts were formed, and Whiteside was thrown in company with Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll and Ogle, or the fifth district. Horatio C. Burchard of Freeport was our representative till 1879, succeeded by Robert M. A. Hawk, of Mt. Carroll from 1879 to 1881, and part of the following term, 1881 to 1883, filled out after his death, by Robert R. Hitt, of Mount Morris.

HORATIO C. BURCHARD.

Freeport was his home. No orator or campaigner, he never spoke to the galleries in the House, but will be remembered as one of the steady members who worked for their constituents in the quiet but efficient atmosphere of the committee room. He was an active member of the committee on ways and means, and was obedient to every wish of his constituents. After his service in Congress, he was appointed director of the U. S. mint, and was removed by Cleveland.

ROBERT M. A. HAWK

had his residence in Mount Carroll, and died somewhat suddenly as the result of a wound from which he had long suffered, received in a skirmish with Wade Hampton's cavalry near Raleigh, N. C.

By the apportionment of 1882, the state was divided into twenty districts, and Whiteside was put into the seventh with Lee, Henry, Bureau and Putnam and

THOMAS J. HENDERSON

of Princeton became our representative. He was born in Tennessee, where he received a common school education, removed to Illinois, and after several terms in the legislature, entered the army in 1862, as colonel of the 112th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, serving gallantly to the close of the war. He was our member from 1883 to 1895, his repeated re-election showing the favor in which he was held by his constituents. Whiteside has always been conservative, and always ready to stand by public servants who render efficient service. Gen. Henderson, now an old man, eighty-three in November, 1907, is enjoying his deserved retirement at his early home in Princeton, but was happy in response to a cordial invitation to appear at the opening of the Hennepin canal feeder in Sterling, October 24, 1907, make a speech, and receive the congratulations of his admirers on the com-

pletion of an enterprise to the inception of which his unwearied efforts in Congress and elsewhere were so largely due.

Another deal in 1893, and Whiteside was lined with Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Knox and Stark, forming the tenth district with

PHILIP SIDNEY POST

of Galesburg, as our member, but dying in January, 1895, soon after the beginning of the term,

GEORGE W. PRINCE

was elected to fill the vacancy, and was continued in office by successive re-elections to 1903. In the case of Mr. Prince, there was a practical example of civil service. He rose to his high office by gradual preparation. A graduate of Knox college, city attorney, member of the legislature. Only about forty when first elected, he proved himself a worthy successor of his predecessors of ampler experience, and was always equal to the responsible demands of his position. He is still in the prime of life, and continues his residence in Galesburg.

As the state continues to develop, new arrangements become necessary, and in 1901 another apportionment was made, dividing Illinois into twenty-five districts, giving Chicago ten congressmen, and the rest of the state fifteen. Whiteside is now in the thirteenth district with Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle and Stephenson.

ROBERT ROBERTS HITT

of Mount Morris, was elected as our new representative in 1903. He was new to our district, but a tried member for successive terms from the ninth, so that when he took his seat, he was in familiar work and amid familiar scenes. In fact he was at home in Washington. Hitt was indeed a veteran in political life. Born in Ohio, like Grant, Sherman, Garfield, Bishop Simpson, and a dozen other great men, removing to Illinois, receiving his early education at Mt. Morris seminary which he continued at De Pauw university, he took up as a diversion, shorthand reporting, which formed the starting point of a brilliant career. As an acquaintance of Lincoln, he was requested to make full reports of the famous debate between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858. An old citizen, Albert Woodcock, gives the following incident of the debate at Freeport, August 27:

"A stand was erected in a field adjacent to the city. Thousands of people gathered about the platform. The speakers were ready, the throng was impatient. The tall form of Lincoln arose. He looked anxiously over the crowd and called out:

"Where's Hitt? Is Hitt present?"

"Hitt from the outskirts of the surging mass answered, 'Here I am, but I cannot get to the platform.'

"The good-natured people understood the situation, seized the slender youth and passed him over their heads to the stand." Hitt's report of that epoch-making discussion is the authoritative standard of this day. Then began that versatile career which kept him in the public eye to its mournful

close. In 1867-8 he made the tour of Europe, Egypt and Palestine. In 1874 Grant appointed him secretary of legation at Paris, a position continued by President Hayes, and during the six years of Mr. and Mrs. Hitt in the French capital, his tact and her charm won golden opinions from all classes. Although offered a foreign mission by President Arthur, he declined, preferring to remain in his own country. Hitt was like Lincoln, a plain man, fond of mingling with the people, and ever ready to accept any responsibility in the line of his work. Illinois or the United States never had a more conscientious public servant. He had a comfortable cottage at Mt. Morris, and in Washington occupied the mansion at Fifteenth and K streets, formerly the residence of William M. Evarts, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Hayes. Hitt's health was gradually failing, however, and his death was not a surprise.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

FRANK O. LOWDEN.

A country boy getting his education in the primitive style, working on the farm in the summer, and attending school in the winter. A graduate of the Iowa State University in 1885, where he was valedictorian, and then of the Union College of Law, Chicago, where he repeated his literary success. He married a daughter of the late George M. Pullman, and began the practice of law in Chicago, in connection with various avenues of business. His early love of rural life returned, however, and closing his commercial interests, he purchased a large tract of land near Oregon in Ogle county, and began the career of farmer on an extensive scale.

When the late Senator Pettus of Alabama was asked what he would do if he had his life to live again, he replied, "Buy a big piece of land, and settle in the middle of it." Many of our statesmen felt the same way in regard to an Arcadian retreat. Jefferson had Monticello, Clay had Ashland, Webster, Marshfield. So Col. Lowden is following some eminent examples. The original dwelling of his purchase has been enlarged, necessary farm buildings erected, several miles of road laid out, choice stock secured, and every arrangement made for the development of a farm model in every detail. The spacious residence on a high slope along Rock river, like Abbotsford on the Tweed, has already become a Mecca not only for politicians, but for friends and neighbors, who are sure of a cordial reception. As in the case of Gen. Harrison's cabin, the latch string is always out. Col. Lowden was elected by a large majority in the fall of 1906 to take the place of the lamented Hitt, and he promises to keep up the prestige that Whiteside has always been fortunate in enjoying in her Congressional representatives.

THE BANDITTI OF THE PRAIRIES.

Fifty years ago almost every one in Whiteside or the west was ready to talk about this book. The full title was:

THE
BANDITTI OF THE PRAIRIES.

A TALE
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

*An Authentic Narrative
of*

*Thrilling Adventures
in the Early Settlement of the Western Country.*

By Edward Bonney.

A gang of robbers and cut-throats, who infested Northern Illinois and Iowa, murdered Col. George Davenport July 4, 1845, at his home at Rock Island in the river. This Bonney tracked the villains, discovered their plans, and was the means, at the risk of his neck, of bringing them to justice. They were tried at Rock Island, and on Oct. 19, 1845, John and Aaron Long and Granville Young were hung in the presence of a large crowd at Rock Island. One of the prosecuting lawyers was Joe Knox, who frequently appeared in Whiteside as pleader or campaigner. This hanging struck terror into the rest of the marauders, and they speedily vanished. Doubtless their piracies often took them through Whiteside.

WHITESIDE AND CIRCUIT COURT.

Whoever fights, whoever falls,
Justice conquers evermore.—*Emerson.*

As in the legislature and congress, our county has not always been in the same district. The first court was held at Lyndon, April, 1840, Hon. Daniel Stone, of the sixth judicial circuit, presiding. James C. Woodburn was sheriff. Among the attorneys present whose names are familiar were: Hugh Wallace, Harvey and Woodruff, James McCoy, Knox and Drury. Joe Knox was a popular speaker in the political campaigns. By the act of the general assembly, 1839, the sixth judicial circuit included the counties of Rock Island, Whiteside, Carroll, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone and Jo Daviess. Subsequent acts changed the counties and the number of the circuit. By the act of 1877, thirteen judicial circuits were created, and Whiteside was in the thirteenth. From the Blue Book of Illinois, 1905, compiled by James A. Rose, secretary of state, the subjoined list of judges in the thirteenth is given:

Wm. W. Heaton, June 16, 1873, Dixon, died.
 Wm. Brown, June 16, 1873, Rockford.
 Joseph M. Bailey, Aug. 20, 1877, Freeport.
 J. V. Eustace, June 16, 1879, Dixon, vice Heaton.
 J. V. Eustace, June 16, 1879, Dixon.
 Wm. Brown, June 16, 1879, Rockford.
 Joseph M. Bailey, June 16, 1879, Freeport.
 J. M. Bailey, June 1, 1885, Resigned.
 Wm. Brown, June 1, 1885, Rockford.
 J. V. Eustace, June 1, 1885, Dixon, died.
 J. D. Crabtree, June 4, 1888, Dixon, vice Bailey.
 J. H. Cartwright, June 1, 1888, Oregon, vice Eustace.
 J. H. Cartwright, June 1, 1891, Resigned.
 J. D. Crabtree, June 1, 1891, Dixon.
 James Shaw, June 1, 1891, Mt. Carroll.
 J. C. Garver, April 7, 1896, Rockford, vice Cartwright.

Two of these judges were well known to all citizens who had business at Morrison in court time. Under the old constitution of 1848, John V. Eustace and William W. Heaton were on the twenty-second circuit, the first commissioned in 1857, the second in 1861. Judge Heaton sat so regularly on the bench year after year that he seemed one of the fixtures of the court room. Quiet, easy, genial, approachable. Judge Eustace was somewhat sterner, and carried to his position much of that military dignity which he found necessary as provost marshal at Dixon during the civil war. Under the apportionment of 1897, the counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Whiteside and Henry compose the fourteenth judicial circuit, with Emery C. Graves, Geneseo, William H. Gest, Rock Island, and Frank D. Ramsay, Morrison, as judges. The term is six years, and the salary, \$3,500. Judge Ramsay began in 1897, and is serving acceptably in his second term. Court is held on first Mondays in January, April and October.

Of the conspicuous figures at Morrison during the last 30 or 40 years were David McCartney, formerly of Fulton, later of Sterling, states attorney from 1872 to 1880, and Walter Stager of Sterling, 1880 to 1904, who made a brilliant record in the prosecution of crime. H. H. Waite of Prophets-town occupies the position since 1904.

THE GRANGE IN WHITESIDE.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
 This is the state of man. Today he puts forth
 The tender leaves of hope, tomorrow blossoms,
 And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
 The third day comes a frost, a killing frost.—*Henry VIII.*

All persons under forty years of age know no more of the Grange movement than they do of the laws of the Medes and Persians. Like the Know Nothing party in 1856, it was mighty for awhile, but soon vanished. It was a political meteor, a social comet that blazed and disappeared. As the

name indicates, the Grange was a farmers' organization to give the sons of the soil their proper influence in business, in society, in politics. From a small beginning it rapidly spread to various parts of the country, and was especially strong in Whiteside. Every district had its branch. The operations were confined to the rural districts, and carried on secretly without giving any notice in the papers, so that town people were in blissful ignorance of the movement. A picnic was planned for the island below the dam at Sterling one summer day about 1870, and when the long procession of two-horse wagons, filled with the families of the farmers, began to move slowly through the streets, the citizens rubbed their eyes and gazed in amazement. It seemed like an endless procession. It was evidently no circus. This was the first open notice to Sterling of the existence of the new organization.

To show the controlling influence exercised by Whiteside in the order, the following is clipped from a paper of 1873:

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

ILLINOIS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls.✓
Secretary—O. E. Fanning, Galt.
Lecturer—A. Woodford, Rock Falls.✓
Overseer—E. V. Lapham, Morrison.✓
Steward—S. J. Baird, Sterling. ✓
Asst. Steward—Jos. Anthony, Round Grove.
Chaplain—A. B. Smith, Dixon.✓
Treasurer—J. H. Simonson, Round Grove.
Gate-Keeper—W. P. McAllister, Morrison.✓
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Dame, Lanark.
Pomona—Maggie J. Lapham, Morrison.✓
Flora—Miss E. Golder, Rock Falls.✓
L. A. Steward—Mrs. H. P. Garrison, Morrison.✓

Leading citizens in every township entered heartily into the new organization, as will be seen by the subjoined list of local branches taken from the same sheet of 1873:

GRANGES.

Portland, No. 396.—George B. Quigley, M.; J. P. Averill, S. Regular meetings first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

Newton, No. 47.—Wm. Payne, Master; G. M. Miller, Sec'y.

Garden Plain, No. 54.—C. R. Rood, M.; Alex. Wilson, S. Regular meeting held at Town Hall, Garden Plain, every Thursday evening on or before full moon, and second Thursday evening following.

Little Rock, No. 55.—J. H. Platt, M.; J. J. Davis, S. Regular meetings first Tuesday in each month.

Franklin, No. 60.—A. M. Abbott, M.; A. C. Crauch, S. Regular meeting, Friday evening of each week.

Ustick, No. 124.—J. C. Martindale, M.; G. W. McKinzie, S.

- ✓ Rock River, No. 7.—P. C. Woods, M.; J. W. Niles, S.
- ✓ Whiteside, No. 9.—E. V. Lapham, M.; A. B. Gibbs, S. Regular meetings the last Friday in each month, special meeting every Friday.
- ✓ Rock Falls, No. 10.—Rob't. McNiel, M.; J. Wright, S.
- Hume, No. 12.—W. F. Ramsay, M.; J. Angell, S.
- Hopkins, No. 13.—S. J. Baird, M.; S. N. Brown, S. Regular meeting, Saturday, on or before each full moon.
- Round Grove, No. 14.—J. H. Simonson, M.; Aaron Young, S. Regular meetings Wednesday evening, on or before the full moon and the second Wednesday evening after.
- Prophetstown, No. 15.—Chas. Humaston, M.; G. W. Park, S.
- Galt, No. 16.—B. R. Watson, M.; R. G. Wallace, S.
- Prairie Center, No. 18.—W. P. McAllister, M.; J. Upton, S. Regular meeting on Friday evening, on or before full moon, and second Friday following.
- Hahnaman, No. 20.—W. K. Caughey, M.; V. Rice, S.
- Tampico, No. 19.—John Fea, M.; J. C. Reeves, S.
- Jordan, No. 23.—D. N. Foster, M.; T. S. Kauffman, S.
- Genesee, No. 25.—R. J. Silliman, M.; B. F. St John, S.
- Union, No. 26.—R. A. Langdon, M.; S. H. Baird, S.
- ✓ Sterling, No. 27.—Benj. Stauffer, M.; C. A. Wetherbee, S.
- Genesee, No. 28.—W. H. Green, M.; W. Tumbleson, S.
- North Prairie, No. 29.—Henry Tucker, M.; F. M. Thomas, S. Regular meeting on or before the full moon of each month.
- Lyndon, No. 31.—E. P. Gibbs, M.; F. G. Brewer, S.
- Fenton, No. 34.—A. S. Round, M. Regular meetings the last Thursday in each month.
- Union Grove, No. 42.—R. F. Logan, M.; Geo. Topping, S.

D. N. Foster, an intelligent farmer living north of Sterling, went with enthusiasm into the Grange movement in the seventies, when it was at its zenith. He championed the principle that if farmers ever received any benefit from state legislation, they must elect farmer legislators. The principle found favor, and seven farmers were elected in the fall of 1876 as the result of this agitation. These seven found when they met in the capitol at the assembly that the two political parties were so evenly divided that they, the seven, held the balance of power. As a United States Senator was to be elected, each party was scheming to secure the votes necessary to elect their candidate. At this critical period, the regular annual convention of the state grange with 800 delegates met at Springfield. Hon. David Davis, then on the supreme bench at Washington, offered the use of his opera house to the convention, and it was accepted. The seven Grange legislators were undecided in regard to their action in the election of senator. In the caucus that was called were Alonzo Golder, Omer Fanning, D. N. Foster. Should the seven vote with the Democrats or Republicans? After some discussion, Mr. Foster proposed that they make their own nomination and oblige one of the parties to come to their selection. The idea seemed ridiculous, as no

candidate could be secured at so short notice. "Why not Judge Davis," replied Foster. A telegram was sent, he accepted the nomination, and David Davis was elected senator from Illinois. Mr. Foster rightly claims this result as a crowning triumph of Granger legislation.

Some agreeable features in the Grange which made it popular in the county districts: Ladies were eligible to several offices, and the regular meetings when elections took place, were social occasion of great enjoyment in the way of banquet, addresses and literary exercises. An attempt was made to establish stores to be controlled and supported by the patronage of the order, but it was soon found that necessary expenses made competition impossible with the established stores of the towns. Salaried officers proved to be somewhat of a burden, members began to lose their early enthusiasm, there was a lack of political cohesion, and thus by degrees the once prosperous organization declined, in the words of Grover Cleveland to "innocuous desuetude."

EARLY TEACHERS AND THE YEARLY INSTITUTES.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
And teach the young idea how to shoot.—*Thomson.*

One of the first regular institutes in the county took place in the small brick church, Como, in the last week of September, 1856. Gray-haired Deacon Charles S. Deming, of Lyndon, was county commissioner, or superintendent, as the office is now called. Alexander Wilder was imported from New York to be conductor. A tall, lank specimen, a walking cyclopedia, who could answer any question about earth, air and sea, but confessed his inability to open the sessions with prayer. So a concert repetition of the Lord's prayer formed the devotional exercises. M. R. Kelly brought from Lyndon a two-horse wagon full of girls, which he jocularly called a grist of teachers in allusion to the large Como mill then running. Ephraim Brookfield and John Phinney were there. In the evening audience sat regularly Miss Mary Pollock of Como, a handsome brunette, afterwards married to Mr. Wadley, and long a resident of Clinton. Among the members was C. B. Smith, then conducting a select school in the basement of the old Presbyterian church in Sterling, who studied law, and removed to Mt. Carroll where he died.

For years the institute was on wheels, held from town to town. In 1857 at Erie, 1858 at Fulton, 1859 at Prophetstown, and so through the county. For the last thirty years, the sessions have been held at Sterling or Morrison in the last week of August, just before the opening of schools.

AN OLD PROGRAM.

In the Whiteside County Historical Society is a program of an institute held in Sterling, August 27, 1867, to continue a week. Instruction was given daily in the various common branches, and discussions on such subjects as government and object lessons. Among the lecturers at night was State Superintendent Newton Bateman, and among the instructors, Metcalf of Normal, E. C. Smith of Dixon, M. W. Smith of Morrison, C. C. Buell

of Sterling, H. E. Burr, M. R. Kelly, all numbered with the dead. Walter Stager, John Phinney, W. W. Davis, Emma Wilson, still grasp the hands of their friends.

A FEW REMINISCENCES.

Col. Michael W. Smith, superintendent from 1869 to 1873, was elected by a whirlwind of Sterling votes, as there was no excitement or issue, and a light vote was polled in the rest of the county. He was precise, stern, methodical, very efficient in the discharge of his duties; for awhile principal of the Morrison schools. On leaving Whiteside he was appointed professor of English literature and history in Hughes high school, Cincinnati, 1874, where he labored with great success to his death in 1889.

Clinton C. Buell was principal for three years' of the old second ward school in Sterling after its completion in 1867. He had a farm in Montmorency, and drove in a light buggy every morning to his duties. A strenuous career. After graduating at Madison University, New York, and teaching eight years in academies, he emigrated to Iowa, where he entered the army on the beginning of the war in 1861. He was a scholarly man, well read, a good writer and speaker, took a deep interest in agricultural affairs, and often read papers or made speeches at various meetings.

One of the most genial of the former teachers was H. E. Burr, who graduated from Oberlin College in 1849, removed to Morrison in 1865, opened a select school, and afterwards taught in public schools. Two heavy misfortunes threw a gloom over his later life. A stone falling on his foot in a quarry made him lame, and the death of his only daughter, Charlotte, a young lady of rare qualities of mind and heart, was a crushing blow from which he never recovered. She was the idol of the home, and henceforth the world had no further charm. When the writer met the old gentleman just a short time before the end, he sadly remarked that he was just waiting to move on.

One of the best known primary teachers of Sterling was Miss Sadie Patterson, who was first in the second ward, and then in Wallace school. She grew gray in the service, and almost two generations of children passed under her discipline.

Of all the early teachers, M. R. Kelly, of Morrison, was the dean. Coming to the county in his young manhood and remaining here to his death in 1904, he was a landmark. Teachers came and went, but Kelly was like Tennyson's brook:

For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

His duties as superintendent called him to all parts of the county, and his sunny disposition made friends everywhere. His face was always welcome at the tables or the gatherings of the old settlers. Like Caleb of the Old Testament his vigor of mind and body was so remarkable even in the eighties than his sudden decline and death came as a surprise. From the Sentinel of Morrison we quote the account of the last sad rites: "The services were held at the Presbyterian church, and after a hymn by the choir

and prayer by the pastor, Rev. W. V. Jeffries, his old friend and co-laborer, W. W. Davis, delivered the following address:

“‘It lies around us like a cloud,
A world we do not see;
Yet the sweet closing of an eye,
May bring us there to be.

“‘Standing in this solemn presence and thinking of our dear departed friend, I recall almost fifty years of uninterrupted and delightful social intercourse. No more that radiant face, that cheerful voice, that active step. On my visits to Morrison, my first thought always was, I hope I shall see Kelly on the street. If not, I must certainly go to his home. How often he invited me to his cottage, and how often I enjoyed his generous hospitality.

“‘O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

“‘My acquaintance with Mr. Kelly began in September, 1856, when I met him at a teachers’ institute in Como. He was the teacher, but soon became county superintendent. Under his administration, the schools of Whiteside received a vigorous impulse. He visited the schools during the day and addressed the patrons at night. And what addresses they were! He was a remarkable speaker before a crowd of plain people. His rich voice, hearty manner, fund of anecdotes always charmed, and the announcement that Kelly was to speak was sure to pack the house. Like Washington, Beecher and men of earnest natures, Prof. Kelly took much delight in outdoor life. His cottage on the edge of Morrison was a poet’s home, with its oaks, vines and shrubbery. He was the Nestor of Whiteside teachers. Of all in service during his early visitations, only four remain, John Phinney of Morrison, Grove Wright of Rock Falls, D. N. Foster of Sterling and myself. In his eighty-seventh year, David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer, composed a remarkable poem, which I believe represents the very sentiments which governed our dear friend Kelly in his later years:

“‘What is it now to live? It is to breathe
The air of heaven, behold the pleasant earth,
The shining rivers, the inconstant sea,
Sublimity of mountains, wealth of clouds,
And radiance o’er all of countless stars.
It is to sit before the cheerful hearth
With groups of friends and kindred, store of books,
Rich heritage from ages past,
Hold sweet communion, soul with soul.’”

Of all the teachers in the county in 1858, only four remain at the present writing, November, 1907: Grove Wright of Rock Falls, John Phinney near Morrison, and D. N. Foster and W. W. Davis of Sterling.

John Phinney was one of the features at the institutes. His hobbies were grammar and mental arithmetic, and he was always ready to take up

the cudgel in defense of any method of his that was carelessly criticised. He made no pretensions to elegant speech, but was perfectly able in his earnest way to maintain every principle he espoused. Mr. Phinney taught at various places, Unionville, Sterling, Como, was thorough in his drills and gave universal satisfaction.

D. N. Foster's usefulness was confined to Jordan, chiefly at the Capp school, and he retired early from the strain of professional life to engage in farming. He now owns the Doc Coe farm on the Freeport road. His wife, formerly Miss Carrie Dinsmoor, a Massachusetts girl, niece of the late Hon. James Dinsmoor, was also a teacher, and during their residence in the country, was a director of the district school.

Grove Wright was in some respects the most successful teacher in the county. There have been more scholarly principals, but none who had the art of infusing so much enthusiasm into his pupils. They all believed in Wright, and heartily entered into every plan he proposed. Most of his work was in Sterling, in the second and the third wards. His exhibitions every winter in old Wallace Hall had a delightful mixture of declamations, dialogues, music, various performances, that were heartily enjoyed. Nothing before or since like them. He was a good singer, and music was a prominent feature in his schools.

Miss Mary Gilman, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, who taught in the old second ward school in 1857 and 8, and who, Grove Wright says, was the best scholar in Latin, history and mathematics he ever met, had a terrible experience in her later years. She married Rev. U. Small, first pastor of the Sterling Cong. church, and they had one son, Forrest, for whose education they made every sacrifice. Scarcely had he entered upon the practice of law in Minnesota, when his body was found one morning, the victim of a brutal and mysterious murder. Mrs. Small, always delicate, gradually pined away, and the poor father, left in double desolation, also died a few years ago.

C. B. Smith kept a select school in the basement of the old Presbyterian church on the site of the present township high school. Maria Denning, daughter of Rev. S. F. Denning, pioneer Methodist minister, was a pupil in Latin, and died afterwards in Cuba. Smith studied law, and died in Mount Carroll, where he practiced law for many years.

H. H. Smith, no relative, was in the county for several years. He was one of those trained minds, full, quick, ready to see a joke, wore glasses, master of the subjects he was called to teach. Always welcome at the institutes.

Maurice Savage was a fixture at Round Grove where he taught with great acceptance for a long time. An excellent mathematician. After his marriage, he went south where he still resides, engaged in some other business.

There were the Kimballs, two brothers, serious, earnest fellows, who were both engaged at different times in the school at Unionville.

Of the girls, Miss Martha Millikan and Mary Scott must not be forgotten. Miss Millikan married and died in 1908, and Mary Scott, after a devoted career, sleeps in the cemetery at Lyndon.

Another of our pioneer teachers, Mrs. Lucius E. Rice, formerly Martha

C. Coburn, still lives at Lyndon in the active discharge of her domestic duties. She began to teach in Vermont, her native state, and after seven years of service there, removed to Wisconsin, where she taught three years, and then to Lyndon, spending another three years in the school room. At Peacham, Vt., she attended the school of which the famous Thaddeus Stevens was a pupil. She saw the house where he was born, and remembers his coming there to see about a burial lot for his mother. He once said to a minister: "If what you speak of is religion, my mother had it." Not far from her town, the wonderful mathematician, Zerah Colburn was born. As we all know, New England people for two generations swore by Colburn's arithmetic. It came next to the primer and the catechism with its

In Adam's fall
We sinned all.

One of Mrs. Rice's teachers confidently affirmed that with three things anyone could pass successfully through this vale of tears: the Bible, Webster's dictionary and Colburn's arithmetic.

Perhaps the most venerable, the longest in service of any of our teachers, was Mrs. John Whallon, widow of the well known captain. She was born in 1832, coming with the father in wagon in 1837 from Massachusetts. Martha began to teach as a mere girl, returning to Galesburg after a time for further preparation. She taught at Sterling in 1848 when there was no school building and Col. Wilson had to hunt a room and seat it, at Rock Falls then Rapids city, when the river was innocent of bridge and had to be forded. She was in faithful service all over the county, at Como, Lyndon, Prophetstown, Portland, Fulton. In her first terms she received one dollar and a half per week, and boarded around. Mrs. Whallon spent the sunset of her active and useful life in quiet retirement amid ancestral scenes in Lyndon.

W. W. Davis generally had an essay or lecture at the early institutes. He was for some time secretary, and every night during the sessions read a critical report of mistakes made during the day. Most of his teaching in the county was at Empire, now Emerson. Some of his former pupils have risen to prominence elsewhere. Miss Alice Dinsmoor was for many years principal of a young ladies' seminary in Brooklyn, Wilson Sterling is professor in the state university at Lawrence, Kansas, John K. Reed is a missionary in Litheria on the west coast of Africa, Dr. J. F. Keefer is one of the leading physicians of Sterling, Rev. W. C. Seidel, D. D., now at Nashville, Tennessee, in charge of a Lutheran church has long been active in the service of that denomination, east and west.

I've wandered to the village, Tom,
I've sat beneath the tree,
Upon the schoolhouse playground,
That sheltered you and me;

But none were left to greet me, Tom,
And few were left to know,
That played with us upon the green,
Just twenty years ago.

JORDAN.

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye,
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.—*Samuel Stennet.*

All roads lead to Rome, or did, and three of the best highways in the county lead from Sterling to Jordan: the Freeport road, the Hoover, and the Pennington. If you go out the Freeport road, which starts from the east end of Sterling, on the left is the Catholic cemetery of ten acres, and although new, has many handsome monuments. We pass John Zigler's place with its boxes of bees and yards of chickens, each breed by itself. That frame dwelling was the home of D. O. Coe, or Dish, as he was called, long an elder in the Presbyterian church. Over there to the west is the farm house of Mrs. George Royer, with an unfailing spring in the cellar, a good place for butter and milk. Farm after farm of families all scattered.

They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one home with glee,
Their graves are severed far and wide,
By mount and stream and sea.

The Bressler farm and the Doe or Jonathan F. Coe place, now owned by D. N. Foster. The father of these Coes was Simeon M., who came to Jordan in 1835 and died in 1848. His wife was Mary Miles. A large family of 13 children, mostly boys. Each son got a farm. S. M. or Sim, who lived in the southern part of Jordan, was for years town treasurer. Near the Doe Coe place was an early frame schoolhouse, called the Coe school. It was taken down, and a new stone building erected on the west of the road, called the Stone school.

Penrose is the business center of Jordan. There is a commodious general store with dwelling attached and a well kept lawn and garden on side and rear. W. D. Detweiler and wife are the accommodating proprietors. Just this side is a small Quaker graveyard containing the graves of Elida John, who died in 1888 at seventy-seven, and Sarah, his wife, in 1890, at ninety. Also that of A. C. John, son, hospital steward of 34th Ill. Infantry, who died in 1899 at 67. The little meeting house is now a dwelling. An iron fence in front. Here is a United Brethren church, Radical, built in 1896, with 23 members, and preaching every second Sunday. A Sunday school and Y. P. society. There are three Sunday schools in Jordan.

The White church formerly, now East Jordan church, is the strongest religious organization in the town. Originally erected as a union edifice, but now controlled by the Liberal branch of the United Brethren, with Rev.

J. A. F. King as pastor. A flourishing Sunday school of 150 pupils with Alex. Anderson as superintendent. Mrs. Lizzie Detweiler has home department and circulates lesson leaves in both English and German. The latter is Sonntagschul Lektionen, published at Mennonite Book Concern, Berne, Indiana. There are also a C. Endeavor and Junior E. Mrs. M. Kidder has the first primary of 30 scholars. Mrs. Nelson Jacobs, sister of Dr. J. C. Maxwell, Sterling, has the cradle roll of 24 tots, and has held the position for 26 years.

Now let us drive beyond Penrose two miles, and on descending a hill a little valley lies before us, and prominent in the outlook towers a large frame building, grand, gloomy and peculiar. It is Wilson's old mill, for thirty years a scene of busy traffic. Here came Joseph Wilson from Pennsylvania, and built a log mill in 1836. An enterprising man, and from time to time he installed improvements to keep his grists to date, sparing no expense. His flour put up in family sacks had a high reputation, and a generation of Sterling and Dixon people believed no bread or cake could be undertaken without Wilson's flour. "Take no other." He hauled the goods himself to the towns, and many a day has the writer seen the venerable miller perched on the top of a two-horse load on his way to market. He delivered himself from house to house. The dam was thrown across Buffalo creek, and the meadow with the race on one side and woodland on the further hill, made an ideal landscape of rural beauty.

How dear to this heart
Are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection
Presents them to view.

Not long before his death he enlarged the residence, making many rooms, perhaps for the entertainment of strangers, for the place was the center of a Quaker influence. Every Sunday Friends' meeting was held for the benefit of the few disciples who assembled there. Frances was a zealous advocate for her faith, and loaned the writer Clarkson's Portraiture of the Quakers. Both Joseph and Frances are buried in the orchard at the home, the sons are gone. Mary lived alone in the spacious mansion for twenty years until a nephew lately moved in, while the huge mill, silent and tenantless, is occupied as a warehouse by a farmer.

To what base uses do we come at last.

The big water wheel also remains. The whole structure speaks of desolation, and is a mute reminder of departed prosperity.

One of the best men who ever lived in Jordan was James Talbott, who came from Westmoreland, Pa., in 1835. A carpenter in the east, but here he became a farmer. A devout Methodist. Oliver, born in 1833, is the best known of the surviving children and now resides in Polo. His wife is Mary Furry, a prominent writer and speaker in the W. C. T. U.

In form, the late Jacob Vogdes was the Saul of the township. He was from Pennsylvania, kept bachelor hall on his eighty for some years, and in

1859 started for Pike's Peak and continued his journey to California, where he died after a varied career in mining. He was seventy-two. He was six feet four, broad shouldered and massively built. Jovial and kindly, his face always wearing a smile.

About two miles from Wilson's mill was the log cabin of Charles Diller, in which he lived from 1850 to his removal to Sterling in 1878. He had been a teacher in Pennsylvania, was the most intelligent man in his neighborhood, was school director and justice of the peace, and kept open house. His wife, Ann (Thompson), was the soul of hospitality. Of four boys, Thomas was teacher in the country and Sterling for several terms, and in 1889 was appointed postmaster of Sterling by Harrison, in 1897 by McKinley and again in 1901. He purchased the Standard as a weekly from Theodore Mack, and in cooperation with J. W. Newcomer, published the paper until its appearance as a daily in 1893, Mr. Newcomer retiring.

The Diller farm of nearly 400 acres was purchased by the late W. A. Sanborn, banker, and turned into a stock ranch by the erection of extensive barns. It is now owned by Fernandus Jacobs, who, with his 1,068 acres, is easily the largest land owner in Jordan. He started without a dollar and is still under sixty. It is a little singular that another man of almost the same name, John Adam Jacob, a foreign German, coming here poor, died at 64, owning 1,000 acres in Jordan and much in Iowa.

On the crossroad from the Freeport to the Pennington is Jordan Center with its town hall erected in 1888 after a hot contest about the site with Penrose and a neat schoolhouse, both painted white. On the east side of the Pennington road stands the First Evangelical Lutheran church of Jordan with a pretty cupola and bell. Rev. Frederick William Schneider, Baden, Germany, is pastor. He was at the gymnasium of Breslau from 1881-1885, and three years at the theological school of Capitol university, Columbus, Ohio. The church was organized in 1874, remodeled in 1897, is well equipped with organ and other essentials, and is a credit to the people. An addition to the comfortable parsonage in 1907. Henry Helms, Henry Bitters, Bernard Fulfs, are the deacons. Besides the Sunday school of 80 pupils, there are Ladies' Aid society and Luther League. Membership of two hundred. The ground for church and cemetery was given by John Wolfersperger, who was one of the large landholders in that district. At one time he had a dairy of fifty cows, sending butter to St. Louis. His son, Aaron, is now Judge Wolfersperger of Sterling. Mr. Wolfersperger came to the country in 1851.

South of the church is another landmark, the Capp schoolhouse. The first in 1856, the later one about 1867. D. N. Foster, now in Sterling, taught there before 1860. Across the Elkhorn to the east was the Hubbard Grove school, in which from 1856 onwards we find wielding the birch such tyros as W. W. Davis, John Lennon, C. W. Marston and others. Charles Diller, James Woods and John Furry were directors.

In September, 1907, occurred at the Jordan Lutheran church an event that was productive of much good and pleasure. It was the meeting of the Wartburg Synod, the session continuing several days. Seldom that the staid

people of a farming community are favored with so many ministers and so much preaching. One noon the Ladies' Aid society served dinner in the Sunday school. It was a sumptuous entertainment of the richest viands that only country pantries can furnish, and in a quantity that left a surplus for another banquet.

The cemetery adjoins the church and has many elegant memorials of granite and marble. The lots are kept in good order.

—Gone before

To that unknown and silent shore.

The W. C. T. U. flourishes in Jordan. At one of their late festivals 87 guests were present, and the occasion afforded great delight and profit to the happy throng. An excellent and varied program comprising a violin solo, a duet and quartet, followed by an earnest and suggestive address by Mrs. Dunlap of Champaign on the requisites of an ideal home. Bountiful refreshments at the close.

Another admirable feature of Jordan life is the interest in the Sunday school cause. The East Jordan Loyal alumni celebrated their sixth anniversary in the winter of 1907 at the home of James Anderson with a banquet and toasts. The roll in five years grew from 23 to a membership of 55. Five years faithful attendance is the condition of membership.

The Loyal Sunday School Army Alumni is an adjunct of the East Jordan Sunday school. The organization is composed of persons who have passed a grade of seventy-five per cent, perfect in attendance, lesson study and contribution for four consecutive quarters in each year for five years. The class at present numbers fifty-two. A banquet is held annually at which officers are elected for the ensuing year. The officers for the year 1908 are as follows: President, Mrs. Emily C. Coats; secretary, Miss Myrtle Sivits; treasurer, Mr. Clarence Parks.

The W. C. T. U. was organized about twenty years ago with a membership of one hundred. The present officers are: Mrs. Ida Anderson, president; Mrs. Jennie Jacob, treasurer; Mrs. Martha Dick, secretary. Parlor meetings are held at the different homes, one a month.

The Royal Neighbors were organized Aug. 24, 1898, and the present membership is 58. The number of the camp is 1103. Of the nine officers, Mrs. Ruth Sivits is oracle; Miss Margaret Coats, recorder, Miss Sarah Hocker, receiver; and Dr. Jane Keefer, physician. Jordan is a progressive community and takes hold of every movement that promises benefit to the general welfare.

An amusing incident happened about 1894 in connection with a mission fest or service held in the woods near the John Kratz farm. It was in autumn and was under the auspices of the Jordan Lutheran church. The preaching was mostly in German. One of the speakers in an exciting flight of eloquence and fancy, exclaimed, "I see a fire!" at the same time, to give force to his remark, pointing in the direction of the house of a simple hearer who sat on a front bench. He took the orator at his word, and as his dwelling was in that direction, seized his hat and darted off like a deer to quench the flames. The scare almost broke up the meeting. After the service was over,

Dr. Severingshaus advised the young preacher to avoid hereafter being too realistic.

THE KAUFFMAN MURDER.

Two sudden blows with a ragged stick,
And one with a heavy stone,
One hurried gash with a hasty knife,—
And then the deed was done:
There was nothing lying at my feet
But lifeless flesh and bone!

—*Hood's Dream of Eugene Aram.*

A mile south of the Jordan Lutheran church a mysterious murder occurred on the night of May 31, 1897. After a careful examination of all the circumstances connected with the affair, Walter Stager, states attorney, made an official report to the board of supervisors, filling six columns of the Sterling Standard, from which we glean the following outline:

Tobias Kauffman at one time lived on his farm, six miles north of Sterling, on the west side of the Pennington road. In 1894 he moved into a house on the east side of the road, farther north, on the George Kapp farm, whose wife, Hattie, he had married. After moving, he continued to keep some stock and grain on the old place, where remained the usual sheds, pens, cribs and granary. George was the only son left at home, the other brothers have gone. He was twenty-one in January, 1896. In April, 1897, some little pigs were missing on the old farm, and on examination it was believed that grain was also stolen. Suspecting that the thief might return for further plunder, George decided to sleep in the vacant dwelling. On Monday evening, May 31, 1897, between seven and eight, George, armed with a big navy revolver, left home to spend the night at the lonely house. This was his last appearance alive. The next morning, as he did not come to breakfast, his father started to look for the boy. Now a few words of explanation about the scene of the catastrophe. Southwest of the vacant dwelling was a strawstack. Half way between the strawstack and granary was a corn crib and pig pen. On approaching the spot, the father saw smoke, and then the strawstack on fire. He ran around the stack and into the house where he found George's shoes. Mr. Kauffman then ran towards his home, calling for help. His daughter Jessie, the hired man Schroeder and a boy soon came, and presently, just in front of the granary, George's cap and a piece of his shirt sleeve were found. Inside the granary door a stick of wood was found which may have been used to knock the boy down. The next move as to the burning straw pile. Using a long wire to rake off the blazing top, the body of George was discovered and brought to the ground. The corpse was naked, black and badly burned. The forehead was smashed, the skull cracked and a bullet had passed through the head. Afterwards George's revolver, watch and much blood were discovered on the spot where the body had lain.

This, then, is the result of the investigation: George had taken off his shoes on going to bed, and hearing a noise, rushed out in his stocking feet,

and at the granary received the blow that smashed his skull. The body was placed on the stack, shot, and the stack set on fire. The only motive for his murder must have been to prevent his informing on the thieves whom he had surprised.

As may be supposed this horrible affair created intense excitement, and for weeks the scene of blood was visited by hundreds of people, far and near. No clue was ever found, and the murder of George Kauffman will remain among the dread mysteries of crime.

—Besides, this Duncan

Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off.

SCOTCH SETTLERS.

In 1853 Archibald Maxwell came over, and in 1854 James, William and John, settling on land west of Wilson's mill. About the same time, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crichton opened a place in the woods south of Hubbard's Grove school. They died several years ago, and none of their numerous family remain in the neighborhood. When Mr. Crichton arrived he had barely money enough to buy a cookstove, but at his death had a well improved farm. They all came from the vicinity of Glasgow and brought with them the ancient Gaelic virtues of thrift and sobriety.

There were also the Andersons. James came to America in 1851, and in 1853 returned for his wife. After living awhile at Buffalo Grove, Ogle county, then in Clyde township, they finally cast their lot in Jordan, where they engaged in farming until their removal to Sterling, nearly twenty years ago. David Anderson came in 1850. James is dead, but his widow, Mrs. Agnes, or Aunt Nanny, makes her home with David, and on New Year's, 1908, celebrated her 90th birthday. Alexander Anderson, a Sunday school leader in Jordan, belongs to this family. Dr. J. C. Maxwell, of Sterling, is a scientific adherent of the Maxwell clan. All are Presbyterians.

GERMAN SETTLERS.

Most of the farms in West Jordan are occupied by Germans who settled here before and after the Civil war. They came poor, bringing their earthly goods in a sack, but with stout hearts and strong hands they went to work, laboring at first by the day, and in time owning excellent farms, sometimes several. Much of the land, of course, was secured cheap. Some of the railroad land was bought for ten dollars per acre. Among these families are such familiar names as Muns, Wolber, Dieterle, Giffrow, Arnold, Wolf, Helms, Dusing, Fulfs.

Passing south from the Kauffman place, we come to the large estate, nearly 800 acres, of the late John Wolfersperger, and then the combined woodland, quarry, orchard, and meadow, of the late Dr. L. S. Pennington,

whose dwelling set off by evergreens commands the landscape for miles. The useful career of both these pioneers is fully detailed in the second volume of this history. This Pennington road leads into Sterling at the house of the late Gen. W. S. Kilgour, who was justly proud of the deadly conflicts of his military record, and to perpetuate the valor of at least one battle, he kept for years a board nailed to the fence bearing the storied name, Chickamauga.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Tobias Kauffman says there was no school house in Jordan in 1850, as that year he was obliged to go to Science Ridge to improve his mind.

Mr. Sweeney had a small building in which Ripley taught school before the present Capp school house was erected.

About 1868 Alfred Pillsbury taught a term in the Pennington district. He was from Massachusetts, a cousin of the Dinsmoors, had a cultivated voice, and fond of reciting passages from Dickens. On returning to the east, he studied law, and rose to be attorney general of his native state.

CHARLES AND ANN DILLER, JORDAN PIONEERS.

Few persons now living were reared in a log cabin. They were born too late, and do not know what they have missed. To waken in the morning and find your pillow covered with the snow storm of the night is a luxury which the delicate dwellers in our city residences never experience. The log cabin makes strong men and women. Witness Webster, Lincoln, Garfield, Nancy Hanks, and think what weaklings they might have been but for the endurance given by these primitive dwellings.

It was the writer's good fortune to spend the winter of 1856-7 in a genuine cabin. It was bought by Charles Diller, and moved from Wilson's mill, according to Oliver Talbott. There was one large room below for the family, which at night by a wire and curtain could be made into two sleeping apartments. In the loft above were three or four beds for six or eight persons, who had plenty of fresh air through the loose shingles. A shed attached to the cabin answered for the big cook stove and also a dining room.

Charles Diller belonged to the numerous Diller family of Lancaster county, and learned the trade of cooper, taught school, after his marriage lived a while in New Holland, and in 1850 sought his fortunes in Whiteside, buying a farm along the Elkhorn near Wilson's mill. It was a beautiful tract of upland prairie, and so high you could see for miles in every direction. He put up a stable, planted an orchard, and began to improve the land.

An excellent set of people, all different. John Adam Jacob was a foreign German, James Woods from Ohio who married a German wife, Henry Brown and wife both from old England, Joseph and Frances Wilson of the famous mill, Quakers, who held meeting, Charles Crichton and the Maxwells from bonnie Scotland, Joe Stary from Maryland, then a mixed lot of Warners, Deyos, Plummers, John Furry must not be forgotten, father of Mary Talbott, of the W. C. T. U.

For thirty years Charles Diller was one of Jordan's most valuable members. He never shrank from a responsibility. Whether justice, assessor, trustee, he was always ready and efficient. His cabin was a center of influence, a bureau of information, as he was more intelligent than his neighbors, and they came there for counsel. He was cordial, and ever ready to do what he could to enlighten the inquirer.

He gave to misery, all he had, a tear,
He gained from Heaven, 'twas all he wished, a friend.

Generous to a fault. A warm friend of education, and when the first school was opened in the district, he boarded the teacher a year as a free will offering, asking no recompense. A close reader and thinker, he drew inspiration from the New York Tribune, a welcome weekly visitor at the home. Of good stock. His uncle, Roland Diller, was the solon of his town in the east, and another uncle, Solomon, was in the Pennsylvania legislature.

His wife was Miss Ann E. Thompson, and they were married in 1840 at Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, her home. There was a large Presbyterian church here, to which Rev. E. Erskine was called soon after he left the church in Sterling, and here he died. She often recalled the Cumberland valley, so lovely and picturesque to her childhood, and which became so memorable in army movements during the civil war.

No more generous soul ever lived. She would divide her last crust. No beggar was ever turned empty from her door. Her table was the most bountiful in Jordan. Friends on leaving after a visit were rewarded with a roll of butter. The neighbors who did not fare so well at home were eager to accept an invitation for a quilting bee, knowing that their labors would be rewarded by a supper of satisfying abundance.

Nothing was left undone. Although the cabin was small, the family was large. To feed the numerous mouths, keep the wardrobes in order, and look after the various needs, occupied her time. Always busy. Sometimes no help, and after working beyond her strength, for she was a delicate woman, the next day found her in bed. A cheerful spirit, every ready to look on the bright side.

A happy soul, that all the way
To heaven hath a summer's day.

There was no church in the neighborhood, and when an occasional minister preached in the school house, he was sure of a welcome at the Diller cabin. She came to Sterling now and then, staying over night to attend services on Sunday. After Sunday dinner was over at the cabin, the writer recalls her taking the big family Bible to enjoy her only leisure time of the week. She and Frances Wilson, wife of the Quaker miller, were congenial friends, both refined, earnest, kindly.

In 1878, after nearly thirty years of toil and sacrifice, they removed to Sterling, leaving the farm in charge of a son. Charles began to fail, dying in 1883, and Ann, after ten years of infirmity, borne with Christian resig-

nation, followed to the silent land in 1893. They were buried in Riverside cemetery. Their children, Laura, wife of H. L. John, and three sons, Thomas, Samuel, and Will, survive, Roland having died in California.

Just above Dr. Pennington's old home was one of the longest hills in Jordan. Although partly lowered from time to time, it was the bug-bear of all wagoners coming from town with heavy loads of lumber. In the fall of 1907 Commissioner Charles Bort, like Napoleon who decided there should be no Alps, determined to overcome the grade and earn the gratitude of the driving public. He gathered a force of men with plows and scrapers, and by moving away four feet of earth from the top and filling up below and at sides, transformed the rugged descent into a gentle incline. The total expense was only a few hundred dollars, and it will avoid an endless amount of horse power and human profanity.

John Furry was a familiar figure in Jordan. Somewhat lame, yet he managed to circulate. Took a hearty interest in school matters. His daughter, Mary, married to Oliver Talbott, son of the pioneer James, has for thirty years been a conspicuous worker in W. C. T. U., a good speaker and writer, and in regular attendance at the conventions.

John Guinther of Jordan celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday Thursday, Jan. 30, 1908, and is doubtless the oldest man in the township. He is still hale and hearty, and although entering upon his ninetieth year still drives to town regularly and attends to all of his own business affairs. He came to this state in 1868 and has made his home here since that time. Mr. Guinther has always led a temperate life, and although he worked in the fields as hard as any other farmer he always made it a rule to take one hour's rest at noon regardless of the amount of work to be done. To this, largely, he attributes his long life and health. He says his aim is to reach the hundred mark.

CALL FROM OLIVER TALBOTT.

'Tis the last rose of summer, left blooming alone,
All its lovely companions are faded and gone.—*Moore.*

Of all the early inhabitants of Jordan, Oliver Talbott is the only one alive. Although born in 1833, his hair is not gray, his eye not dim, his natural force not abated. He is the only man living who can write a history of Jordan without referring to books. He has all the original information within himself. He did the writer the honor to call at his home, and relate many incidents not generally known and never recorded. He spoke of the Scotch delegation, Archy Maxwell who came to Jordan in 1849, David and Sandy in 1851, of John and William, Charles Crichton, and the Andersons. Mr. and Mrs. David Anderson now reside in Sterling. Oliver's father, James Talbott, was a mechanic, who could do anything with wood, and he built Joseph Wilson's log mill in 1835. It was afterwards made of frame in 1849. For years this mill did an immense business, as it was the only one within a circle of many miles. When Nathan and Sikes, the sons, took charge later, to run it for their father on shares, their one-half profit in a year was \$4,400. Joseph had great pride in his product. "People may say I twist

the wheat, but cannot say I do not make good flour." Near the early mill was a store kept by John Brookie. So farmers coming for flour also laid in supplies of groceries. His father moved the whole family from Peoria with an ox team in 1835.

James Talbott also built the mill on Rock river at Sterling for Wyatt Cantrall in 1837 or '38. Jordan had several mills at an early day. Besides Wilson's on Buffalo creek, there was the Hubbard mill further west, built by Manoah Hubbard in 1839. It was a saw mill; burned down, rebuilt in 1851. Becker and Henry Miller were here for a while. Further down on the Elkhorn was the mill known latterly as the Bressler mill, but built by the elder Coe in 1839-40. A flour mill and saw mill. John Wolfersperger occupied it afterwards. There was also a Hillyer's saw mill, 1839. The log cabin in which Charles Diller lived was built by Joseph Wilson near the mill, and moved to Diller's farm. It is still in existence. When Sanborn bought the farm, he moved the old structure to one side, and made some improvement.

In regard to crops, Oliver says that winter wheat was raised from 1835 to 1845, both winter and spring wheat from 1845 to 1855, spring entirely from 1855 until the bug and rust have completely destroyed all hope of a crop. No wheat was hauled to Chicago at an early day, as it was all needed for flour and seed. Little corn was raised, as there was no market for it, and few hogs to fatten or sell.

Burials were made on farms. Joseph and Francis Wilson, some of their family, and others, were interred in their orchard. Oliver knows numerous cases of this kind, and many of these private enclosures have already disappeared, because as property changes hands, strangers have no sentiment for forgotten dead.

THE COE FAMILY OF JORDAN.

Of all the Jordan settlers, Simeon M. Coe was most like Jacob of Bible times, for he had thirteen children, one more than the patriarch. But it was not an unlucky number, and I don't suppose in his day there was any foolish superstition connected with the figure. At any rate, they all turned out well. The father settled in Jordan in 1835, and died in 1848. He was born in Connecticut, but the family moved to New York.

Simeon had the name of his father. He was the oldest of the boys, born in 1810. My first acquaintance with him was in 1856, when as teacher I called at his farm in Jordan to get my hard earned monthly wages. Like all the early settlers, plain in speech, frank in uttering his convictions, cordial in manner. In five minutes you were as much at home as after five years. He was treasurer of Jordan.

When the great celebration was held in Sterling on the completion of the railroad to this point, 1855, a barbecue was arranged for one feature, and Sim furnished a three-year-old steer. That was the Coe style. Nothing small or mean. Their nature was large and generous. His old family carriage was familiar on our streets as long as he continued to drive to town. Dark as all the Coes were.

Doc was really Jonathan F., born in 1819, the seventh son in succession, and the superstitious belief was that this fact conferred a healing power in scrofula, and so the boy lived and died as Doc Coe. His house was on the Freeport road, about four miles north of Sterling, and for years was the best, two stories, painted white, and a contrast to many of the weather beaten shacks. Jimmy Woods was the carpenter. The old part was behind, and used for a kitchen. D. N. Foster now has the property.

His first wife was bitten by a mad dog while walking along the road and eventually died from the poison. A son, Frank, was bright, and able to read in Sanders' Fourth Reader at an early age. Doc's second wife was Sarah Murray. He was not adhesive, for he first moved to Milledgeville or near there, and then to Missouri, where he died. Stout, as the Coes all were, jovial, fond of driving and much liked by his neighbors.

There were ten boys, and all had nicknames. Decius O. was born in 1820, and a Presbyterian as he grew to manhood. His place was also on the Freeport road, a mile north of Sterling, but in later years he bought the Dr. Hunt property on the Hoover road, where he died. Two children, son and daughter, died young. Mark, who married Julia Galt, was a farmer, and died a few years ago. Like Doc, Dish also married the second time, Miss Addie Ward.

Dish was no reculse, and liked to be in a crowd, and see what was going on. Although a Calvinist, he thought it no sin to watch the horses trot on the race track, and throw up his hat for the winning nag. On circus days, too, he was always an observer of the procession, and in the menagerie tent looking at the animals, and sometimes in the other tent laughing at the jokes of the clowns.

Of thirteen children, ten brothers and three sisters, Mrs. Stevens, living on Eighth avenue, Sterling, with her daughter Helen, is the sole survivor. A cataract appeared a few years ago, which refused to submit to treatment, and she is now blind. Her general health is good, she takes a hearty interest in current affairs, loves to meet friends, and is full of incidents of the olden time.

She told the writer of going to school when seventeen, about 1843, to a teacher, Major Winn, in a little building near Broadway, who got provoked at the big girls for singing Whig songs. She boarded with General Kilgour's father, Ezekiel, whose cabin was on the site of Walter Haskell's residence, Bellevue place. Mrs. Stevens and George Brewer are the only pioneers living here before 1849.

POLL BOOK OF 1844.

Miss Libbie Bush placed in the Whiteside Historical Society a stained record of an election held in Sterling precinct, Aug. 5, 1844. It is not a printed blank, but four foolscap sheets are pasted together, end to end, and lines drawn for the names. The writing is in blue ink. There are ninety-six voters. Below the tally columns is this declaration: "At an election held at the house erected for a court house in Sterling in the county of Whiteside,

and state of Illinois, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their names for the following described offices, to wit: For congress, Joseph P. Hoge had 45 votes, Martin P. Sweet 47, John Cross 1. For representative, Winfield S. Wilkinson had 45 votes, Oliver Everett 46. For sheriff, James W. Noble had 47 votes, James A. Sweet 44, Daniel F. Millikan 1. For county commissioner, Ebenezer Seeley had 8, Bacchus Besse 72, Charles S. Deming 1. For coroner, Gilbert Buckingham had 57, Jacob Baker 1. Certified by us, Luther Bush, E. B. Worthington, Jacob Whipple, judges of election. Attest, Robert C. Andrews, Luther B. Wetherbee, clerks of election."

The old document is well preserved, carefully written, and as legible as though prepared yesterday. It may be added as a political reminder that in 1844 Henry Clay and James K. Polk were the candidates for the presidency.

ALBANY—A PILGRIMAGE.

Mine be a cot beside the hill;

A beehive's hum shall soothe my ear;

A willowy brook, that turns a mill,

With many a fall, shall linger near.—*Samuel Rogers.*

If you have not seen Albany, you have a treat in store. It is the most picturesque spot in the county. It is like the Psalmist's "Beautiful for situation is Mt. Zion, the joy of the whole earth." Whether you approach by rail from Fulton or Rock Island, or by boat on river, there is the high terrace running to the water's edge, and in the rear, the rounded hills, not a long ridge, with the cottages nestling among the groves on the summits.

As you walk towards the town from the station, you will notice a low brick house with a hall running through, and an entrance, front and back. This was the residence of Samuel Happer, who came from Washington county, Pa., in 1841, and formed a partnership with John D. Melvaine, carrying on a store and doing a forwarding business for many years. Their old brick warehouse along the river bank disappeared long ago. Mr. Happer was married to Miss Sarah Curry, of Allegheny county, Pa., who was born in July, 1816. She is the oldest survivor of the Albany pioneers, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Payne, in Morrison. Except a partial deafness, Mrs. Happer is in fair health. This low brick dwelling was built in 1848, and Dean S. Efner, a mason, laid the brick.

While we are on the river bank or levee, as St. Louis would say, let us go down the river, and take a look at what remains of the Eagle hotel built by William S. Barnes, who settled in lower Albany in 1839, and soon afterwards erected the hotel. It was a welcome hostelry for stage and river passengers, and was a commodious inn for those days. The fearful tornado of 1860 wrecked the larger part, leaving the section still standing. This is about 25 feet long with four windows upstairs, and is now a boarding house. Mr. Barnes was the first supervisor of the township, an active Mason, and held

in high esteem. He was born in Woodstock, Vt., 1808, and died in 1872. The old hotel was frame.

McIlvaine, Happer & Co. were hustlers, as the saying is, doing a large business in various lines. From an advertisement in a Sterling Times of 1854, they carry a full stock of dry goods, groceries, clothing, hardware, glass, paints, and lumber at the steam saw mill. In another paragraph appears this notice: Wanted—173,000 bushels of grain. McIlvaine, Happer & Co., grocers, general merchants, and produce dealers. Half a mile up the river is a tall chimney stack, and rubbish near it, the ruins, as the writer was told, of a steam saw mill. It is along the railroad coming from Fulton. One is reminded of the obelisk at On, near Cairo, which also stands alone on the sand, once a center of Egyptian civilization.

In this ancient Barnes hostelry we met a grizzled veteran who with his family has made a cheerful home that belies the desolate exterior. An inviting dinner was smoking on the table at our noon call. Perry Langford, born in 1835 in Fulton county, came to Albany in 1849, and enlisted in Company F, 93d Illinois infantry. He was three years in the service, was at the Grand Review in Washington in 1865, and saw Grant tip his hat, but refuse to shake hands with Halleck. He has two framed relics which he prizes. A commission to his father, Asa Langford, by Gov. John Reynolds, as captain in Black Hawk war, 1832, and one to Thomas Langford, as second lieutenant, 1833. Both signed at Vandalia, the early capital of the state.

An agreeable call upon Miss Frances D. Barnes, the oldest of the eight children of W. S. Barnes. Her brothers, Henry and Charles, were veterans, Henry in 93d Illinois, Charles in 147th Illinois. Three of the children are dead. Mr. Barnes was a schoolmate of the famous sculptor, Hiram Powers, who was three years older. In fact, they sat on the same seat. It was the Greek Slave in 1843, that gave Powers his world-wide reputation. Singular to say, they died almost in the same year, Barnes in 1872, Powers in 1873, in Florence, Italy. Mr. Barnes was an invalid six years before he died, and he remarked one day when the sculptor was on a visit to America, "If Hiram knew how sick I am, he would come to see me." Indeed, W. S. Barnes must have been more than an ordinary pioneer with qualities of mind and heart to commend him to the friendship of eminent men. He was one of Whiteside's representative citizens. When Gov. Oglesby was in Morrison, he was invited to take dinner with him. He was on intimate terms with E. B. Washburne. He was sent to Springfield when the removal of the county seat from Sterling was in consideration. Very energetic in business, he opened the first general store in Albany, and the Eagle hotel was the headquarters for travel between Chicago, Galena, Rock Island and Peoria. Those were the golden days of the Frink and Walker stage line, lightning express, four lines a day of four-horse coaches. A horse ferry was in operation across the Mississippi. When there was a strong adverse wind in March the ferry could not run. Frances Barnes says she was a schoolmate of the late Mrs. John Whallon, formerly Martha Millikan, and a pioneer teacher. Although in her seventy-seventh year, Miss Barnes talks as fluently and correctly as a Vassar girl of twenty.

THE HANKS BROTHERS—LINCOLN.

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it; four long suffering years.

On the hill live two brothers, David Hanks, born in 1826, who came in 1844, and further along, the older, Stephen, born in 1821. They were born in Kentucky in a county not far from Lincoln's early home. Stephen looks venerable but in talk and motion, brisk as most men at fifty. He was full of reminiscence, and enjoyed going back. It will be remembered that Thomas Lincoln in 1806 married Nancy Hanks, a bright young woman of twenty-three, and in 1816 removed to Indiana. They had three children: the first a daughter who grew up, married, but left no issue, the third a son who died in infancy, the second the immortal Abraham. Stephen recalls the fact of his father and mother once making a visit to Thomas Lincoln after he moved to Indiana, and taking a younger brother along. It seems to be the impression of the family that this Nancy Hanks was their father's sister. The Hanks clan was small, and not widely scattered. Stephen has had a career of varied activity. He came in 1836 with Alfred Slocumb, and made himself generally useful, worked in the timber, was pilot on the river to St. Paul, drove team in building a projected state road to Springfield to be built by the people, hauling the posts and bringing the surveyors home at night. A difficult undertaking was a causeway from Albany to Morrison over the Cat-tails by laying timbers to make a corduroy passage, early Western fashion. One hundred men were employed. Mr. Hanks is in excellent trim for an octogenarian of 87, able to sleep, eat three meals, saw wood, dig garden, and all the minor chores of the household. Kathryn Hanks, teacher in grammar department of the Albany school, is a daughter of David the younger brother.

Another sprightly member of this family is Mrs. James H. Slaymaker, daughter of David Hanks. It seems it was her uncle, Sam Hanks, Princeton, Iowa, who was the child taken by the father and mother on the visit to Thomas Lincoln in Indiana, Abraham's father, who married Nancy Hanks. At the convention in Chicago in 1880 when Garfield was nominated, Robert Lincoln showed Samuel much attention, and secured a seat for him in the political circus. The Slaymakers were an influential family in Newton township, and James H. is a cousin of Thomas and Robert, who lived in Sterling over forty years ago, and removed to Kansas.

A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE IN THE TORNADO.

It was the privilege of the writer to hear the experience of a mother who passed unharmed through this dreadful visitation. At the foot of the hill below the Presbyterian church is the low brick dwelling in which Mrs. Chamberlain has lived since 1848. She was born at Carmi, White county, October, 1828, came to Albany in 1845, was married to Wilson Nevitt who died in 1849, and in 1851 was married to W. A. Chamberlain. It was Sunday evening, June 3, 1860, a very sultry day. Her father, Dr. Riley, who had lived in the South, noticed the ominous appearance of the sky, remarked

that it looked like a hurricane, and left the dwelling to secure the windows in a new cement building not far away. A pane of glass was broken in the room, and she told her husband to stuff a pillow in the opening, but it was twice blown out with tremendous force. Now thoroughly alarmed, Mrs. Chamberlain picked up her baby girl and two little boys, and rushed for the cellar, followed by her husband. They had barely descended the stairs when the whole roof and upper brick walls of the house fell with a crash upon the floor above them. As it was made of heavy joists and boards, it was sufficiently strong to sustain the weight, and thus save them from destruction. Meantime the work of ruin was complete. Most of the young town was leveled. Her father was so terribly crushed by a falling timber that he lingered in agony for a few days till he died. Knowing her helpless condition with her babes and dying father, neighbors and mechanics at once made a gratuitous offer of their services, renewing the walls and putting on a roof. Across the street still stands a deserted frame store, built of the pieces gathered from the debris, and bearing above the name, "W. A. Chamberlain, druggist." Before this was erected, a temporary counter was placed in their sitting room, and the drugs dispensed. Mrs. C. is also a registered pharmacist. Prof. Pepper, principal of the school, married her granddaughter, who is a natural artist.

Wilson Nevitt, first husband of Mrs. Chamberlain, was one of eleven children of William Nevitt, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1779, moved to Kentucky, then to White county, Illinois, in 1818, then to Knoxville, and finally to Albany in August, 1837. He was justice of the peace, and his commission was signed by Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois. He was also school commissioner of the county. Mr. Nevitt died in 1848. His best known son, Hon. Edward H., was educated at Knox college, and filled several public positions, assessor, supervisor, and in 1877 was elected representative to the legislature from the Eleventh district. The Nevitts have always held an honorable place in the affections of the people of Albany.

THE CEMETERY.

The old Egyptians had a skull at their feasts to assure them of the end of all festivity. The bright shining monuments on the hill are a daily reminder in full view of the world to come. Albany people have a daily funeral sermon. There are few very ancient graves. Some of the early settlers were buried elsewhere or their bodies removed to other places. There is a family memorial block for the Nevitts, containing the names of several members of the once numerous circle. Also a family memorial of the Slocumbs, in honor of numerous members. Alfred Slocumb put up a log house in 1837. On one tomb is the name, Warren Olds, 1818-1888. Phebe, his wife, 1819-1897. Cheney Olds and family came to Albany in 1838. Here is Rev. Samuel Slocumb, 1783-1850. On one humble stone:

Remember as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I.

Capt. James Hugunin, 1839-1903, and wife. W. S. Booth, 1821-1883. Dr.

Jordan Brock, 1841. Francis Buckingham, 1845. One of the most imposing monuments bears the name Rosenkranz. It is of gray granite, which seems to be the favorite stone. James Hewlett, England, 1843.

Oh, friend forever loved, forever dear,
What tears have bathed thy honored bier.

Among the soldiers resting here are Eugene Barney, C. G. Slocumb, 1899, Co. B, 147 Ill. In a row with small headstones are buried T. M. Perkins, Co. G, 8th Ill. cavalry; Peter Huguenin, Co. F, 52nd Ill. infantry; Jacob McDonald, Co. M, 1st Iowa cavalry; Thomas Jackson, U. S. navy; Abner McMahan, U. S. navy. In the cemetery is also the tomb of Samuel Happer, one of the first of the early settlers to pass away.

West of the cemetery is the Albany school, a brick building in two sections. There are 160 pupils. Hettie Slaymaker, primary, 53. Ella Galvin, intermediate, 43. Kathryn Hanks, grammar, 36. High school, three years' course, 25. H. W. Pepper, principal, has had careful preparation at Rockford Business College and three years at De Kalb Normal. In his fourth year, and with the confidence of pupils and parents, is doing successful work.

THE CHURCHES.

On the edge of a hill in full view of the Mississippi is the white frame Presbyterian edifice with its little cupola. The society was organized at the house of David Mitchell, December, 1839, by Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of Fulton. The members were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kilgour, Mr. and Mrs. David Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Duty Buck, Mrs. Ivy Buck, and Mrs. Buckingham. The first elders were Samuel Kilgour and David Mitchell. No regular pastors for a while. In 1843, Rev. Silas Sears began regular service, and among his successors were Oscar Park, W. C. Mason, Louis Gano, A. H. Lackey, Jacob Coon, J. Giffin, Josiah Leonard, N. D. Graves. The former church of brick, dedicated in 1858, was swept away by the tornado in 1860, and the present structure was placed upon its site.

A congregational church was organized in 1842 by some members who had withdrawn from the Presbyterian. The certificate was signed by James Bothwell, Erastus Allen, Duty Buck, William Efner, William Bothwell, G. Buckingham, Mrs. Ruth Bothwell, Mrs. Hannah Allen, Mrs. Fanny Buckingham, Mrs. Dinah Bothwell. Duty Buck and Wm. Bothwell were chosen deacons. Rev. A. J. Copeland began his labors in October, 1847, at \$400 per year, followed by Revs. J. J. Hill, Hancock, Cady, Hamilton, Ostrander, Emerson, Macnab. In the meantime, both churches finding the support of separate pastors a burden, agreed to harmonize their doctrinal differences, and unite in a call for a minister, and in July, 1875, Rev. N. D. Graves entered upon his duties. The recent pastor of the Presbyterian church was W. Bryson Smith, who resigned in April. He was student at Lake Forest academy and McCormick theological seminary. Of the seventy-two members, many are Pennsylvanians, and the Slaymaker family is largely represented.

The Methodists began to hold services in Albany in 1840 as part of the Savanna circuit, preaching before that time in dwellings. In 1840 Rev. Philo Judson was minister, and in 1842 Albany was placed on the Union Grove circuit. In 1845 a small frame building was erected, with Rev. Isaac Searles in charge followed by McKean, Babcock, Haney, Hanna, Applebee. In 1853 Albany, Erie and Newton formed the Albany circuit, with a membership in Albany of 172. In 1854 the parsonage was built. In 1860 both church and parsonage were ruined by the tornado. The present brick edifice was erected in 1861 by funds given by the Methodist churches in the East. In 1868 Rev. Barton Cartwright was pastor, and loaned the church \$600 to replace the parsonage. Among the later ministers was Rev. Zechariah D. Paddock, who in 1857 preached at Broadway church, Sterling, dying in Albany at 64 in 1883. Two of his children, Mrs. Slocumb and Charles, live in Albany. Mr. Slocumb in the mercantile business and Charles cultivating some land. Both unusually intelligent people.

The minister in the Methodist pulpit now is Rudolph C. Doenges, who studied at Iowa Wesleyan University and at Garrett Biblical Institute. His boyhood was spent in Nebraska. There are 180 members, and 100 pupils in the Sunday school. A ladies' aid and a missionary society. As the church is too small, it is proposed to enlarge by adding a concrete front at a cost of \$3,000. Before entering the ministry, Mr. Doenges served his country six years in the army, and was at San Juan hill in the Spanish-American war. He is a strong, muscular young man, with abundant hope and vigor. He left the army in 1900. He also preaches at Zion church, eight miles distant, to a small congregation.

THE INDIAN MOUNDS.

A few miles below Albany, down the river, is the largest collection of mounds in the county. They have not all been explored. The Davenport Academy of Sciences have opened some of them, and found skeletons, beads, copper, iron, and mica. The land on which they are situated belongs to farmers, and at the solicitation of Mr. McCartney of the Review, and others, it has been enclosed, and all trespassing by strangers forbidden. This historical enclosure is for sale, and should be carefully preserved by the county or state as relics of aboriginal activity. What treasures may be here for future antiquarians! Mr. McCartney has a skull in his office taken from a mound. There are seventy acres in the enclosed land.

ALBANY'S OLDEST MOTHER.

In a neat cottage on the outskirts of the town, the writer found Mrs. Hoobler and her venerable mother, Mrs. Stagg, who was born April 15, 1817. She was thrice married, her last husband dying 22 years ago. She was reared in Tennessee, and after several changes her father moved to Illinois, and from White county came to Whiteside in 1835. For a nonagenarian, Mrs. Stagg's vigor is wonderful. Last summer she pieced four quilts, this winter two, looks after the family mending, and can run the sewing machine three hours at a time. Eats and sleeps as well as most persons of sixty. No

tremor in voice, no sign of feebleness in her frame. She is a Methodist, her father being a Methodist preacher. She sees no reason for the Lord's permitting her to stay here so long.

AN ALBANY SETTLER IN FLORIDA.

In a letter from I. P. Allen, St. Petersburg, Florida, he relates some very interesting reminiscences of his early years. In the winter of 1837 his father moved from Ottawa to Lyndon, leaving himself and sister to live with Deacon Hamilton, while he built the first house in Albany. In a few weeks he moved us over, and I was the first boy in the place. My sister was called the belle. His father was Erastus Allen, and his brothers, George and Isaac. C. R. Rood was the surveyor, and afterwards the county surveyor. He settled in Garden Plain. Mr. Rood taught the first school in Albany, and I want to him when I was but five years old. There was some discussion in regard to the name of the town. As there were several Allens, they preferred Allentown, but then, as all came from New York state, Albany was selected. A man named Corbin had built a cabin, ten by twelve, at the lower end of what was called the Eddy. Aside from that my father's house was the first real dwelling. It was eighteen by twenty-two. The first presidential election, 1840, was held there. Soon after came Ivy Buck, justice for years, and then his brother, Duty Buck. Also, Cheney Olds with his six boys and three girls. The most of these people came from New York, Cattaraugus county. Then came Capt. Barnes and Uncle Sam Slocumb with a lot of boys.

ON MAIN STREET.

The Albany Review, a weekly of six folio columns, is published every Friday by G. S. McCartney, nephew of the late David McCartney, of Sterling, so long states attorney of Whiteside. It is non-partisan. It was established in 1899, and is the seventh journal started in the town. The others rose, flourished, and fell. Above his desk, Mr. McCartney has an assortment of curios, skull and ax from the mounds, wooden cutting bar of an early McCormick Reaper, ancient pistols, lanterns, ox yoke, hames, candle molds, horns. The circulation of the Review is 1,252 copies, and the home merchants evidently make good use of its columns.

First National Bank has a capital of \$25,000, and deposits of \$132,828, August, 1907. S. B. Dimond is president, and C. E. Peck cashier. Among the directors are James Beach, Louise W. Olds, C. E. Peck, John Woodburn. Four per cent is allowed on savings accounts, compounded semi-annually. Banking hours from 8 to 4.

Albany State Bank, established in 1889, incorporated in 1904, has Charles George for president, and Charles A. Olds, cashier. Four per cent paid on savings and on six months' certificates. Capital is \$25,000. Among the stockholders are A. J. Beardsworth, W. W. Blean, E. H. Olds, E. L. Bigelow. One dollar opens an account. Drafts sold on principal cities, and loans made on real estate.

Here is the brick block erected in 1900 conjointly by the Masons and Knights of Pythias, each society having rooms on the second floor. There

are seventy-seven members in the Masonic lodge. It dates from 1867. Albert W. Lewis is master; W. H. Smith, senior warden, Frank Phillips, junior warden. The Knights of Pythias have seventy-four members, and the chancellor commander is E. A. Huggins. The lower story of the block is occupied by James Beach with a stock of general merchandise. His residence, lately erected of concrete, is the first of the kind in the town, and a model of good taste.

J. W. Dinneen, well known in politics, is the largest dealer in all kinds of implements for farm and household.

BRICKLAYER AND STATESMAN.

No man in Albany has had a more strenuous career than Dean S. Efner. He came from New York, crossed Rock river at Sterling on the ice in February, 1841, on his way to Albany, his home ever since. He has seen and done much, and likes to relate his adventures. A mason, like Robert Collyer, he built the Happer house in 1848, and the one in which he lives. He studied law, and went to Springfield for examination, where he met Lincoln in 1859. He was in the legislature from 1871 to 1874. Born in 1822, and now in his 87th year, has never spent a dollar on the doctor. Mr. Efner is a man of positive convictions, and is ready to express them.

FIRST PEOPLE AND FIRST THINGS.

Rev. Enoch Bouton, Presbyterian, 1840, was the first minister to settle in Albany, preaching as occasion offered.

Ivy Buck, who came in 1837, was the first justice, serving eighteen years. A mason by trade, he built several houses, kept a store, and ran a ferry. Duty Buck was killed in the tornado.

David Bernheisel was the first doctor, who afterwards removed to Utah, and was elected delegate from the territory to congress.

In 1838 Uriah Cook erected the first frame building, and the first brick was erected in 1840 by W. H. Efner. Ivy Buck opened the first grocery in 1837, and McIlvaine and Happer the first dry goods store in 1840 in a building near the river.

In December, 1839, the village was surveyed for Nevitt, Buckingham, Slocumb, and the other proprietors, by C. R. Rood, county surveyor, and the plot recorded in the Recorder's office in 1840.

Charles S. Dorsey built the first saw mill in 1837, but after four years it burned down. In 1853 Walker, Happer & Co. built a steam saw mill on the river in Upper Albany, and it was destroyed in 1860 by the tornado.

The first ferry between Albany and Camanche was run by David and Samuel Mitchell, 1840. Horse power was used until 1850, when a steam ferry boat was put into operation. The tornado of 1860, Albany's destroying angel, put an end to its usefulness.

In 1854 McAuliffe started the Herald, which soon passed into the hands of Charles Boynton. He continued the publication until December, 1854, when he removed to Sterling.

A postoffice was established at Van Buren, now Upper Albany, in

winter of 1837-38, and Willis Osborne appointed postmaster. In 1839 the name of the office was changed to Albany, with Gilbert Buckingham postmaster.

The popular Frink & Walker line of stages opened their route in 1844 from Chicago directly to Albany, having previously conveyed passengers from Galena by the river. The increased travel led W. S. Barnes to erect the Eagle hotel.

The first white child born in Albany was Josephine Davis, daughter of Jonathan and Phebe Davis, May 18, 1838.

Mrs. Chamberlain says Dr. A. T. Hudson lived for a time in the second story of her brick cottage, 1848. He was a brother of Dr. A. S. Hudson of Sterling.

That ragged shack west of the old Eagle hotel, one report says, was built by a certain Darrow, and that grout house on Main street by Cheney Olds, who came in 1838.

LIVING HEROES OF THE G. A. R.

The post is small, about sixteen, and scattered in town and country. Col. Peter Ege, who is a veteran enthusiast, has given the writer from his records of about seven hundred, living and dead, the names of the old soldiers residing in the neighborhood: W. D. Yopst, 8th Ill. cavalry. Nathan Sypes, 75 years old, Co. B, 13th Ill. Four years and three months in service, pension increased; George A. Hill, Co. A, 34th Ill.; W. R. Slocumb, Co. F, 52nd Ill.; Wm. Mitchell, 75, 75th Ill., pension increased to \$20 per month; J. C. Snyder and John Miller, 93rd Ill. Infantry; Thomas Turner, Iowa Regiment; Wm. Tucker, 75 years old, Indiana Regiment; John Wolsenholm, 86, Ill. Infantry; P. Perrigo, Wisconsin Regiment; George D. Quick, 140th Ill. Perry Langford, 93rd Ill.; Sergeant W. S. Barnes, son of the late W. S., 93rd Ill.; James H. Ege, 93rd Ill., is now at Minneapolis; Robert A. Rouse, Co. A, 34th Ill., is in Minnesota; J. High Woodin, Robt. C. Markee, 34th Ill., are at Quincy; Col. C. Peter Ege himself, 34th Ill., in the service four years and four months; W. R. Lewis, commander of the post, still active at 71, was in a Pennsylvania battalion, fighting bushwhackers in Virginia. The writer met also C. L. Brinker, four years in the signal service.

ALBANY A PORT OF ENTRY.

A wave of dark Oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of Time, and been to be no more.

—*Hannah F. Gould.*

No strangers and few of our Whiteside people, as they tread the sandy slope along the river, ever dream that this quiet spot was once gay with life and busy with traffic. No memorial to recall the past but a few weather-beaten tenements that look so sad and forlorn in their desolation. In imagination one can see La Salle and the French explorers in their frail barks rowing up and down the mighty river.

But it is of Albany's palmy days between 1840 and 1860 that we desire now to speak. It was a prominent point on the Mississippi, and stage lines brought their passengers from the east to catch steamers up and down the river. The ferry transported emigrants to Iowa and the territories towards the opening west. The packets on the river made their regular stops to discharge and receive freight, as well as their quota of travelers. Farmers hauled their grain and produce to the warehouses on the shore, and returned with lumber from the saw mills to build their houses and barns. Stores were opened and business was booming.

According to the Albany Herald of 1854, the town had then 1,000 inhabitants, with four forwarding and commission houses, six dry goods and grocery stores, two drug stores, two steam saw mills, one sash factory, and several other business houses. Dean Efner says in 1841 Albany polled more votes than any other place in the county and had much political influence. It was the center of trade from all directions.

To many emigrants for Whiteside from the east, Albany was the natural port of entry. The people from New England and New York came either overland or by the lakes to Chicago, and thence by team across the prairies. But those from Pennsylvania and Ohio embarked on the rivers, and landed at Albany. There they engaged teams to transport them to the other parts of the county. So John Wolfersperger and others came in 1851. Indeed, until the railroad was completed to Sterling in 1855, and then onward to the Mississippi, Albany was the most convenient port through which to enter Whiteside. But the tornado of 1860 with its wide-spread ruin, and the diversion of travel and traffic by railroads, have robbed Albany of much of its early prestige. The same sky and lovely landscape, but the hum of busy barter is no longer heard.

ITEMS.

The completion of the Western Union in 1865 gave Albany railroad communication. It is now the Milwaukee and St. Paul, giving direct connection with the lakes and the north and Rock Island and Kansas City to the south.

An electric lighting plant is proposed for streets, residences and business. The scheme contemplates municipal ownership. The cost is estimated at \$7,000.

The little ferry boat that plies in the summer season between Albany and Clinton is a great convenience for travelers who wish to meet trains on the Northwestern. Besides it is a delightful sail of six miles on the big river. Two trips every afternoon.

The expenses of the town would make a New York or Chicago alderman smile. At a meeting of the village trustees in October, 1907, after the treasurer's report was read, a resolution was adopted to the effect that on account of some extraordinary expenditures on streets, the president and clerk were instructed to borrow not to exceed \$100 at legal rate of interest, and to execute notes for six months. The village board consists of five trustees and a president.

The population of Albany has varied. In 1854 it was 1,000, in 1877 about 500, and in 1900 placed at 840.

The following list is given of settlers in 1837: C. R. Rood, Erastus Allen, Isaac C. Allen, R. C. Niblack, S. Searle, C. Lusk, A. Bergen, P. B. Vannest, G. McMahan, O. McMahan, J. Davis, S. Mitchell, T. Wilcoxson, Ivy Buck, Duty Buck, Jeremiah Rice, Wm. Nevitt, G. Buckingham, S. B. Slocumb, Thomas Finch, John Slocumb, Uriah Cork. In 1838 were Cheney Olds, Dr. Bernheisel, D. Mitchell, Isaiah Marshall, E. Ewers, G. Reid, R. Kennedy, D. Bliss, L. Spurlock, A. Nichols, J. Nichols, B. Spurlock, G. Garrett. In 1839 came B. S. Quick, W. S. Barnes, Dr. Clark, James Hewlett, C. C. Alvord.

For a time Upper Albany was Van Buren and the lower town Albany, but the folly of two names was soon apparent and the common name adopted. The towns were platted in 1836.

DID LINCOLN SURVEY ALBANY? A MYSTERIOUS QUESTION OF HISTORY.

The following article contributed to the Moline Daily Dispatch by J. B. Oakleaf in 1908, we have not been able to verify:

Very few are aware that Abraham Lincoln's service as surveyor were in demand in the immediate vicinity of Rock Island county. He surveyed and platted New Boston in Mercer county in 1834.

Mr. Lincoln's services as surveyor were required in Whiteside county two years later, for he surveyed and platted the original town of Albany, which consisted of seven blocks of eight lots each, 62x124 feet, and in addition one block which was designated as "Public Square." In numbering the blocks from one to seven Mr. Lincoln omitted to number block 5, so that one block of the original plat has no number. The surveyor's certificate is dated June 16, 1836, and the plat was filed for record in the recorder's office of Whiteside county June 21, 1836.

Mr. Lincoln evidently went up the Mississippi from some point near the mouth of the Illinois river, and the boat in which he was a passenger must have made stops at Rock Island, then Stephenson, and while the boat was unloading its cargo Mr. Lincoln may have taken a little stroll in the village.

In his journey up the Mississippi he passed the mouth of Rock river, where four years before he had been in camp preparatory to the march up Rock river, and he, no doubt, was an interested observer of the country from which Black Hawk had been driven, and in passing the island and entering the rapids he had an opportunity of seeing the place where the Rock Island bridge was first built.

In his argument to the jury in the United States court at Chicago in September, 1857, as to the effect of the rapids on navigation in the vicinity of the bridge, he pictured the rapids as he had seen them a score of years before. Any one reading his argument before the jury in the famous "bridge case" will notice that his knowledge was not gained from the testimony of witnesses alone.

Albany, Ill., was the farthest point north in the state in which Abraham Lincoln's services as surveyor were required. No doubt there are many people now living in Albany who are not aware that Abraham Lincoln surveyed the original town.

GARDEN PLAIN.

These are the gardens of the desert, these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England has no name,—
The prairies —Bryant.

After John Howard Bryant and his brothers came from Massachusetts in 1831, and settled around Princeton, Bureau county, their famous brother, William Cullen Byrant, paid them a visit. He had much travel over the prairies, and was struck with the virgin beauty of these vast plains, so different from the narrow wooded valleys of New England. No wonder he burst into song as a hundred images excited his mind of the flame-like flowers, the breezes of the south, the prints of the buffalo, the mounds of the Indian, the birds and the insects reveling in the summer sun, the sly wolf and the playful gopher, "the graceful deer that bounds to the wood at my approach." Then he becomes prophetic:

——I think I hear
The sound of that advancing multitude
Which soon shall fill these deserts. From the ground
Comes up the laugh of children, the soft voice
Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn
Of Sabbath worshippers.

Bryant died in 1878 in New York, but long before he might have looked in vain for his poetic prairies amid the fenced farms of Bureau.

No wonder, following Bryant, the early emigrants were enraptured, and felt as Daniel Boone did when he gazed on the valleys of Kentucky. Abel Parker, with his lively family of six sons and three daughters from Vermont, 1836, was the happy man to build his cabin first amid these charming surroundings. Others soon followed, the land was rapidly taken up, farms were opened and the rich soil began to blossom as the rose. Only a small portion of the township is not open to the plow. On the north are the Mississippi bluffs, and here and there a strip of sand or slough, but ditching and labor have brought every available acre to a high state of cultivation.

THE VILLAGE.

Garden Plain, proper, or the "Corners," as it used to be designated, has grown at the intersection of two roads and consists of a group of tasteful residences, two general stores and the usual shops. It has the advantage of the Mendota Branch of the Burlington railroad, which was built in 1871. The school is in charge of Minnie Mouck from Fulton, her second year, with 32 pupils. The village stands almost in the center of the township. The first schoolhouse was erected here in 1850, a better edifice for graded purposes was dedicated in 1869. Like the other emigrants from the east, they from the first gave earnest attention to the training of their children.

The most conspicuous edifice is the First Presbyterian church. It was

organized in 1863 with James A. Sweet, C. S. Knapp and Alexander Wilson as trustees. The society really began, as usual, in a schoolhouse at the Corners in 1850, and the first communion was observed March 24 of that year, Rev. J. J. Hill officiating. A succession of pastors. For a time the pulpit was supplied by ministers in connection with other charges, Albany and Fulton. The present structure was dedicated in October, 1870, at a cost of \$4,000. South of the church is the parsonage, built at an expense of \$1,750. Both are ornaments and a credit to the community.

Rev. Archibald G. Stewart is now the pastor, coming east from Livermore, Iowa. He is a clergyman of thorough preparation, having pursued his college course at Monmouth, and his theological at McCormick Seminary, Chicago, 1899. Mrs. Stewart is also a lady of culture, a graduate of Lenox college, Iowa. There are 100 members in the church, and besides the Sunday school, a Christian Endeavor, Junior Endeavor aid society and missionary society. This Garden Plain charge is in connection with that in Newton. One quarter the services in the morning at Newton, and the next at Garden Plain.

In the eastern part of the village is the cemetery, and here lie many of the first people of the settlement: Senior, Baker, Kearns, Stone, Storer, Kilgour, Snyder. Side by side, Charles Rood, 75, and Sarah, his wife, 88, who died in 1904, having long survived her husband. On the tomb of Eliza Ann Short, 1814-1884, "To dear mother." Grounds in good order. Several soldiers, whose graves are not marked with flag or record of company and regiment to which they belonged. Some of the bodies buried here were moved from farms where they were first interred, as there was no cemetery. The land belonged to the Abel Parker estate, Edwin told the writer.

A few miles south of the village, on a corner, is a white frame church belonging to the Methodists. The society was organized in 1848, and in 1860, the building was erected at a cost of \$2,000, the first church in the township. It was built on the land of William Minta. First on the Albany and then on the Fulton circuit. No regular services now, and the house looks lonely and deserted. The original members are dead or away, and the people who have come since are of other denominations. This is not the only case in the county, where the church homes of early worshipers are left standing among strangers who have no attachment.

"Gone, gone, are the old familiar faces."

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the Garden Plain Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held in the town hall at Garden Plain in January, 1908, this report was read:

This company was organized and began business in June, 1874, with policies written at that time amounting to \$50,000. Since then it has had a steady growth until the membership has reached 666 with insurance amounting to \$999,995.

During the year just closed the company has written 161 policies

amounting to \$246,000. The losses paid during the year were on fire risks, fifty-one dollars; lightning, \$712.41.

When the company was first organized it included for territory the towns of Garden Plain, Newton and Fenton. Since then the towns of Fulton, Ustick, Albany and Erie have been added. The present secretary, J. M. Eaton, has held that office continuously since 1875, a period of thirty-two years.

To show the price of land, we may mention that the C. R. Rood farm in Garden Plain of 160 acres was sold in 1908 to James Smith of that town for \$125 an acre. Mr. Smith had rented the farm and conducted it for several years previous to the purchase.

EARLY GARDENERS.

When Adam dolve, and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?—*Hume's History.*

We have several familiar names of men who were well known throughout the county. James A. Sweet, 1839, who was elected Sheriff in 1844, and supervisor for years. His wife, Miss Judith Greenborn, Lyndon, formerly from Vermont, died in 1877. Mr. Sweet was a New Yorker. William Minta, England, 1839, had thirteen children. Consumption carried off most of the family. A devout Methodist, and he gave the ground for Zion church. Three children removed to California.

Another New Yorker was Charles R. Rood, who came to Whiteside in 1836, but did not make a permanent residence in Garden Plain till 1844; when he returned with his wife, Miss Sarah Churchill, of Clinton county, N. Y. Mr. Rood was a surveyor, a master in his profession, and on the organization of Whiteside in 1839 he was elected county surveyor. Harrisburg and Chatham, Lyndon, Albany, Fulton, as well as main roads, farms and blocks, were laid out by his compass. He was first postmaster at Garden Plain. From Ohio, the state of Grant and McKinley, came David Mitchell in 1838 to Albany, where he lived until he bought his farm in Garden Plain. Highly esteemed, and served as county treasurer from 1839 to 1841. He died in 1850.

The writer had an interesting chat with Edwin Parker, who lives on his farm near the village. He found the gray-haired pioneer doing his evening chores in the barn yard. He is one of the six sons of Abel Parker, 1836, David, Jacob, Truman, Francis, Hiram, himself. Three sisters, Clarissa, Eliza, Mina. He spoke of his older brother, David, who kept travelers when they wanted lodging and meals, and of his going to California when the gold fever broke out. Edwin was born in Vermont in 1831, and married Mary Jane Dewey in Fulton in 1858. In those days wolves were troublesome. Although 75, Mr. Parker is spry and able to attend to the lighter duties about his place.

In the village we called upon the oldest woman of the place, Mrs. Margaret Storer, who makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Stowell, in a comfortable cottage. Her maiden name was Curry. She was born near

Pittsburg, Pa., 1818, Dec. 29, and is now in her ninetieth year. She came west in 1853 by boat on Ohio and Mississippi, landing at Albany in this county. Mrs. Storer is naturally somewhat feeble, but sits in her chair and enjoys visitors. She spoke of Mrs. Happer, of Albany, ninety-one, as her older sister.

THE CREAMERY.

Not far south of Garden Plain on the direct road is a creamery, which has been in operation for 25 years. It is in charge of Samuel Murphy, but started by Robert from Ohio. Samuel has been the manager for four years. Churning is done every day in summer but Monday. The butter product for September, 1907, was 17,800 pounds, but the amount has reached 26,000. It is shipped to Chicago, Clinton, and other points, besides furnishing a large local trade. A high reputation in market. Four men are employed, and three teams of their own gather the cream. The residence is near the factory.

THE ROADS.

The road running along the Mississippi from Rock Island to Galena, a stage route, was the main line of travel before any of the present towns were laid out. It is now the Fulton and Albany road. A second road ran from Union Grove to Albany. In 1839 the most ambitious scheme was undertaken in the construction of a highway across Cat-tail slough with rails and earth, a sort of corduroy, and over this the Frink & Walker stage company organized a lightning express from Chicago to Albany, then the exporting metropolis of the county, a point for the landing of emigrants from the east or shipping grain on the river. It is now the Albany and Morrison road.

ITEMS.

The postoffice at Garden Plain was established in 1846, and Charles R. Rood was appointed postmaster. The first mail was carried from Peoria to Galena, and afterwards from Chicago to Rock Island. This was by stage. Then came the railroads.

The old ferry from Garden Plain to Clinton across the Mississippi river was called the Aiken Ferry, and it was used until the railroad bridge was built.

Father McKean, Methodist minister, living at Elkhorn Grove, who as a kind of home missionary, a second Peter Cartwright, traversed the country, preaching as he could, and in Garden Plain held services in the log school-house.

Two tornadoes have visited the township. One on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11, 1875, coming from the southwest, destroying buildings, fences, hogs, cattle, poultry and trees but doing no injury to people. The other was the memorable cyclone of June 3, 1860, which ravaged the southern section of the county.

The citizens have always shown a deep interest in moral questions. At an early day was a temperance reform club. Wherever possible Sunday schools and religious services are held in the school houses. There is a

Woman's Missionary society which holds an annual praise festival in the church.

NEWTON.

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night;
God said, Let Newton be! and all was light.—*Pope.*

In one respect, Newton differs from all the other townships. Instead of a village or city, a strong church is the center of influence. All its early history, its cherished traditions, its present social life, are bound up in Newton Presbyterian church, which lies in the heart of a community of farms and homes which hold many a precious association. Its semi-centennial, 1857-1907, was celebrated in the latter year, and from a pamphlet issued at the time, we glean many interesting particulars.

As early as 1839 the Millers, Thompsons and Booths were upon the scene, and at once felt the importance of religious services. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Thompson took part in the organization of a church at Albany in 1839. After the Methodists appeared, both denominations held services as they could secure ministers in the log schoolhouse near the James Smack place. After the old Kingsbury school house was built in 1854, the Presbyterians met there until the erection of their present edifice. Ministers from Albany, Fulton, Morrison and other towns in the presbytery sent supplies. Finally a meeting was called in the Kingsbury schoolhouse, March 11, 1857, and a permanent organization effected with James Blean and John Thompson as ruling elders. The sermon was preached by Rev. Louis Gano, and the constitutional questions proposed by Rev. W. E. Mason, of Fulton. Fourteen persons united in the organization: Joseph Miller, Robert Blean, John Thompson, Thomas Wilson, James Blean, Mrs. Nancy Kennedy, Mrs. Emmons, Mrs. Joseph Miller, Mrs. John Thompson, Mrs. James Blean, Mrs. Deborah Booth, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Mrs. Robert Blean, Mrs. Thomas Wilson. The same day, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Slaymaker, William Weakley and Mrs. Ephraim Rexroad united with the church. For eleven years the people continued to meet in the Kingsbury schoolhouse, but in the spring of 1868, assisted by the Board of Church Extension, sufficient money was raised to erect a building.

The church was united with that at Albany as one charge until 1873, when Rev. Josiah Leonard of Clinton agreed to preach for what salary they could raise. In 1877 Rev. D. B. Fleming became resident pastor, and that fall a parsonage was erected on the lot adjoining the church. He was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Lafferty. For twelve years or until 1885, the church was self-sustaining. Of late, however, the congregation has not felt able to maintain a regular minister, and services are now held in connection with the Garden Plain church, one society to have preaching in the morning for three months, and then the other. This order was adopted at the installation of Rev. W. C. Miles in 1891.

THE SOCIETIES.

To the church are due the existence of several flourishing bodies which

have done so much for the welfare of the community. Fourteen women, at the suggestion of Mrs. Helen Fleming, the pastor's wife, met Sept. 25, 1877, and organized the Ladies' Home Missionary society. The first officers were: Mrs. M. J. Arrell, president; Mrs. Helen V. Fleming, vice president; Miss Mary Carruthers, secretary; and Miss Alice Arrell, treasurer. Since 1902 it has been called the Woman's Missionary society. One of the members, Miss Edith Jenks, went in Oct., 1901, to the Punjab, India, and is laboring faithfully as a foreign missionary. Meetings are held monthly and officers are elected annually. At present the society numbers 23 active and three honorary members. Altogether 83 have been enrolled since the beginning. The society has made and sold carpets and quilts, given dinners, suppers and socials. The total amount raised since organization is \$1,969, divided equally between home and foreign missions. Since 1883 a scholarship has been sustained in Miss Noyes' school, Canton, China. The salary of a missionary teacher at St. George, Utah, has been assisted. Occasionally addresses have been delivered, the last by Rev. W. S. Marquis, D. D., of Rock Island.

GIRLS MISSION BAND.

This was organized Nov. 12, 1887, with a membership of nineteen girls from two to fourteen years of age. Mrs. L. A. Slaymaker was elected first president, and re-elected for fifteen years until her removal to Albany in 1902. At present twenty-two on the roll. Meetings are held regularly every month. Each girl pledges five cents a month. Various methods for raising money have been adopted, such as mite barrels, birthday offerings, earning dollars, autograph quilts, fairs, bazars, mite boxes, sociables. During the first ten years \$489 were raised. Since, \$512, making a total of \$1,001, all given to the cause of foreign missions. This is a record hard to surpass for a country society. The secretary regularly attends meetings of presbytery and brings back reports for encouragement. Since Mrs. Slaymaker, five of the girls have been presidents.

THE NEWTON Y. P. S. C. E.

This was organized Feb. 22, 1891, with twenty-six members. It was in existence for thirteen years, but was finally discontinued owing to removals and other causes. In 1894 the society undertook to aid in the support of Graham Lee, missionary in Corea, by raising \$1.10 per member from 59 members. This obligation was afterwards assumed by the Rock Island church. In 1895 a series of four lectures were given. Dr. Skinner of Morrison, "The Bible in Literature;" McCluskey of Geneseo, "Formation of the New Testament;" Dr. Davis of Aledo, "Bible Inspiration;" Dr. Marquis, of Rock Island, "The Bible and Its Monuments." During its short but earnest history, the society gathered \$403 for missions and other charities.

THE BOYS' BAND.

These Mission Soldiers, as they are sometimes called, were organized in 1888 with seven boys: Albert, Jesse, George and Louis Slaymaker, Alvin Van Fleet, Edward Hawk and Robert Blean. During the twelve years fif-

teen boys were enrolled and \$85 collected for missions. As the boys grew to manhood, they entered into other Christian work.

THE NEWTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

This met in the old log schoolhouse at Newton Center until 1859, when quarterly meetings were held at different places. Since 1859 by donations and subscriptions, a total of \$2,100 has been collected. It is undenominational, the offerings being from all good people interested in the cause.

PASTORS OF NEWTON CHURCH.

A long roll of devoted clergymen. Rev. Louis Gano, 1857 to 1859. Dr. Lackey closed his service in 1862. Rev. Jacob Coon was seven years from 1863. Rev. John Giffin, 1871-1872. During much of the time the Newton and Albany charges were served by the same minister. Rev. Josiah Leonard began his ministry in 1873, and remained over three years. Rev. David Fleming came to the Newton church in 1877, spending six and a half years of faithful labor. From 1883 to 1885 Rev. James Lafferty occupied the pulpit. Rev. Edward H. Sayre, after seven years in India, began his ministry in 1885, for two years being the first pastor who served the Newton and Garden Plain churches as one field of labor. Rev. John L. Henning preached two years from 1887. C. S. Bain for one year, when his mind became affected. Rev. Will C. Miles remained two years from 1891. Rev. William H. Hyatt came to Newton and Garden Plain in 1893, remaining over two years. Rev. Andrew McMacken next for two years from 1896. Rev. Charles P. Andrews, 1899, served the two churches for three years. Rev. Lewis C. Voss came in 1902 and recently resigned for another field.

THE CHURCH AND THE MANSE.

On Sunday, Jan. 24, 1869, the present edifice, 36 by 52 feet, was dedicated. Rev. Josiah Leonard of Fulton, and Rev. Jacob Coon of Albany conducted the exercises. The building cost about \$2,000 and will seat 250 persons. In 1877 subscriptions to the amount of \$1,300 were made and the parsonage was erected on a lot bought from Joseph Marshall for \$200. Also from him was purchased the cemetery lot in 1858 for \$50, and here repose many of the early citizens. At the semi-centennial in 1907, Rev. Lewis C. Voss preached the sermon from I Corinthians: "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." The records show that 281 persons have been members of the church. The number of deaths is fifty-six. The present membership is eighty-six. It was highest in 1899 with 136 members, but numerous removals and deaths have materially reduced the roll.

THE PIONEER MILLERS.

Up, then, with speed and work;

Fling ease and self away—

This is no time for thee to sleep—

Up, watch, and work, and pray?—*Horatius Bonar.*

Among the first comers no name is more deserving than that of Miller. Three brothers, Joseph, John and Samuel, who made their first trip to Whiteside, like the Wallaces of Sterling, on horseback. This was in 1838. In 1840 they settled in Newton. Joseph and Samuel had several children. John was single. At an old house along the main township road the writer met Jack Miller, son of Samuel, who emigrated from Cumberland county, Pa. He proved to be a veteran, having enlisted in the 93rd Illinois Infantry, Col. Putnam, and saw three years of service. He is sixty-seven, and lives on the original claim. Part of the house is ancient, half of it having been moved from another on the hill. Mr. Miller is still active. His uncle, Joseph, was one of the charter members of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander Thompson, 1839, was another Cumberland county man. Luke Abbey, 1837, and John Beardsworth, were from England. Wm. Booth, 1839, was from Virginia, and also Henry Rexroad. Stephen B. Slocomb, a genuine Sucker, was born in White county, on the Wabash river, 1813, and settled in Newton in 1841. Most of these pioneers reared large families. The broad prairies were lying waste and they believed they should be peopled.

THE CEMETERY.

Kings have no such couch as thine,
As the green that folds thy grave.

Not far from the church is the cemetery. The soft, shady lawn, in perfect order, speaks volumes for the refined and earnest people whose kindred are here. As you ramble over the sacred grounds, familiar names of the early settlers are inscribed on the marble and granite: Millers, Booths, Robert and Mary Blean, John Blean, 1796-1867, Elizabeth Kilgour, 1794-1874, Slaymakers, Alexander Thompson, 1840, aged eighty-three, and his wife, 1783-1859, Sarah F. Hawk, 1877, aged seventy-eight. The Beardsworth family have a massive monument. John, 1810-1895, Mary, 1815-1870. Alfred B. was a soldier, 1837-1863. No family name has a worthier record than that of Blean, worthy in church and state. The Bleans were Christians and patriots. Here is James H. Blean, second lieut. Co. B, 75th Ill. Infantry, Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. D. K. Blean, Co. G, 156th Ill. Infantry. Major Joseph A. Ege, 1805-1861.

What a pretty prospect as one gazes over the wide expanse of alluvial lowland, dotted with cottages, to the bluffs on the horizon. In one lot are the town hall and Kingsbury school, 1898, both white, making a pretty contrast with the foliage of the grove. Miss Flora M. Parker presided in the youthful realm with 21 pupils.

A RURAL ARLINGTON.

As you drive east from Newton church to Fenton Center, lying on a hill, north of the road, is one of the most inspiring spots in the county. St. Paul's, London, has Wellington, Nelson, and her heroes under the pavement, but here the patriot graves lie open to sun and shower. A goodly company of soldier boys. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives,

and in their deaths they are not divided. Elisha Ege, 75th Ill., 1864; William S. Abbey, Co. A, 34th Ill., died in camp, 1861; Ellis Passmore, shot on his way to regiment, 1865; Robert M. Hawk, Co. G, 156th Ill. Vol., 1865, with Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty;" Ira A. Payne, killed at Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863; William Rainier, Co. F, 16th Iowa Infantry, 1873; Harrison R. Myers, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cavalry; Harry Hawk, Co. F, 93rd Ill. Vol., wounded at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, died Dec. 5, 1863. Then there are many of the fathers and mothers who bore the burden and heat of the day at home while the noble sons were battling at the front. Luke Abbey, Yorkshire, England, 1869, at eighty-two; Van Fleet, 1809-1882; Polly Wells, 1847, at sixty-six; Rexroad; Myers and others. A charming situation. It is a city set on a hill that cannot be hid, city of the dead.

—Duncan is in his grave.

After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.

ITEMS.

Slocumb street was originally a trail made by a log dragged with an ox team from Albany by Stephen Slocumb in 1837.

A fine quality of winter wheat was once grown, and threshed with flail or by tramping with oxen. No nearer market than Galena or Chicago until Albany became a shipping point.

Eliza Abbey taught the first school in 1839 in Henry Rexroad's cabin. Ten pupils, and by subscription.

The Methodists were first as usual on the field, and preached in the Rexroad and Slocumb cabins in 1839. McMurtay and McKean the ministers.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1842 near Mineral Springs. It was of hewn logs. When the schoolhouses were ready, religious services were held in them.

Near the eastern boundary were two springs whose waters were once so highly esteemed that they promised to be the Carlsbad of the county. A romantic spot. Ideal for a picnic or an excursion.

In 1856 a rail fence, staked and ridged, five feet high, was decided to be a lawful fence. In 1862 it was voted to invest \$50 of tax money in wolf scalps, one dollar for old fellows. In 1864 a tax of one per cent on each \$100 valuation was voted to pay soldier's bounties.

GENESEE.

Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
Stand dressed in living green,
So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
While Jordan rolled between—*Watts.*

There are two ways of invading Genesee from Sterling: North on the Pennington road and then west, south of the big mound, or west to Emer-

son and then north. Let us take the latter. It is early autumn, and the roads are smooth and well beaten. Here and there the hills have been cut down, and the ditches along the side keep the main track dry and in good condition. The country is gently undulating, and the extensive cornfields stretch away with their rich harvests.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard,
Heap high the golden corn,
No richer gift hath autumn poured,
From out her golden horn.

Much in shock. In early days cattle were turned in to roam at will, destroying more than they ate, but now the eastern custom prevails; the stalks are shocked, husked and hauled to the yards to be shredded. Pity so many poor fellows lose their hands and arms. A pleasing feature as you drive along is the grassy roadside, clean as a lawn, no coarse weeds to annoy the eye and seed the adjoining fields.

What neat white building on the west of the road? That is St. John's Lutheran church. It has had only three pastors, John Becker, now in Mitchell, Iowa; C. Prottengeier, now in Dubuque, and the present, Carl Holtermann, who came in May 4, 1902. He was born in Lamstedt, Hanover, Germany, educated at Verden, universities of Berlin and Gottingen, coming to America in June, 1890. His previous charges were in Missouri and Nebraska. The congregation consists of fifty families, and the Sunday school of 40 to 50 scholars. All services are in German. Most of the people come from Grossherzagtum, Oldenburg, Germany. With this congregation is connected the West Genesee Lutheran church, two miles west of Coleta. Its name is Immanuel. There are 24 families, and the services are in German. The officers of East Genesee church are: Eibe Folkers, Julius Schultz, Edward Remners, Herman Balster. The officers of the West Genesee are: Carl Buhrow, Wilhelm Rohde and Dirk Dirks. Mr. Holtermann is 44 years old and in the prime of his usefulness. He has a fine family, and happily situated in a white frame parsonage just across from the church. It is affiliated with the Iowa Synod.

By the side of the church is the grave yard, with several substantial monuments. On the tombs we read the names of well known families: Beutel, Wahl, Engel, Eilers, Harms, Dirks, Stern, Matznick. Glancing through the windows of the church, the interior showed two long rows of pews, finished in oak, with other ecclesiastical furniture in proper keeping.

Few old or weather-beaten houses are noticed. The farmers as they improved in circumstances, tore down the early tenements, and now in every direction you see the pretty dwellings with piazzas and the huge red barns and necessary out buildings.

A short drive further and we enter the village of Coleta, the emporium of Genesee. The houses stand along two main streets, north and south, east and west. Besides the cottages, there are two general stores, Charles Garwick and Hugh Shannon; hardware, Adam Myer; blacksmiths, P. Eckel, H. Wolf and Laren Hughes; confectionery and restaurant, H. Carpenter. Here

you can get a delicious country dinner that no money can buy in the stale supplies of the cities. Cream from their own Jersey cow, and bread like a cork of Mrs. C's own baking. J. S. Bushman is postmaster. Dr. Proctor, a graduate of Rush Med. College, began practice here in 1896.

One main school with two departments, taught by Prof. C. L. Hurless and wife. He is son of Cephas Hurless, long prominent in county affairs. There are 75 pupils in both rooms, and eight grades of study with one year of high school work for those who graduated last year. Their sixth year of service here. Mrs. H. received her education in Iowa, at the Jefferson County high school and the Iowa State Normal school at Cedar Falls. Six years' experience in Iowa. Prof. Hurless, after the common school course, attended the Milledgeville high school, the Illinois college at Fulton, and the South Dakota Normal School at Spearfish. His experience extends over eleven years, and as an educator he commands the confidence of the whole community.

The churches are frame. The United Brethren, Radical, dating from 1889, has 75 members, with Rev. Arthur Harrison, pastor, in his second year, residence at Mt. Carroll. He was previously presiding elder.

The Christian church, or Disciples, has 115 members. It is the second charge of Rev. C. W. Marlow, a graduate in 1901 of Eureka College. The nucleus of the present church was formed at Genesee Grove in 1837 by Elder Yeager. Then came the regular organization in 1847 in a school house by Henry Howe. Among the leading members were the Crums, Nances, and Mr. and Mrs. John Yeager. The latter deserve grateful remembrance for their zeal.

Rev. S. A. Hoffman is in his second year at the M. E. church. There are 45 members. The foreign missionary society has 20 members, Epworth league 25. The superintendent of the Sunday school is J. L. Milroy. Mr. H. came to this conference from Wisconsin.

The store of J. T. Crum was the first building erected in Coleta, afterwards purchased by Ephraim Brookfield, who for several years besides teaching carried on a business in general merchandise. He taught as early as 1858.

Rev. J. G. Breden is pastor of the United Brethren Church, Liberal. He takes the place of Rev. J. A. F. King, who went to Jordan church. The membership is 29, and is composed of a few families, chiefly Overholser, Deets, and Hurless.

Perhaps the most lively institution in Coleta is the literary society which is in operation every winter. There is a regular program at every session, music, recitations, essays, and a debate. This is announced a week or two in advance, giving the speakers ample time to prepare. The subjects for discussion are timely. For instance, during the winter of 1908 were argued: Should Washington's example in retiring after a second term be made a law? Is there more pleasure in pursuit than in possession? Will the Hennepin canal prove a financial benefit to Illinois? The meetings are held on Saturday night, and arouse great enthusiasm.

OLD SOLDIERS.

James Siddles enlisted at Mt. Carroll in Co. K, 15th Illinois Infantry. The first captain was Adam Mase. They were sworn in at Freeport, April, 1861. The first battle was Shiloh, then at Corinth, Vicksburg. Part of the time the regiment was chasing Sterling Price through Missouri. Their service of three years ended at Natchez.

Jacob Howe, 85, was in the 75th Illinois, and was wounded three times, in head, foot, and leg, and mustered out at Nashville. He came to the county in 1855 from Newcastle, Pa., the home of Sankey, the singer. His mother lived to 89, his grandmother to 110. He rejoices in the increase of his pension to \$24 per month, owing to the efforts of Hon. Frank O. Lowden.

While the original settlers of Genesee are gone, there are still living in Coleta some venerable people who are bright and active. Perhaps the oldest is Grandma Wallace, who has celebrated her 88th birthday, but somewhat hindered by a lameness in her hip, caused by a fall. John Overholser, son of Martin, came here from Ohio in 1854. He is brother of J. P. Overholser, P. M., of Sterling. Although 74, he does his various chores every day. On his father's side all lived to 80 or 90. John Anthony, father of Joshua, from Cayuga county, N. Y., 1853, entered six hundred acres at \$1.25 an acre. R. B. Colcord, who died in 1907 in California, settled in Genesee in 1837, and after his marriage in 1854 carried on the business of marble cutting till his removal to Sterling in 1869.

There are nine schools in Genesee, and six Sunday schools. Most of these people's academies have names, as is the fashion now, North Star, Washington, Lafayette. Some of the grounds are attractive with lawn, trees, and walks, and the interiors adorned with portraits of Lincoln, Lowell, and other eminent Americans.

South of Coleta is the creamery operated by J. B. Gilbert, managed by G. M. Lefever. The receipts of cream vary with the season. Churning is not done every day unless sufficient cream is furnished. The butter product varies from 350 pounds in the fall to 600 pounds in midsummer. Six men are engaged in hauling, their territory extending to Milledgeville.

Not far south of Coleta is a low, weather-beaten shanty, windows out, the picture of loneliness and desolation. It is known by the neighbors as the "Helen Brookfield Eighty," and belongs to the original estate of Ephraim Brookfield, who married Harriet Yeager in 1859, doing business in Coleta till 1874, when he sold out. If this ancient structure could talk, what an intensely valuable narrative it could give of people and changes in Genesee. We are reminded of Horace Smith's address to Belzoni's mummy in London:

Speak! for thou long enough hast acted dummy;
 Thou hast a tongue—come, let us hear its tune;
 Thou'rt standing on thy legs, above ground, mummy,
 Revisiting the glimpses of the moon.

This white frame building is the Hickory Grove church, originally built by the Methodists, but except an occasional Sunday school, no regular

service has been held for years. A neat iron fence in front. The early members of the society are dead, their descendants have gone, and the farmers adjacent have other church relations. The cemetery, however, is kept in excellent condition. Every spring and fall the kindly hands of the surrounding country unite in showing respect to the graves of the pioneers. On the tombs we read the names of Wink, Courtright, Kingsbury, Van Osdol, Johnson. On the monument of John Yeager, who died at 33 in 1864, is the inscription, "Erected by Union Ladies of Genesee."

MURDER IN GENESSEE.

John Miller killed August Langberg on Aug. 3, 1884, with an ax, splitting his head open. Both were farm laborers, and the tragedy was on a farm where one of them was working. The quarrel was about a jug of liquor. Miller was indicted at December term of court, 1884, plead guilty, and was sentenced to penitentiary for life. He was taken to the penitentiary Dec. 16, 1884, and was sent from there to insane asylum at Chester, Feb. 4, 1893, and in October died of consumption. Walter Stager, states attorney, has kindly furnished this item from his practice.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

If good roads and substantial bridges are a sign of civilization, Genesee is entitled to a high place. Two steel bridges have just been placed over Spring creek, whose antics in the early freshets require the strongest safeguards. Each forty feet long. Concrete approach.

Among the smaller industries is pop corn. Charles Muntz had three acres in 1907 from which he gathered 200 bushels. At one dollar a bushel, it is evident that the crop is profitable.

CLYDE.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts tho stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave.—*Longfellow.*

Soon after leaving Morrison, as you drive north, on the south side of the road, is a cemetery with numerous tombs. The gate is not fastened, and one is at liberty to walk about the grassy mounds. Several names on the marbles of early settlers, Secor, Kennedy, Hays, Pratt, Harris, Parry, Hiddleston. The oldest record is that of T. L. Jackson, who died in 1882 at 94. Compass and square on the stone. Here sleep a group of heroes of the Civil war. Aaron Bailey, who died in 1871 at 77. J. Warren Heaton, 1864, only seventeen, a youthful patriot. D. Columbia, whose stone bears the simple motto, "In the service of his country." J. D. Paschal, 1886, at 79. Sergeant Charles M. Shaw, Co. H, 5th Vermont Volunteers, dying in 1870 at 34.

Sleep, soldiers, still in honored rest,
Your truth and valor wearing!
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.

This little cluster of houses to which we are coming is Malvern. Two stores, a town hall, and a church, the Evangelical. The pastor, Rev. R. S. Welsh, lives at Fairhaven, and comes over to preach on Saturday night or Sunday morning, according to previous arrangement. Before his present work, he labored in Pacific Garden Mission, Chicago. Mrs. Davis is superintendent of the Sunday school of 35 scholars. The proprietor of one of the Malvern stores is M. W. Humphrey, who came to the country in 1857, and married Emma Newton, whose father, George Newton, emigrated from England in 1852, and was a gallant soldier in the 75th Illinois.

Rock creek and Little Rock creek run through Clyde, and various mills were erected in early days. The Milnes mill on Little Rock, built by Joseph Milnes, was taken down in 1895, and a bridge now crosses the stream near the site. W. P. Hiddleston erected the building known as the Hough's mill, still in active operation by George Appel, who grinds grists for the farmers as they bring them in the old-fashioned style. Chiefly, feed for stock, as most people prefer the refined roller flour. There was also a Brothwell mill which disappeared long ago. As these mills were the natural centers of business and gossip, the first post offices were established at Brothwell's and Milnes' mills. In 1840 an oil mill to manufacture that fluid medicine was put up, but early frosts spoiled the castor beans and ended the enterprise.

Near Malvern reside the liveliest couple the writer has seen in his travels. The gude wife is a daughter of Donald Blue, who had an adventurous career. He was born in the Highlands of Scotland, 1799, year of Washington's death, emigrated to Canada, was in the Patriot War of 1837, settled in Clyde in 1839, drove an ox team to California in 1852, returned to his farm, and spent the last twelve years of his life in Morrison. A large family of eleven children. This daughter was first married to Robert McKay by Rev. Mr. Crissman of Morrison in 1868, and the second time to Daniel Ackerman, of New Jersey, the last of his family. He came with his father through Chicago about 1840. The father was offered eighty acres in the heart of the young port if he would act as pilot on the lake for a few months, but fleas, mire, and other annoyances were so offensive that the mother refused to stay, and so the Ackermans are not today among the millionaires of the metropolis. The old gentleman landed in Clyde with fifty cents in silver, and moved into a green log cabin before the chimney was completed. Both the present Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman are impetuous talkers, each trying to head the other, and lively as crickets. She regularly every Saturday takes thirty pounds of butter to Sterling, receiving 30 cents in winter, 25 in summer.

Here is a Dunkard church. It was purchased about 1868 from the Seventh Day Adventists who had become too feeble to support it. There

are 40 members, and Sunday school all winter. There are three pastors who exercise the sacred functions in turn, like the priests in the courses of the Jewish sanctuary: D. E. Gerdes, W. M. Grater, and John W. Miller. They do not expect support from the congregation, but earn their own bread by the sweat of their brow. The Bible is their creed. They take its declarations in their plain meaning. Feet washing is observed once a year after communion. At their religious meetings there is the utmost freedom and cordial intercourse.

A little further on is the Aldritt School, taught in 1908 by Miss Cora Hoak. The property in fine condition with concrete walk to the door, convenient pump, pictures on the walls, cheerful flowers in the windows. Judging by the register, the Janvrins are the prevailing family in the district. The school is fitly called Aldritt, for several of that name were pioneers in the district. John in 1846, Richard in 1844, William in 1845, all from Staffordshire, England, settled in Clyde, and reared large and respectable families. Another Englishman was Richard Beswick, who came to Clyde in 1839, and opened an extensive farm. His son, George R., was in the 13th Illinois, and died at Rolla, Missouri, in 1862.

Near the site of the early Milnes mill, the writer had a short interview with the venerable R. M. Kennedy, who came from Franklin county, Pa., in 1839 to Indiana, then to St. Paul, driving an ox team 800 miles, which he sold, and returned by water to Fulton. Seven in the family stayed all night with Walter Wright for two dollars and a half. He settled in Clyde in 1855. Mr. Kennedy is 85, and looks good for another decade.

Besides the Aldritts, some of the other pioneers were from England, Zachariah Dent, 1839; Henry W. Daniel, 1838; Samuel Ressel, 1838. From Scotland, Samuel Currie, 1839; William Wilson, 1839; and John Wilson, 1839. In honor to the Scotch element, there is peculiar propriety in naming the township Clyde after the famous river at Glasgow.

THE MT. CARMEL FAITH MISSIONARY TRAINING HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

'Tis not enough to help the feeble up,
But to support him ever after.—*Shakespeare.*

The drying up a single tear has more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.—*Byron.*

Ten miles northeast of Morrison, in Clyde township, is situated the only private charity in Whiteside. This is Mt. Carmel Faith Missionary Training Home and Orphanage. It is undenominational, and depends upon the promises of God and prayer of faith to supply its needs. Very much in the spirit of Spurgeon's Orphanage in London, Francke's institution at Halle, or George Muller's at Bristol, England. There are forty acres in the property deeded by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Zook. There are several houses for the school proper, besides the buildings for farm purposes. Two wells and some unfailing springs afford an abundant supply of water.

A simple narrative explains the origin of the work. While engaged at

the wood pile in 1899, God met Mr. Zook, definitely calling him to yield his property and himself for service. A new move, but the assurance was clear that it was to be a training home for Christian workers. It was soon learned that the earnest laborers in Chicago in this field were overrun with neglected and homeless children. They were praying for relief, and here was their opportunity. On March 1, 1900, the home was opened. The first child was received April 6. In August, 1901, a new step was taken by faith, the editing of a paper. Its name, Soul Food, is significant of its purpose.

From time to time children were brought into the orphanage from Chicago and from surrounding towns. The object of the work is not to put children into private homes, but to provide proper care and training in the orphanage, and bring up the neglected children in ways that will make them useful Christian men and women. Only children will be accepted who will be allowed to remain till they are eighteen, so that parents may not reclaim them before they are firmly established in right principles. There are three features in the discipline of the young people: the day school, religious instruction, and industrial training. Each day is begun with an hour of worship.

All are expected to take part in the affairs of the establishment. The boys do the chores, cut the wood, help about the field and garden. Each has a small garden spot to exercise his taste and ability. The girls assist in the household and in the care of the younger children. Good health has been a blessing vouchsafed to the little family. The laws of proper living are observed. The nervous and debilitated children from the city with country air and diet and exercise soon gain appetite, digestion, clear skins and bright eyes.

But more room is an imperative necessity, or the work cannot enlarge. More children cannot be taken because there is no place to receive them. In 1904, the last report, the family consisted of thirty children ranging from two months to fifteen years, all well and active. There are five workers. Very soon a Missionary Training Home is expected to be an active department. There are constant calls for men and women qualified for evangelistic work, to carry the gospel to darkened minds at home and abroad. The printing press is proving an important factor in the preparation of gospel workers. While setting type the boys are gathering a fund of useful information. A while the farm had been rented but now an overseer in charge provides employment for the lads, and thus an income is secured from the land.

From a booklet of By-laws we glean several items of interest. No salaries are paid to any worker. There must be simplicity of dress. Purity and temperance are demanded in all things. All workers are encouraged to make special study of the Bible, and to spend much time in secret prayer. Punctuality must be observed in rising and retiring, and in attendance at the table. There are only four articles in the simple confession of faith, and this is the second: We believe in a definite work of sanctification by grace, cleansing the heart from all sin, and making the body the temple of the Holy Ghost.

To set forth the needs of the home and the spirit of the institution, a small, three-column paper of four pages is published monthly at Morrison, with A. G. Zook as editor, and A. Myrtle Zook and May L. Donaldson, associate editors. The subscription price is low, and two hundred more patrons are needed to make the journal self-supporting. "Soul Food" is the suggestive title of the paper. No secular topics are discussed, the whole aim being to encourage faith and pious meditation. Bishop Ken's hymn seems to pervade the columns:

Direct, control, suggest, this day,
All I design, or do, or say;
That all my powers with all their might,
In thy sole glory may unite.

Near Malvern is a horticultural enterprise that has grown steadily from a small beginning. In 1882 Lee Horning conceived the plan of a vineyard, and planted several thousand vines of different varieties. Some not yielding well were replaced with Concord and Moore's Early, which flourished till 1900, when the severe winter froze them so they had to be replanted. Now they are in good bearing condition. It was his intention to market the fresh fruit, but it was attended with so much drudgery, that he decided to make the crop into wine. His plan has proved successful, but has required the expenditure of time, money, and perseverance: In order to give the proper flavor, age is a necessary condition, and he keeps the wine in storage from eight to ten years, before placing on market. As this storage requires much room, underground cellars of stone, steel and cement had to be constructed, as well as cold air ducts to afford proper ventilation. An acetylene system furnishes abundant light. Two of his products he takes special pleasure in recommending, the unfermented wine for church service, and the pure article for medicinal use. Mr. Horning is justly proud of his establishment, and is always glad to welcome visitors to its examination.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Much timber yet in Clyde, some second growth, and in October a drive over the hills is a luxury.

The glorious splendor of thy sunset clouds,
The rainbow beauty of thy forest leaves.

The roads do not always follow section lines, but wind around the hills and through the woods to reach the point.

Isaac Fletcher, who died in Morrison in March, 1908, was a citizen of Clyde for forty years. He and his wife came from England in 1860, purchased a farm in the township, and by industry acquired a competence sufficient to enable them to retire when health failed to a cottage in Morrison. He was nearly 82.

HOPKINS.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men.—*Byron.*

A circle has one center, an ellipse has two, but Hopkins has three, Como, Galt and Emerson. The only member of the family of townships that enjoys that distinction. The early people in Como were a choice set, nothing common or unclean, as Peter once said. They were either of noble descent or of marked ability. For instance, Mrs. Margaret Perkins, wife of Hamilton, was Miss Breck, of Rochester, on the committee to receive Lafayette on his second visit in 1824. Mrs. Harding, wife of Dr. Harding, was a daughter of Judge Bigelow, of Boston, member of the Massachusetts legislature. William Pollock, surveyor of the county from 1847 to 1853, married Miss Sarah Maison, of an old Philadelphia family. The Sampsons were prominent. Two brothers, William and Henry Briggs. Simeon Sampson, a sea captain, married Caroline, daughter of William. After residence here, Simeon returned to Boston, but retained his property in the West, which became valuable. In early Como were six engineers, three ship captains, one minister, one editor, and one doctor. They were mostly New England people.

Another familiar name is the Burrs. Capt. James M. Burr came from Boston, and had several children. Miss Adeline became the wife of the distinguished David Davis, senator, judge of the U. S. supreme court, friend of Lincoln, and administrator of his estate. She resides since his death in Fayetteville, N. C.

Among the happy recollections of William Pollock, the surveyor, was his introduction to General Jackson at his inauguration at Washington in 1829, whom he described as a plain looking old fellow. John Williams Pollock, son of William, born in 1841, had a varied and responsible career in the rebellion. He served three years, part of the time with the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and then on staff duty in South Carolina. At the close of the war, he was custodian of the secret archives of the Confederacy, captured with Jefferson Davis, taking them to Washington, and turning over to Gen. Thomas. Since the war he has lived in Nebraska, representing his district one term in the legislature.

Jason Hopkins, after whom the township is named, was a native of Tennessee, a cabinet maker, served in the Black Hawk war in a cavalry regiment, and at its close came to Como, where he remained till his death in 1853.

Of all the Como pioneers, Jesse Scott was the most inventive and original. While other emigrants came in regular passenger packets by river, or in wagons overland, Jesse started from Ohio in a hundred-ton keel boat propelled by horse power. On this was a cabin of two rooms for the use of the family. Never before or since did any navigator stem the current of

the Mississippi with such a contrivance. Leaving the great river, he turned up the Rock, and on landing at Como, set up his cabin, where it braved the elements for many winters. A piece of the siding is in the Whiteside Historical Society. Mrs. Scott died in 1876, and Jesse in 1907.

Como was platted in 1838 on the original claim of Jason Hopkins, and was laid out in nine blocks and 142 lots, which were bid off by the settlers, on condition they were to build a house or forfeit the money paid. The postoffice was established in 1840, with Dr. Harding as postmaster. The Congregational church was erected in 1854, the first church building in Hopkins. Charles Holmes and Lorenzo Hapgood opened a store in 1844, and the Smiths and Weber a mill store. In 1845 Aaron W. Pitts began the manufacture of an improved plow, much superior to those in common use, and which had an extensive sale.

The first hotel in Como was opened in 1839 by Capt. Henry Sampson, and as the daily line of four-horse stages changed teams here, and passengers took their meals, the young village became a lively point. But the large grist mill, erected in 1845, at a cost of \$42,000, and carried on for many years by Leman and Howard Smith, was the commercial glory of the place. It was the only mill in the valley, up and down Rock river, and was the headquarters for flour and feed for half the county. But Babylon fell, and the big landmark is no more. W. R. Kelsey, of Lyndon, is our authority in saying that it was abandoned in 1868 or '69, and was burned to the ground in 1880.

THE LYCEUM.

Ev'ry word he speaks is a syren's note
To draw the careless hearer.—*Beaumont.*

Como has always had good schools and teachers, with such men as Phinney and Crary at the desk, and naturally with the intelligence of her citizens would have a lyceum. Their New England training may account for it, too. In our Historical Society is the record of the Como Lyceum from 1858 to 1860. After the constitution and by-laws, are the minutes of the meetings held every week. The main business of the society seemed to be debate, and the best brains of the village investigated all kinds of questions, moral, social, political.

We glean a few: Resolved, that intemperance has caused more misery in the world than any other evil. Resolved, that a tariff barely sufficient to defray the expenses of our government is the best. Resolved, that we can profit more by the defects than the excellencies of others. Resolved, that we are not free moral agents. Resolved, that the signs of the times indicate the perpetuity of the Union. Is the Fugitive Slave Law constitutional? A roll of twenty-one members is given, and among them are the following: John Phinney, Norman Besse, Charles N. Russell, Washington Loomis, Charles B. Holmes, Henry Murray, George Davidson, R. B. Stoddard, John I. Russell, Joel Burdick, Francis Dubridge, R. C. Warfield, S. S. Partridge, W. T. Smith.

GALT.

Since I was so soon done for,
I wonder what I was begun for.

When Galt was platted in 1855, and the railroad came through, the death knell of Como, over a mile south, was rung. So near, and yet so far. A depot was erected, and various business concerns sprang up, some of which have since subsided. The elevator and lumber yard remain. The Cheese company was started in 1873 with a capital of \$3,100 and a main building and addition. For a few years sixty thousand pounds of cheese were made annually. William Pratt was president, and Robert A. Galt treasurer. It ceased operations long ago. An account of the Galt family after whom the station is named is given in the second volume.

On a spacious lot planted with trees, stands the most imposing edifice in Galt, the school room below, and the town hall in the second story. It is of frame painted white. The citizens take pride in their school as the best jewel in their crown. In December, 1907, an operetta, "Bonnybell, or Cinderella's Cousin," was given by the pupils, and received with great satisfaction. In the cast were forty pupils, and the characters were all well taken from the prince and queen to the fairies and brownies. Some excellent musical numbers. The town hall is the favorite place for oyster suppers and festivals. It is at the service of any minister who desires to hold religious meetings.

EMPIRE OR EMERSON?

Perhaps, in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.—*Gray*.

A mile or so north from Galt is Emerson. The old name was Empire, but some admirer of the philosopher decided to change the appellation. In its palmy days, the prettiest inland spot in the county. It has not the bluffs of Albany and the mighty Mississippi, but Elkhorn and the dam, Spring creek and its rocky banks, the mossy meadows between, the white cottages, and around all, the refreshing woodlands, made a romantic picture on which the eye loved to linger. But much of the beauty is departed. The dam is gone and turned into a cornfield, and so farewell to Riley's "ole swimmin' hole," and the skating crystal of January. The bed of Spring creek is quarried out. Acres of noble oak have fallen before the Vandal ax. It were vain to say

Woodman; spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough.

Corn and hogs drive out all sentiment. Like Como, the present village has lost much of its early importance. The grist mill, woolen factory, and saw mill, ceased operations before the dam was swept away. There remain the

store and blacksmith shop. There is a substantial two-story schoolhouse, erected in the early fifties, and afterwards enlarged. It once bore the flattering title of Oak Grove Academy. Here were in attendance at various times some persons who are quite well known: Rev. John K. Reed, missionary to Africa, Dr. Frank Keefer, Miss Alice Dinsmoor, Mrs. George Keefer, Jarvis Dinsmoor, Esq. At one time many of the patrons were from Franklin county, coming in 1854 and 55, the Reeds, Keefers, and Groves. James Dinsmoor, Esq., a member of the legislature, had an extensive farm in the northeastern part of the district. Of all the settlers fifty years ago, only two are living, Benjamin Reed and Mrs. Ryerson, now in Sterling. Martin Ryerson came from New Jersey to Whiteside in 1850, worked as a carpenter and farmer, married Margaret Johnson, and died a few years ago. At sixteen he was apprenticed for four years at ten cents a day.

Through the kindness of Mr. Harry Reed, we are furnished with the subjoined account of the First Lutheran church of Hopkins. It stands in Emerson on the road leading north:

The Lutheran church at Empire (now Emerson) was organized April 4, 1870, and a church building erected the same year. Dr. J. W. Richards, who has since risen to a prominent position in the Lutheran church, was practically the first pastor of the church, although there was preaching for a short period before that time. The names of the pastors, and time they served, are as follows: J. W. Richard, April 1, 1871, to July 31, 1873; J. T. Gladhill, August 1, 1873, to December 15, 1874; E. S. Rees, August 1, 1875, to August 1, 1878; J. W. Elser, December 1, 1878 to December 1, 1880. At this date the church ceased to have a resident pastor, and services were held by Rev. E. Brown of Sterling Sunday afternoons, with the exception of one Sunday each month, during more than nineteen years, until his death. From that time until now preaching services have been held by Mr. H. K. Hostetter of Sterling, and the ministers of Trinity Evangelical church on alternate Sunday afternoons. There are 58 members of the church. The Sunday school was held in the schoolhouse long before the church was built. It has continued without any interruption ever since. The superintendent is H. M. Overholser. The total attendance is about 50.

Old Empire had two conspicuous characters, familiar to the dwellers as household words, Joel Harvey and Major Wallace. Joel came from New York. He built the mill and store, several dwellings, and owned large tracts of land in the vicinity. It was said, although ready to buy, he never sold an acre. A man of enterprise, sagacity, and very tenacious of his rights. His son, Samuel, was second sergeant in Co. B, 13th Illinois Volunteers, and went through all the battles without a scratch. Joel bored an artesian well in Sterling, and laid pipes, long before the present system. He removed to Sterling, and died there in 1875.

ELIJAH AND ELIZABETH WALLACE, PIONEERS IN HOPKINS.

My acquaintance with Major Wallace began in 1859 when I taught the Empire school, and boarded at the large white farm house, one of the firmest ever put up in the county. Martin Ryerson, neighbor on the north, was

the carpenter. He was a man of powerful muscle, raw boned, and used to pick up timbers that generally required two ordinary fellows to lift. A wide hall runs through the center, two spacious rooms on each side. The major called the ample cellar and garret the two best rooms in the house.

A genuine Sucker, careless in dress, slouch pulled over his eyes, his hooked cane hung over his arm, shambling gait, always ready to stop and chat, full of joke and story. An early riser, and at four o'clock he might regularly be seen dozing in his rocking chair before the Franklin stove in the sitting room. O pity this has disappeared, the only specimen in the state, I suppose. It was a large cast iron hearth with back and plate, all open, no doors.

His estate of stream and woodland was his world. Day after day about the house or farm, or to the village store, or to some neighbor's, or in pleasant weather lounging at one end of the long front porch. He was induced to attend the state fair at Freeport about 1860, and that was the only time I ever heard of his going away, or saw him in his Sunday suit of rusty black. He was no Beau Brummel.

As he had plenty of leisure and tired of reading, he liked to meet folks. He was fond of the children, talked to them as they went to school, and they in turn liked him. In fact, Major had no enemies. He never looked for trouble, never made any, always in good humor, played jokes, and took them. Always at meeting when any was held in the school house, an admirer of Rev. E. Erskine, Presbyterian, who occasionally preached at Empire.

It is said the father of Hugh and Elijah Wallace came with them at first, and that they rode on horseback from Cumberland county, Pa., the father advising the boys in the selection of land. Certainly the original tract as purchased in 1838 was an ideal spot, watered by Spring and Elkhorn creeks with prairie for farming, and woodlands for pasture. A noble homestead, now all in the hands of strangers. The major soon planted a large orchard, and for years after his bins were full. Empire people were invited to help themselves.

The major took to hunting and fishing as a duck to water. Just suited his tastes, as he had no fondness for steady work. What stories he had of deer, fish, and the wild denizens of the woods. At that day a stroll on the prairie or a search along the banks of the creeks, generally was rewarded with some kind of game. An expert carver, laying a fowl in pieces with the ease of an operator in a hospital.

Elizabeth Wallace was in some respects like the major, good natured, companionable, simple in dress, kindly, sympathetic, but much more industrious. Seldom away from home, except once in a while to a neighbor's, but always busy. Her tastes were purely domestic. The kitchen was her world. The preparation of the meals and the various functions of the culinary department occupied most of her time.

She took the milk management into her care, for they had a herd of cows, and it was her joy to perform the regular task of making the butter. In pleasant weather as you drove past the kitchen door, you were sure to

see Aunt Elizabeth standing by the high upright churn, and moving the piston up and down, the strings of her white cap fluttering in the wind.

Gentle in mein and mind
Of gentle womankind.

Mrs. Wallace had an excellent pedigree, belonging to one of the best families in Pennsylvania, the Cassatts. Her father was prominent in politics, and it will be remembered that the late Napoleonic president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was A. J. Cassatt. In her girlhood, Mrs. Wallace had a good education, and in her pioneer days must have missed the refinements of her father's home in which the first years were spent before the big frame house was built, was allowed to stand, and was used as a cob house. It was on the south side of the Morrison road, and near the rocky bank of Spring Creek, but finally tumbled down. As late as 1865 the spring at the foot of the hill north of Spring creek bridge, was running, but with the cutting of the forest trees it has dried up.

The major died at 53 in 1861, followed in time by Anna and David. The oldest daughter, Mary, married and moved to Iowa, where the mother removed after the sale of the favorite early homestead. James also died in Iowa. Robert is in California. Aunt Elizabeth, on her death in Iowa, was brought to Sterling, and laid by the side of her husband and daughter in Riverside. The entire family is broken up and the Wallace name is forgotten.

Northwest of Emerson is a German church for the benefit of the surrounding farmers from the Fatherland. The German Evangelical Lutheran church of Hopkins township was organized in the year 1875 by Rev. Fr. Lussky, at present in Ottawa, Ill. Before Rev. Lussky organized this church, there had been Lutheran service for some time by Rev. C. Seuel, who was at that time stationed at Lyons, Iowa. His present location is Freistadt, Wis. Several years ago he advanced to the office of president of the Wisconsin District of the Missouri Synod.

The following are some of the first members of this congregation: John Kuelson, Aug. Stern, John Staassen, H. T. Meins, Frank Hayen, Aug. Ohms, Louis Dauens, John F. Onken, D. L. Janssen, Henry Ohnen, Gerh. Dirks, Wm. Hinrichs. After Rev. C. Seuel, the congregation had the following ministers: Fr. Lussky, C. Ponitz, and Em. Meyer. Emanuel Meyer, present minister, was born in Rodenberg, Cook county, Ill., educated at Concordia College, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and prepared for the ministry at Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill. His installation here took place on Oct. 23, 1892, fifteen years ago last October. At the present time the church has a voting membership of 53. All told, about 75 families belong to this church. There is no Sunday school, but part of the Sunday service is devoted to catechetical instruction for the children in the presence of the whole congregation. The average attendance of the children is 30. Besides this, there is a parochial school with 28 pupils.

ITEMS.

In the Whiteside Historical Society is a wooden sign, two feet by three, bearing the words, "Temperance House," which swung in the stage-coach days before the Sampson hotel.

As late as 1860 the cabins of Joel Harvey and Major Wallace were standing on their property. The first by his new dwelling, the second in his barn yard, both used as cob houses.

Peter Pollock, son of the pioneer surveyor of Como, says Elkhorn creek derives its name from that animal's remains in Hopkins. His father gave Elijah Wallace \$15 for a pair of elkhorns found along the creek, and sent them as a gift to Peter Maison in Philadelphia.

Como's old cemetery, north of the town, opposite the dam, has suffered of late by the inroads of the creek in freshet, so that some graves had to be removed.

Col. George Weber, promoter of the Como mill, a frequent visitor at Pollocks, was grandfather of Jane Addams, the founder of Hull House in Chicago.

Buckley's circus in Como when time was young was the first sawdust exhibition in the county.

Dr. Leander Harding, who gave pills and powders for Como aches, was highly esteemed as a man and a physician.

One of the most useful citizens at old Empire was O. C. Stolp, manager of the carding mill. Mrs. Stolp was a good cook, and the traveler was sure of comfortable entertainment. There was a prophet's chamber for the itinerant Methodist preacher. Mr. S. was for a long time the only person in the village to conduct the Sunday school. He took delight in every good word and work. At the lyceum meetings in the schoolhouse he often sent in a poem on some current event. Two children, Lydia and Byron. Byron is a doctor near Chicago. Mr. Stolp died in Missouri.

Asleep in Jesus! far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be.

COMO CHIEF—A TROTTER.

About 1870, when the old Sterling fair was in its glory, and the afternoon races were the attractive feature, the appearance of one dark horse in the ring was the signal for applause. That was Como Chief, and he was always driven in sulky by his proud owner, Ezekiel Olds. In his best days he was never beaten, although matched against imported stock. Game to the last, reliable, never broke, trotted squarely from start to finish. What cheers as the Olds horse crossed the pole. Like Patti, he never seemed to decline. Year after year witnessed the triumphs of the staunch steed. But that was a generation ago, and driver and horse are now under the violets.

PRICES IN 1862 AND 1865.

WAR HISTORY IN OLD LEDGERS.

There was a pile of dusty day-books in the basement of the store formerly

owned by D. M. Crawford, Sterling, and one winter day as the janitor was shoving them, one by one, into the furnace, a friendly hand in the nick of time rescued two from annihilation, and placed them in the Historical Society. A glance through the big volumes makes interesting reading today. The present generation knows little about low prices or high prices. "Before and after," as the patent medicine pictures say. It was about 1860 that corn was only ten cents a bushel, and in some places was burned for fuel.

Let us look at the day-book of June, 1862. Common shoes only \$1.15, muslin 14 cents a yard, cheap gloves 9 cents, cheaper shoes 50 cents, calico 18 cents, drilling 28, denim 22, coffee 25 cents, cotton flannel 30, buttons 10, thread 8. As the year wore on, however, things advanced, and we find in November, muslin at 28 cents, thread 10, shoes \$1.75, calico 20. The poor farmers were almost giving their produce away. What do you think of bringing 30 pounds of butter five miles for eight cents a pound, and eggs for four cents? The hens should have gone on a strike. Lard was only seven cents. As the stores took the butter and eggs in trade, we find they were sold over the counter at the same price.

Now turn to the day-book for March, 1865. The war was about over, but goods were soaring. The times did not try men's souls as in 1776, but their pocketbooks. Muslin 65, suspenders 90, coffee 50, hose 50 and 60, tea \$2.25, drilling 50, Cassimere \$3.62 per yard, check 60, hickory 55, cloth for coats \$8 yard, denim 60, wool shirt \$4, boy's coat \$11, yarn \$2, goods for suit \$43, cotton flannel 65. The poor farmer began to smile. November, 1865, he was receiving 30 cents for butter, and 30 for eggs. Doubtless the books for 1866 and onward would show a gradual decrease in merchandise, but produce has never since fallen so low.

PROPHETSTOWN.

Prophet, said I, thing of evil!
 Prophet still, if bird or devil!
 By that heaven that bends above us,
 By that God we both adore,
 Tell this soul with sorrow laden—*Poe's Raven.*

Many of our state names preserve the memory of the red man, who roamed these prairies before us, and it is commendable. Every name tells a story, awakens an emotion: Illinois, Mississippi, Chicago, Winnebago. Of all our townships, Prophetstown is the only one of Indian association, recalling Black Hawk's chief adviser, whose home was on or near the site of the present village.

Too goodly a land to be neglected, and soon as the Black Hawk struggle was settled and the coast was clear, the white emigrants made their claims. In June, 1834, Asa Crook and family arrived, living in his wagon and a lodge all summer until he erected a log house in the fall. John W. Slakes and wife came in September. In the spring of 1836, James Knox, Sr., started the ferry across Rock river, the first in the county. The same year Daniel Crocker from Galena opened a store in a log cabin. In June,

1837, Jabez Warner with his two sons came up Rock river in a flatboat, with a stock of goods, forming a partnership with Simon Page. Most of the original settlers came before 1840, and we shall consider them again.

Prophetstown lies in the heart of a very rich agricultural district. The land is extremely fertile, and thrifty farmers have grown independent. Perhaps the only rural section where the tillers of the soil have automobiles. It is said in town and country around there are nearly twenty of these destructive machines. The face of the land is beautiful, not a dead level, but just enough swell and meadow to gladden the eye and rejoice the heart. No wonder Black Hawk and his braves clung to this lovely valley.

Heavens, what a goodly prospect
Of hills and dales and woods.

Prophetstown is on the Mendota branch of the Burlington, and can be reached from the north or south by changing cars at Denrock. A pleasant drive from Sterling on the south side of the river through a charming section of well improved farms. Soon after leaving the station you enter the main street with several blocks of stores, offices, and various business houses. Here is the Farmers' National Bank, organized in 1902, with a present capital stock of \$60,000, and deposits of \$133,907. N. Thompson is president, and O. P. Petty, formerly of First National, Sterling, is assistant cashier.

This is the office of the Eclipse Self-Sharpening Lawn Mower, a machine that is winning high praise wherever used. It has ten-inch drive wheels, four steel blades, handle and roller of seasoned hard maple. As a precaution against rust the machine is treated to a heavy coat of white paint, and then finished in aluminum, giving it a neat appearance. Three prime points are claimed. It does not rust, nor clog, and is self-sharpening. During three years it has stood all tests, and is recommended by those who have used it as the best on the market. The manufacture is just in its infancy, but is bound to grow.

Along Main street are the offices of the five doctors who take care of the public health, Johnson, Arnett, Tascher, Mosher, and Bruce from Indiana, the latest arrival. Also, three dentists who aim to keep the village ivory in perfect condition, Holland, and two Gostelows. These have their rooms over stores. Several restaurants, where a dime will secure a good cup of coffee and piece of pie, or a quarter a square meal. The postoffice business is increasing. The sale of stamps during 1907 amounted to \$4,009, an increase of \$285 over the previous year. The money order trade was \$20,000. The weight of mail matter dispatched from July, 1907, to December, 1907, was 8,222 pounds. There are five rural routes.

THE CHURCHES.

The Methodist church erected in 1864 sprang from a mission in the house of N. G. Reynolds in the summer of 1836. There is a membership of 260, a Sunday school of 150, with an Epworth League, Ladies' Aid, Women's Foreign Mission Society. The pastor, Rev. W. B. Doble, is an Englishman,

was educated at Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute, and entered the Rock River Conference in 1890. This is his first year in this charge.

On a hill stands the Swedish Lutheran with parsonage adjacent. There are over one hundred communicants, a Bible class of 40, a Ladies' Aid of 30, a Y. P. S. E. A small Sunday school for the reason that most of the families are from the country and simply attend the service of preaching. The pastor, Rev. A. Edgren, came from south of Stockholm, and after a high school education in Sweden, studied at Augustana College, then at Paxton, now at Rock Island, graduating in 1873. His third year in this place.

The largest church in the town is the Congregational, with a membership of 340, a Sunday school of 190, a cradle roll of 40. There are various societies: Woman's Missionary Union, Ladies' Aid, Christian Endeavor, Senior and Junior, Boys' Club. Every two weeks a Bible club meets on Friday. The pastor is Rev. Charles Henry Burdick, of Wisconsin, a graduate of Beloit college and Chicago Theological Seminary, 1902. His first charge was at Moline.

What's a table richly spread
Without a woman at its head?

The ladies of Prophetstown are wide awake. The W. C. T. U. of fifty members meet every two weeks and discuss subjects announced beforehand. A class in Domestic Science of thirty, who have papers read and topics to consider. Some viand is cooked, and the good women pass opinion on its preparation. As a help and education in this department, literature is studied in the form of Good Housekeeping, published at Springfield, Mass., and the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

The Bay View Club of sixteen members, so called from the Bay View Magazine, issued at the summer school in Michigan, is purely literary. Mrs. George E. Paddock is the presiding genius. They meet twice a month, and compass in their deliberations a wide variety of topics, American history and literature, proverbs, current events, the orators, the reformers, like Garrison and Phillips, historians like Parkman, Motley and Prescott. A lady is appointed to read a paper followed by a discussion. The meetings are held at the homes.

Paris has its Eiffel tower, Washington the marble monument, landmarks of the sky that overtop all meaner objects. Prophetstown has her lofty tank, 100 feet high, situated on a bluff east of town. The pumping station is at the foot, and it measures 140 feet to the top of the steel tank. The pump is run by a 25 horsepower gasoline engine, with a capacity of 166 gallons a minute. The consumption is from 25,000 to 30,000 gallons per day, and the pump works about four hours a day to supply the demand of a hundred patrons whose number is increasing. All the new residences have closet and bath. The water is obtained from a huge well, 24 feet deep and ten feet across. It is not river water, but flows from an upper strata in the bluff. The waterworks were constructed in 1904, and with the extensions since, have cost \$25,000.

During the disastrous fire, Jan. 27, 1908, the water system worked to perfection. Asst. Engineer Amos Ott had charge of the pumping station and when the fire broke out the 65,000 gallon reservoir was filled to the brim. At no stage of the fire was there less than 40,000 gallons of water in the tank. During the time that three leads of hose were used the water fell ten feet but that was the lowest stage recorded. The pressure was strong, even at the lowest stage. The pumping capacity proved almost equal to the demand of two lines of hose.

Surrounding the pumping station, which is near the river, is a native grove of the original oak, blackberry, walnut, willow, affording a delightful park for popular resort. No expense is needed. A simple platform, and festivals and celebrations can be enjoyed all through the summer. As you ascend the bluff is the new concrete mansion of Herbert Lancaster, the choicest situation in the town, commanding a noble view of Rock river and the woods on either bank.

The minstrel boy to the war has gone,
In the ranks of death you'll find him,
His father's sword he's girded on,
And his wild harp slung behind him.—*Moore.*

The cemetery east of town, approached by a concrete walk, is crowded with memorials of marble and granite. Numerous soldiers. Lieut. T. G. Bryant, 1863; O. T. Clark, Co. F, 28th Iowa Infantry; John Sanderson, Co. H, 136th N. Y. Infantry; John H. Rise, Co. G, 147th Ill. Infantry; Roswell Slater, 1863, 543 Post; and Wm. Hyde, only 39; Corporal J. W. Keefer, Co. B, 34th Ill. Infantry; Charles O. Pratt, Co. G, 13th Ill. Infantry, 34, died in Lyndon, 1871; Henry M. Dailey, 1833-1903; J. D. Beardsley, Co. K, 34th Ill. Infantry.

A soldiers' monument of gray granite surmounted by a private with gun at rest. On each of four sides, Kenesaw, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Resaca and this inscription:

Erected in 1905 by W. R. C. No. 97
in honor of Union Soldiers and Sailors
of the Civil War.
J. A. Parrott Post.

Cedar, white pine, Norway spruce, here and there, are beautiful emblems of the evergreen shore sought by the dwellers in the tombs they shadow. All the early names may be read on the marbles: McKenzie, Pratt, Waite, Noyes, Snyder, Greene, Reynolds, Field, Ramsay, Hill, Butler, Averill, Paddock, Shaw, Thompson, Richmond, Loomis, Jabez Warner, 1786-1847, A. J. Matson, 1819-1886. This grave awakens glorious memories. It is that of Delight, wife of Josiah Cleaveland, who was at Yorktown, 1781, Washington and Cornwallis days. She died in 1856 at 92, and was the grandmother of Capt. David Cleaveland, of the Civil war. Here also are the tombs of Silas Sears, long the county surveyor, and N. G. Reynolds, eight years county judge, 1791-1866.

Beyond this solemn enclosure is the creamery, operated by E. C. Dodge & Co. While most of the cream is brought by the surrounding farmers, some is shipped from stations along the railroad. The quantity of butter made varies from 35 tubs in winter to 100 in summer. The milk is brought in thirty-gallon cans. Payment is made twice a month, and it provides the honest yeoman with ready money. A banker remarked that many a farmer would have gone to the wall without this frequent receipt of cash. On a shelf are rows of little bottles with samples of milk for the Babcock tester.

Near the creamery is the modest home of Capt. David Cleaveland, the liveliest of veterans. He was in Co. B, 34th Ill., and participated in Shiloh, Kenesaw and other hard engagements. As he talks of those stirring times his eye brightens and he is again leading the charge on the rifle pits.

Wept o'er his wounds; or tales of sorrow done,
Shouldered his crutch, and showed how fields were won.

Only the captain is none of Goldsmith's crippled victims.

The Grand Army, John A. Parrott Post, 543, is a thrifty organization, owning their own building. They occupy the upper floor, renting the lower for a store. A well furnished apartment, with portraits on the walls of Washington, Grant, Garfield, McKinley. A kitchen and dining room for festivals. The invaluable treasure of the place is a library of some 200 stout volumes, containing a complete record of the Rebellion, Union and Confederate. It was presented by the lamented Hitt. There are twenty-three veterans in the post. The W. R. C. also occupy the room with their meetings.

OLD LANDMARK GONE.

What was known as the Annis House was taken down in January, 1908. Nathan Thompson, who came in 1844, says the building was there at that time, and was erected about 1841 or 42. It was last occupied by H. A. Sturtevant as a residence. As a hotel it goes back to the early days of the stage coach, and saw much of primitive travel and excitement. Walnut was cheaper than pine, as it was a native wood, and the writer secured a piece of a door jamb for the Historical Society, which is as hard and bright as ever after sixty years of usefulness. Peace to its ashes.

Among the agricultural diversions of the community is the Rock River Poultry Association, which held its third annual show in Dec., 1907. Four hundred birds were on exhibition from tiny bantams to colossal White Brahmas. Entries of all classes of the feathered tribe, Plymouth and Buff Rock, Wyandottes, turkeys and geese, fantail and carrier pigeons. A unique exhibit of ring-necked pheasants of H. Cleaveland attracted much attention. Sufficient premiums are awarded to induce a generous display. The officers in charge were gratified with the liberal patronage extended. There is a popular fondness for fowl, not only at shows, but at holiday dinners.

IN MEMORIAM.

Friend after friend departs;
 Who hath not lost a friend?
 There is no union here of hearts,
 That finds not here an end.
 Were this frail world our only rest,
 Living or dying, none were blest.—*Montgomery.*

When the news spread over Prophetstown on Saturday night, October 19, 1907, that Professor Ellison was dead, every heart felt a personal loss. He had long been in declining health, had remained in the schoolroom after repeated warnings of the danger, but an unwillingness to surrender his life work impelled a continuance, and the end was unavoidable. The hero died in the harness.

Willard Sylvester Ellison was a natural teacher, and took all pains to equip himself for the career. He studied at Valparaiso, at Illinois and Iowa universities and various normal schools. After ten years in district schools, Gridley in Ustick, Thompson in Carroll, Miles in Iowa, Garden Plain and Unionville, he entered upon his final position as head of the schools in Prophetstown. Eighteen beautiful years! Beautiful in every relation in life, teacher, father, friend, husband, citizen. His pupils, old and young, cherished for him the profoundest affection. Not simply an educator, but a leader in every good word and work. The famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby left a deathless example of faithfulness after fourteen years of service. Ellison was eighteen in Prophetstown.

Never did the village witness a more impressive funeral. The Congregational church was packed with a mourning community. The ministers of the town all took part.

The pallbearers escorting the flower laden casket were Messrs. N. W. Paddock, R. C. Forkey, M. P. Brewer, B. E. Hurd, Simon Keiser and S. D. Gostelow. The short opening service was in charge of Rev. Doble, who concluded with a fervent prayer. Rev. Mr. Burdick delivered a sermon, the text of which was a portion of Paul's letter to Timothy. The lesson was a beautiful tribute to the life of Prof. Ellison, who had fought the good fight and won the victory. The old church choir composed of Mr. and Mrs. Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. Daggett, Mr. Case and Mrs. Paddock, rendered several excellent and appropriate selections. Rev. Mr. Edgren pronounced the benediction.

Prof. Ellison was born in Springfield, Illinois, January 28, 1857. His father died in 1862, his aged mother is still living. He was married in 1886 to Miss Alice Heberling, who with four children, remains to mourn his loss.

A movement is in progress by the pupils and citizens to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

But to the hero, when his sword
 Has won the battle for the free,
 Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word;
 And in its hollow tones are heard
 The thanks of millions yet to be.—*Halleck.*

Unlike the good Indians, the old soldiers are not all in the cemetery, but dozens of them walk the streets, proud to enjoy the land they fought to save. The gray-haired veterans meet almost daily at the postoffice, where they hear the gossip of the street. H. L. Johnson, cousin of L. L., of Sterling, 147th Ill. Infantry. Emmitt Underhill, 34th Ill., re-enlisted in 1864, and recalls the grand review in Washington, May, 1865. All the veterans agree that this parade of the tattered flags and bronzed uniforms was the most glorious event in the military annals of the world. E. P. Beardslee, 34th Ill., Co. K, 1861-1864, now past sixty-six, lost a finger at Corinth. Ed Reynolds, 75th Ill., was shot in the side. George Potter, seventy, 2nd Vermont Volunteers, 1861-1864, went through the Battles of the Wilderness, and was wounded in the side. At the funeral of Henry Giles, 34th Ill., were Comrades Oscar Olmstead, F. U. Brewer, Charles Birdsall, Levi Hopkins, Harrison Johnson, Emmitt Underhill and Captain Cleaveland. The Grand Army is crossing the river.

SOME OLD FAMILIES.

Of the original settlers of Prophetstown, none are left, and even their descendants are scarce. The Warners are an exception. Jabez Warner, who came from St. Louis in 1837, had nine children, some of whom became prominent. Edward B., afterwards in Morrison and county treasurer; Sarah C., who married Silas Sears, county surveyor, and who, still living at eighty, the writer had the pleasure of visiting. She lives in one side of her large dwelling, and keeps house by herself, bright in mind, although somewhat feeble in body. She has a distinct remembrance of the early days. Indians were numerous and continual beggars. Her mother never denied them anything, gave a loaf of bread whenever they asked for it. There was a lurking suspicion that at any time they might attempt a massacre. A son of Jabez was John H., who married Miss Clarissa E. Bryant. He spent his later years with his daughter, Orpha, widow of George Shaw. Mr. Warner died in 1907 at ninety or more, to the last busy about the flower beds and garden. The low brick house in which Mrs. Shaw lives is a relic, built in 1856, and in fine preservation. A daughter, Eliza A., married Andrew J. Tuller, a business man, who afterwards removed to Sterling. They had a daughter, Mary, a lovely girl. The whole family are gone, except Will, a jeweler in Chicago.

Anthony J. Mattson, who came to the young town in 1838, was for many years its representative citizen. He was postmaster in 1848, merchant in 1852, banker in 1855. He entered heartily into every movement to improve the place, and worked successfully to secure railroad facilities. During the war he was provost marshal, and then chief clerk in the U. S. Revenue assessor's office. He was cashier of the First National Bank, organized in 1872. Only 67 at his death in 1886. A useful and strenuous career.

Judge Reynolds, as he was commonly called, or Nathaniel G. Reynolds, came in 1835 from New York by lake to Detroit, and thence by team with wife and five children to Chicago and the Rock river country. Flour was twenty dollars a barrel. He passed through the usual primitive hardships,

and was so highly esteemed that he was elected to responsible positions, county commissioner, deputy marshal, justice of the peace and eight years county judge. In 1860 he removed to Sterling, and died there in 1866. The writer often saw Judge in his declining years. He was a plain, sociable gentleman of the old school.

Of the Olmstead clan, George is the best known member. His father, Oliver, a native of Canada, came in 1837. He married Electa Hunt, and the honeymoon was enjoyed in a log cabin with frozen pork and cornbread, instead of roast goose with oyster stuffing. George lives like a king on a main street, and is never absent from Sunday school conventions.

The Ramsay name is kept bright and illustrious by Judge Frank D. long a successful lawyer in Morrison. His father, Luther, came in 1839.

But the Nestor of Prophetstown is Nathan Thompson, born in 1822, here since 1845. He is court of last resort on all antiquarian matters about the village. No appeal from Nate's decision.

HAMDEN A. STURTEVANT.

—Blow, wind! come, wrack!

At least, we'll die with harness on our back.—*Macbeth*.

When Mr. Sturtevant died in February, 1908, Prophetstown lost her oldest business man. Not only prosperous himself, but the instrument of prosperity for others. Busy from a boy.

At the age of twenty-one he engaged in stock buying for A. J. Patterson of Rock Falls. For three years he served this man and with so great success that when he concluded to go for himself he was receiving a salary of \$1,500 per year. His success followed him and for years he was well known in the old Chicago stock yards district. For 37 years a resident of the town. He was nearly seventy.

A little fire is quickly trodden out,

Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.—*Shakespeare*.

Early on Monday morning, Jan. 27, 1908, Prophetstown had her second serious fire. It began on Sunday night in the basement of Kempster's hardware store, and before the flames were under control, the whole concern, including the extensive implement stock, the largest in the county, was destroyed. The Turck restaurant building was much damaged. States Attorney Waite's library, Dr. Hart's new medical office and supplies were consumed. Some adjacent properties injured. The total loss reaching \$50,000. R. W. Kempster & Co. had an insurance of \$33,000, but still lost about \$13,000. Partial insurance on the others.

One of the new industrial enterprises is what is called Diamond Pattern Lumber. It is something novel. Simply a wooden pattern for sills, stair treads, engine platforms, any place where a firm foot-hold is desired. This pattern is ready for the foundry. You buy the style desired, and take to the foundry to be cast, thus saving wages of a patternmaker. The pattern is made in pieces eight feet long, six to twelve inches wide, of clear lumber

stock. Dr. J. H. Tascher is president of the Macdonald Manufacturing Company, and the business has already extended over the United States and even abroad. Pins are stuck on a map in the office of the points giving orders, and the cities reach from sea to sea, lakes to gulf.

Most of the fraternal orders are in flourishing condition, electing officers every winter, and closing with a sumptuous banquet. A long list. Among them the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors, the Pythians, the Fraternal Reserves. At the social of the Rebekahs on one occasion a basket sale realized \$35, and a dance concluded the festivities. The Royal Neighbors have readings, music and drills, and suppers where 250 plates are laid. The Mystic Workers are growing rapidly, and at their functions discuss their plum pudding to the sweet strains of a lively orchestra.

There are three banks: Farmers' National Bank, organized in 1902, with a capital of \$60,000, and deposits by last report of \$133,907. Nathan Thompson is president; George E. Paddock, cashier; and O. P. Petty, assistant cashier. The Citizens' Bank, T. F. Jamison, cashier. This is a private concern, organized by Mrs. E. M. Warner and Charles J. Warner. Bank of Prophetstown, also private; president, George E. Paddock; cashier, H. E. Paddock. This is the oldest institution in the town, in operation for thirty years.

The population in 1900 was 1,143, but by the school census, it is now nearly 1,500.

Taxes for 1908 were generally higher all over the county, and the following for Prophetstown will give a good idea of other townships:

State tax	\$2,803
County tax	4,220
Town tax	517
Road and bridge tax.....	4,505
School tax	8,862
City tax	3,868
Dog tax	105
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Total	\$24,822

The principal places where popular entertainments are given are Sholes Hall and the Dudley auditorium.

ITEMS.

Good traveling all over the town. Ten miles of cement sidewalks.

Henry Stewart, who lives to the south, ships honey, 1,500 pounds at a time, to Galesburg. He has cement floors in his winter bee house, and other appliances to keep the "How doth the little busy bee, improve each shining hour," in good heart for spring.

E. C. Dodge & Company have added a new churn, and a new eight horsepower gas engine, to meet the demands of their creamery.

Hotel Eureka entertains the wayfarer in satisfactory style. Rates, two dollars a day. C. A. Gould, an energetic young man, is proprietor.

One mile from town is the wagon bridge of four arches over Rock river, not so wide here as further up.

A village organization under state law. George E. Paddock is president two years, with six trustees, three elected for two years' term.

Good electric service, the plant under private management.

A lecture course of four entertainments was given in 1908 under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church.

There is no complete system of sewerage, and this is doubtless one of the next enterprises of the progressive place, as the water supply is abundant.

LEON.

I love tranquil solitude
And such society
As is quiet, wise, and good.—*Shelley*.

About seven miles south of Prophetstown on the border line of the township and Henry county is the sequestered village of Leon. A neighborhood of intelligent, industrious people, hearty in their support of an earnest and growing church and a small but excellent school. The building is new, and one of the best in the county. Miss Rena Seyller, teacher in 1908, is a graduate of the Prophetstown high school, and prepared for her work at De Kalb Normal, and was in her third year of service.

The church has almost one hundred members, several having been added during a revival in the winter of 1908. There is an Epworth League of 35 active members, and a flourishing Ladies' Aid society. Rev. I. P. Berry, the pastor, after a course at Oberlin, Valparaiso and De Kalb Normals, and ten years in public schools, engaged in ministerial work.

For a small place, a variety of gatherings and functions during the winter to divert and instruct in the way of sociables, home plays, public concerts and lectures. Once Ralph Bingham was on the list. The population of Leon is about 125. A farming community, and the growth is gradual.

The quiet of the hamlet was rudely broken on Nov. 20, 1905, by the shooting of Burton Mapes, a farmer, by Arthur Handley, who had been working for him. The affray occurred half mile south of Leon, at a cross-road, near a cornfield. The men had a dispute about wages, and Handley drew his revolver and fired a bullet which pierced the side and lungs of Mapes, killing him instantly. In the trial, Handley claimed that Mapes assaulted him and that the shot was fired in self defense. Handley was taken before Justice Mathis, then to the county jail, and on the meeting of the grand jury, indicted for murder. William Allen of Erie, and H. C. Ward of Sterling defended the prisoner. States Attorney Stager, assisted by C. L. Sheldon prosecuted the case. Judge E. C. Graves presided. Morrison was the scene of great excitement during the trial, which continued several days, summoning numerous witnesses, and attracting crowds of curious spectators. The case was given to the jury at 11:28 a. m. on Monday, and on Wednesday at 10:08 a. m., they returned the verdict of Not Guilty. A demonstration of applause in court, which the Judge suppressed. One fea-

ture lent a slight romance to the trial and won sympathy for the accused. His betrothed, Miss Gracia Goodell, a sprightly maiden of eighteen, was a close observer of events. Mrs. Mapes, wife of the victim, was also in constant attendance.

As a specimen of criminal expense, the various items as published at the time, are given:

Assembling of jury.....	\$ 700.00
Judge's fees	80.00
Sheriff	120.00
Circuit clerk hire	48.00
Jury's fees	192.00
Board for jury	108.00
Foreign witnesses	125.40
Assistant attorneys for state.....	1,000.00
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\$2,373.40	

The forty cents recalls the incident of the loafer who provided a fishing outfit of two jugs of whisky and one loaf of bread, and was asked why he wanted so much bread. As will be seen, the county always loses by a murder trial, one citizen and considerable cash.

Two lively weeklies chronicle passing events. The Echo, established in 1892 by William Wilson. In 1896 it was purchased by Cleaveland and Hotchkiss, and in 1906, transferred to E. G. Mathis. Since October of that year he has been in control. Eight pages and six columns to a page. Republican in politics. To use the language of Mr. Mathis, the Echo is purely a local newspaper, standing pre-eminently for Prophetstown, her interests and her people. No better weekly in the county.

The older of the two is the Whiteside Bulletin, originally the Prophetstown Spike. It was established Sept. 2, 1871, and took its name at the suggestion of a patron because the last spike had been driven on the branch railroad that entered Prophetstown in March of that year. It was one of the first papers established in the county south of Rock river. Until Jan., 1878, it was managed by A. D. Hill, gaining a good local circulation, and was quite an influential publication, politically independent. The next owner and publisher was John W. Olmstead, who after conducting the paper for some months, sold it to C. G. Glenn. He transferred it to A. W. H. Frazer, and in May, 1883, A. D. Hill again purchased the business, conducting it to Feb., 1888, when he disposed of it to Mrs. H. P. Greene. The next publishers were Case and Mathis, then R. C. Turner, and now E. J. Cunningham.

WOODLANDS OF WHITESIDE.

Woodman, forbear thy stroke!

Cut not its earth-bound ties;

Oh, spare that aged oak,

Now towering to the skies!—*George P. Morris.*

Where is my cabin-door, fast by the wild wood?

Sisters and sire, did ye weep for its fall?—*Campbell.*

Where are the luxuriant groves that once gave a charm to the early landscape? The Indians left them, the first settlers found them. But they are slowly and sadly disappearing. The places that knew them, shall soon know them no more forever. Like the buffalo, they are falling before civilization.

Where are Buffalo Grove, Hickory Grove, Round Grove, Gap Grove, and dozens of others? Those not entirely cleared away are mere shadows of their former extent. These bodies of timber seemed like old friends with their welcome shade and protection to men fresh from the hills of New England, New York and Pennsylvania. The early settlers seemed to have a respect for forests that had grown for a century. They used them only for the development of their farms. They did not estimate them by the cord, and turn the product into money. The commercial spirit was not abroad to stifle sentiment and spoil the panorama. It was reserved for the second generation to clear the native woods, and put the land into corn and potatoes. The tree, like the negro in Dred Scott, had no rights which a white man was bound to respect.

There are still bodies of timber along the Elkhorn and Rock river, but the various woodlands scattered through the townships are much smaller. A few years ago at Emerson a large tract of timber was cut away, and Coe's grove in Jordan is yearly receding. It seems to be considered sharp management to clear the land and farm every acre.

All this is, of course, poor housekeeping. The United States is approaching a timber famine. Walnut, oak and other hard woods, pine, maple, are yearly becoming scarcer, and the government has found it necessary to reserve 160,000,000 acres on the western slope for future lumber needs of the country. So the railroads realize the situation. The Pennsylvania has set out 550,000 trees, and the Santa Fe system is considering the merits of the Eucalyptus of Australia.

Another fact. Why do the Ohio and other large rivers, the Elkhorn and the creeks rise so rapidly after rains and overflow their banks? The water dashes over the bare hills or plains with nothing to check, while woodlands catch the rain as in a reservoir and give it off in gradual supply.

It would seem a wise thing, then to cherish our woodlands, and make an effort to supply the loss. Most farmers plant a few trees for shade around the house, or a row for windbreak about the orchard. They have not yet reached the stage of the Kansas men who set out acres of trees and cultivate like corn until they form a grove, and are able to take care of themselves.

Norway plants annually 1,500,000 trees to take the place of those consumed in the manufacture of wood pulp, which is one of her chief articles of export.

Two farmers in Whiteside have given this subject of forestry the consideration it deserves. Tobias Kauffman in Jordan in 1876 had the happy

and patriotic thought of starting a centennial grove, setting out an acre of Norway spruce and white pine in nursery rows. As they became too thick, he thinned them out, and today, after thirty years, some of the evergreens are two feet in diameter. They stand north of the house, and not only answer as a living bulwark against the polar blizzards, but form a cheerful ornament, summer or winter, for the pleasure of the passing traveler.

More recent is the scheme of A. N. Abbott, Ustick, of the state experiment station. In a note he informs the writer that he aims to have eighty acres in forest. Sixty to be planted, twenty in an old wood lot to be managed under forest care. He has already planted 25,000 trees on twenty acres, and intends to plant 10,000 in the spring. The kinds are mostly black walnut and hardy catalpa. He has set out two thousand white pine, 2,500 white ash, also black walnut, tamarack, spruce, black cherry, Russian mulberry, larch, osage, cottonwood, maple, elm. He adapts the trees to soils suitable. The writer was on the land devoted to this experimental forest, and was surprised at the rapid growth of the trees, especially black walnut. It is to be hoped that Mr. Abbott's example will find numerous imitators everywhere in Illinois.

LYNDON.

On Linden when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser rolling rapidly.—*Campbell.*

The Scotch poet lived too early, and penned this stanza about a town in Bavaria where the French general Moreau beat the Austrians in 1800. Our Lyndon is fifteen miles from Sterling, down the valley on the Burlington road as you go to Rock Island. Like most railroad towns, the best part is not seen from the cars. It is necessary to walk up and down the streets to get a correct impression of the place. Plenty of shade, and in summer one is reminded of William Penn's description of early Philadelphia, "a greene country towne." No wonder the first settlers were delighted with the virgin prairie, waving with flowers.

Fair as a garden of the Lord. The primitive settlers came as early as 1835, and among the original fourteen, were such men as Chauncy G. Woodruff, Adam R. Hamilton, William D. Dudley, Liberty Walker. Every year following brought a new installment to the promised land. In 1836 came William Farrington, Augustus Rice, Dr. Augustin Smith. In 1837, D. F. Millikan, A. I. Maxwell, David Hazard, P. Daggett, Brainard Orton, R. G. Clendenin. In 1838, John M. Scott, T. Dudley, Marcus Sperry, Lyman Reynolds. In 1839, Charles R. Deming, John Roy, F. B. Hubbard, Solomon Hubbard.

Although these pioneers have long since passed away, their names are perpetuated by worthy descendants or their memories by familiar landmarks. The Dr. Smith house is still pointed out as doubtless the oldest in Lyndon. There is Hamilton's Grove, and the Dudley homestead, lately repaired. Lucius E. Rice has grown gray by the early fireside. Martha Millikan was

still sprightly as Mrs. John Whallon until her recent death. Samuel A. Maxwell, teacher, editor, scientist, gardener, with his intellectual family, is certainly enlarging the usefulness of the Maxwells. Harvey Daggett has lately resumed business on the sacred soil of his fathers. For thirty years until his death in 1867, the name of Robert G. Clendenin stood for all that was pure in morals, or right in principle.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.

Joseph E. Roy, son of John, was for many years Home Missionary of the Congregational church.

TRYING TIMES.

Must I be carried to the skies,
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize,
And sailed thro' bloody seas?—*Watts.*

All the pioneers had their tale of woeful struggle. Lucius E. Rice, who came with his father in 1836, remembers the swamps and corduroy roads of Indiana, the mire of Chicago, the scow across that river pulled by two men with a rope, and Dixon's ferry with its solitary house, which would have done for a story by G. P. R. James. Chauncy Woodruff covered his cabin with hay, which was not waterproof, and permitted every shower to soak the bedding.

Mrs. Sarah M. White, now living in Norman, Nebraska, sends the writer some incidents of her pioneer experience. She moved with her first husband, Ruel Hurlburt, to Lyndon in 1845. Their house had only one room. Much ague. She shook so that everything rattled in the building. A rainy season, and the prairies were covered with decaying vegetation. No roads, and no fences but sod thrown up with ditches alongside. Sod was used also for roofs. Church services were held in the schoolhouse. "We went to church with cart and oxen, and enjoyed it as much as in a buggy and horses later. Nothing but wild fruit. Abundance of gooseberries in Lyndon woods. We crossed the river in a dugout. Once I got ten quarts, carrying all the way home.

"Wild plums were plentiful. I was told to pit them, but when I came to use, there was nothing but skins. Crabapples we secured in Hamilton's grove, blackberries in Morrison woods. Some farmers took their wheat to Chicago with a team, and the trip occupied two weeks. Mr. Hurlburt hauled a load of dressed pork to Peoria, no other way of getting produce to market. When steamboats came up Rock river, some farmers put their wheat in sacks and shipped it. I once helped a man sew sacks, and although I sewed two to his one, the farmer allowed me only half as much pay." She adds that Mr. Hurlburt died in 1860, and Matthew White, her second husband, in 1884.

Always a fly in the ointment. The Indian was then in the land, and a good many of him. In the winter of 1835-36 two thousand were encamped

between Lyndon and Prophetstown. Although generally peaceful, they were a source of annoyance, became ugly when refused a request, lazy, preferred to beg rather than work. They were the ancestors of our present tramps. Lucius E. Rice, who bubbles over with pioneer incident, speaks of Big John going to the house of Pardon A. Brooks for flour. Alex. Seely killed an Indian on the way from town, and to save his life from the enraged red skins who yearly hunted for him, left the country.

Lo, the poor Indian whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind.

EARLY NAVIGATION.

Before the days of dams and when water was plentier, Rock river was considered a fairly navigable stream. Lucius E. Rice told the writer that the steamer "Gipsy" from a St. Louis grocery made regular trips with goods, selling on credit for pay in October, stopping at various points along the stream. Then came the "Potosi," and the "St. Louis Oak." The Lighter was a stern wheeler, 1838, and ran all summer. Farmers shipped winter wheat, which then yielded forty-five bushels to acre. His father sent some to St. Louis, then the market, for 4 cents, and received 27 cents a bushel. The "Maid of Iowa" was sent by Mormons from Nauvoo to Dixon after Joe Smith.

DREAMS OF LOWELL OR PITTSBURGH.

With a water power in her rapid river equal to that of the Merrimac, there seemed no reason that Lyndon should not be a center of manufactures. So various enterprises were undertaken. The Lyndon Hydraulic Manufacturing Company was organized in 1872 with a capital of \$60,000. Justus Rew was president, John Whallon secretary, with seven directors, George P. Richmond, B. E. Orton, John W. Hazard, and others. A dam was built at the head of the rapids, at a cost of \$30,000. A flouring mill was erected with five run of stones, at a cost of \$35,000. It passed into the management of Church and Patterson, and then to L. P. Johnson. A paper mill was built in 1873, near the flour mill, by Orton Brothers, at a cost of \$12,000. In 1875 Johnson and Hubbard took charge, furnishing the machinery at an additional expense of \$21,000. Also in 1873, Hoole and Putnam built the Victoria Flouring Mill, stone and frame, at a cost of \$18,000. It had a capacity of 75 barrels of flour and 600 bushels of feed per day. Then came the Farmers' Co-operative Manufacturing Company, who finished a brick building in 1876 for the production of all kinds of agricultural implements. The officers at the last election were: S. J. Baird, president; John Whallon, secretary; and W. C. Snyder, treasurer. Alas! for these high hopes. It is sad to relate that not one of these schemes was long successful, and of all these buildings, only a tottering brick wall stands on the bank of the river.

O, ever thus, from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I never loved a tree or flower,
But 'twas the first to fade away.

Now a return to the former manufacturing activity is projected by the erection of a government dam across the river. Capitalists are interested in the movement, and engineers have been called to investigate the site and conditions. The object is to use the water power at Lyndon in the production of electricity to be transmitted from a common center to places as distant as Moline or Davenport. It is to be hoped the project may be carried to triumphant completion.

PLATO'S ACADEMY.

Rome had her Augustan age, and England her era of Elizabeth. None of our present generation know that Lyndon was once the educational center of the county. While Sterling and Morrison were in their academic barrenness, Lyndon was enjoying the advantages of a higher education. Her boys were prepared at home in the languages for entrance at Knox College at Galesburg, and on returning after graduation were qualified to give their younger townfolk the benefit of their accomplishments. Edward P. Scott, H. H. Smith, and others were examples. The reputation of the school spread, and boys from a distance came to Lyndon academy.

The following advertisement appeared in the Sterling Republican, June, 1857:

LYNDON HIGH SCHOOL.

The next term will begin on Monday. Students boarded in private families at \$2 per week. Miss H. E. Davis, late from Vermont, is a permanent teacher in music, French, drawing, and painting. Terms for common branches \$4, Greek and Latin \$7, French \$5, piano \$8, water colors \$3. A daily lesson in penmanship. The school is furnished with globes, maps, skeleton, chemical apparatus. The teachers are M. R. Kelly, Miss Louisa Drue, Miss H. E. Davis. Directors, R. G. Clendenin, W. Anderson, Moses Lathe.

So we find ambitious Sterling boys who sought a better education than possible at home, enrolled at Lyndon. Among them Col. W. M. Kilgour.

WEBSTER AND HAYNE.

Politics also found a congenial spirit in the Lyndon people. Some of the big guns of the times stood on the platform of the town hall. Jonathan Blanchard, then at Galesburg, afterwards at Wheaton, conducted revivals and denounced secret societies. Owen Lovejoy, inspired by his brother's blood, thundered against slavery. Ex-Gov. Bebb and John Wentworth met in joint debate on the tariff. Stephen A. Douglas came in 1855 to justify his action in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, speaking to an audience that packed the house inside, and to an audience that stood on wagons backed to the windows on the outside.

THE LYNDON ADVOCATE.

This was the village paper, and was published for several years, but like a thousand other good journals, is in the tomb of the Capulets. A copy dated Saturday, Nov. 17, 1883, W. M. Patrick, editor, is before us.

Among the advertisers are John Whallon, attorney at law; S. Zimmer proprietor Lyndon hotel; E. D. Adams, house and sign painter; Ira Sherwood, boot and shoemaker; L. D. Baldwin, dealer in coal, flour, etc.; G. R. Cady, village liveryman; S. S. Epla, tonsorial artist; G. E. Swarthout, village drayman; Robinson's restaurant; F. W. Carman, M. D.; Strickler Brothers, drugs (branch store); B. F. Myers, druggist; Parmenter Brothers, general store; Howe & Co., fancy groceries; Parkhurst's big column; A. S. Hazard, blacksmith. Only Parmenter Brothers in business now out of the above list, most of whom are dead. Mention was made of the grand double concert under the management of A. S. Morris; John M. Hamilton's sale and a big surprise party given for John Dudley by sixty guests on his departure for California.

Still earlier, 1873, was the Lyndon Free Press, an eight-column sheet, printed entirely from the Fulton Journal forms, without alteration, except the first page, which gives Lyndon locals and advertisements. John Gray is editor, and the Lyndon Free Press Company, publishers.

THE QUEEN OF FRUITS.

A creature not too bright or good,
For human nature's daily food.—*Wordsworth*.

Lyndon's sun and soil seem to suit the luscious strawberry, and it reaches a flavor and fragrance that pleases the popular palate. Remember what Dr. Boteler said: "God doubtless might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did." Miss Edna Sturtevant interviewed several of the growers, and we give the result of her observations. The Osborn Brothers, Lester and Oliver, are the most extensive with seven acres, and in the business seven years. An average yield is 7,000 quarts to the acre. They ship to Rock Island, De Kalb, and other places. Their favorite kinds are Haverland, Warfield, Lovett, Brandywine. J. G. Laxton started 15 years ago with one acre, increasing to seven. He has the usual varieties. The yield depends upon the soil. Berries suited to clay will not do well on sand. He ships to Watertown. He is also in the bee business, beginning 22 years ago, and at present has a hundred stand. The average yield per stand is 100 pounds. In 1907 he sold 12,000 pounds, sending chiefly to Clinton. He keeps the Italian bee. Another man, Clyde Bowen, has kept bees, Italians, for two years, has fifty stand, selling so far in home market. William Shepherd has three acres of strawberries, Porter Holt one acre, Mr. Hubbard one acre. They nearly all raise the same varieties.

CHURCHES.

The first religious society organized in the county was the present Congregational, June, 1836. The first meeting was held at the house of William D. Dudley, and directed by Rev. Elisha Hazard, agent of the Home Missionary Society. Among the names enrolled were such early settlers as the Hamiltons, Dudleys, Woodruffs, Atkinsons, Millikans, Hubbards, Ortons. Services were held in the bluff schoolhouse and in the homes, until the

present church building was erected in 1850 at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. Elisha Hazard was first pastor, followed by Nathaniel Smith, Wm. Blanchard, Chapman, Judd, Webb, Gilbert, Gray, Machin, and others. The present pastor, George Thomas Hanna, was born in Maryland, spent four years at Oberlin College, studied physical culture at Lake Geneva summer school, enjoyed nine months at Northfield in Bible study under Meyer, Campbell Morgan, Mott, and Speer. He has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. at Belvidere and Sterling. This is his first charge. Mrs. Hanna is from Wales. The present membership of the church is ninety. There are sixty in the Sunday school. Several societies, Ladies' Aid, Missionary, Bible Class of adults, juvenile choral society.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized by Revs. W. Buck and G. L. S. Stuff in 1841, with Chauncey Woodruff, Leonora Hazard, Dr. Smith, Lucy Ware, J. D. Odell, Samantha Reynolds and Harry R. Smith among the members. At first it was on the Savanna circuit, then on the Union Grove. Preaching in various buildings until the town hall was erected. The church was built in 1874 at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. A. D. Burkett, the present pastor, spent three years in Simpson college, Iowa, two at Taylor university, Indiana, has been over three years in the ministry, and is in his second year here. There are 148 members. Both the Congregational and Methodist congregations have neat frame parsonages, convenient to the church. In the M. E. church are the usual societies, the Ladies' Aid, Epworth League, W. C. T. U., and the Sunday school. In 1907 there was a Young People's Bible Study class. In 1908 it has taken the form of a Mission Study class.

A Baptist church was organized in 1837, but no building was erected, and services have been irregular on account of small membership.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church of Lyndon township, four miles south of Morrison, was organized several years ago by Rev. Fr. Lussky. Some of the first members were: C. Strelow, John H. Johnson, Siebelt Arians, Louis Rosenow, Fred Rosenow, John Rosenow, Albert Strelow, Herman Strelow. The church today has a voting membership of 20. Number of families, 34. The church has no Sunday school, but catechetical instruction by the pastor. Number of children present, 25. In October, 1906, the congregation dedicated its new church, 36x50 feet.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

Rich and rare were the gems she wore.

So many of the early settlers came from New England, and brought their heirlooms with them, that it is safe to say that no other town in the county can show so large an assortment of relics. No tables brought over in the Mayflower, but no end of ancient china and furniture. At a festival held in the summer of 1907 a unique exhibition of these family curios was an attractive feature. Among these were shawls, samplers, dolls, swords, books, pitchers, candlesticks, cups, portraits, spinning wheels, arrows, baskets, Bibles, lamps.

Mrs. Helen Greenlee loaned a large spinning wheel, brass candlestick and snuffers. Mrs. Mary Patterson's dishes, candlestick, tray and snuffers were over a hundred years old, and were carefully preserved. Mrs. W. F. Millikan's pewter platter three hundred years old, sampler, embroidery and foot stove attracted much attention. Mrs. McNett exhibited a rocking chair which has been in use over one hundred years. Mrs. Bouck has a platter and a plate that she can truly trace back over one hundred and fifty years; how much older it is she does not know. Her old pewter platters are probably over two hundred years old. Mrs. Bouck loaned counterpanes, plates, platters, cups, bowls, tureens and saucers, large and small, that are just magnificent, one set of dishes being imported and almost priceless. The dishes are the delft, mulberry and oriental ware.

John Dudley has a bear trap and all who are interested in the early history of the county will be much interested from the fact that its history, so far as is known, began with the days when the first settlers came to the county. Here is the story: Soon after the Dudleys and Hamiltons settled at the bluff, John Dudley's grandfather found the trap in the woods. Tightly clenched in its iron jaws were the bleached bones of an animal, thought at the time to be the bones of a deer. When we think of the years that have elapsed and that these traps are scarcely in existence in Illinois, it really is a valuable relic of other days. It was never known who placed the trap in its place, whether Indian trapper or white man.

A very interesting document, yellowed by age, is possessed by Mrs. Mahala Hicks Cady. The paper in question is a commission granted to the first justice of the peace of Whiteside county. It was granted by Gov. Joseph Duncan and Secretary of State A. P. Sweet on September 13, 1836, to Chauncey G. Woodruff, Mrs. Cady's grandfather. This territory was then undivided and was known as Jo Daviess county. The document is one of many valuable papers much prized by Mrs. Cady relating to the early days of our village and county.

THE LANGDON SCHOOL.

Five miles south of Morrison in Lyndon township was dedicated with impressive ceremonies in October, 1907, a new schoolhouse which is a fine specimen of modern educational progress. The walls of concrete, the inside of yellow pine. A concrete porch, a belfry, cloak rooms, furnace and warm play room in basement. The building is 24x28, and twelve feet high. A lively program of music, recitations, letters from former pupils, toasts, an address by the veteran John Phinney on "Schools Fifty Years Ago." Miss Augusta Fuller is teacher, with thirty pupils.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may—and die we must;
But, oh, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well,
As where heaven its dew shall shed,
On the martyred patriot's bed.—*John Pierpont.*

A group of active veterans. Wm. Ward, Co. G, 156th Illinois, fought at Nashville and Chattanooga. Henry B. Shaw, Co. B, 75th Illinois, Capt. Whallon, was at Stone river, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, wounded in ear and coat shot to pieces, good at 81. Wm. Allen, enlisted at 17 at Lyndon, Co. C, 8th Illinois cavalry, wounded in arm and neck in service near Washington. H. Hazard, 78 years old, enlisted at Morrison in Co. C, 8th Illinois cavalry, first colonel, Farnsworth, service in Virginia and Maryland. A. W. Greenlee, postmaster, is of Scotch descent, enlisted first at Spring Hill in Co. I, 8th Kansas Infantry, 1861, the second time in 9th Iowa cavalry, 1863. A remarkable record, as father and six sons all enlisted. His son, H. R., is ensign on the Rhode Island, battleship in the great fleet that lately sailed for the Pacific.

In the cemetery west of Lyndon are the graves of several soldiers. Capt. G. M. Cole, Co. G, 13th Illinois. Capt. Harry Smith, 71, 1854. A. A. Higley, died of wounds, Perryville, 1862. On the tombs may be read the names of old settlers, Lathe, Sands, Bell, Pratt, Emery, Hazard, and others. Martin Potter, 1812-1884. Mary A. Smith, daughter of Dr. Smith, 1837. George R. Hamilton, 1820-1904. On the family lot, the principals of a dreadful tragedy. Albert S. Swarthout, Nov. 10, 1892. John S. died in jail, 1893. Ernest in the penitentiary, 1896. In front along the road is a soldiers' plot, with a cannon for a centerpiece. It recalls the lion on the mound at Waterloo, 1815.

THE SCHOOL.

There are two buildings, the main one two stories, three departments, four teachers, seventy-five pupils. Well equipped with piano, globes, maps, various apparatus, portraits of Webster, Lincoln, and other eminent Americans, dictionaries and encyclopedias. J. W. Machamer, the principal, after high school study, attended the De Kalb Normal. He is assisted by Miss Drusilla Parmenter in primary, Miss Bessie Smith in intermediate, and Mrs. Cora Millikan in the high school room.

Lyndon is an incorporated village. A. W. Greenlee is president of the board, and the trustees are R. Allen, C. Gardner, Dr. Harriman, J. Shepherd, W. Austin, N. Mayberry, and clerk, P. Holt. The supervisor is A. E. Parmenter.

DENROCK.

Five miles southwest of Lyndon is this station, on the edge of the township. It is at the intersection of two branches of the Burlington, from Clinton and from Sterling. The most prominent objects are the coal shoot and two tanks, for the accommodation of the numerous freight trains. The lunch room attended by Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hogeboom is made unusually inviting by the kindly service of these excellent people. Home cooking, mince pies of her own baking, every viand good and wholesome. A cozy sitting room in the rear for retirement, and bedrooms for chance travelers above. They have managed the place for fifteen years.

TWO LYNDON TRAGEDIES.

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?—*Macbeth.*

Christmas, December 25, 1883, was not a day of peace on earth and good will to men for two young fellows, the assassin and his victim. Christian Riebling, a foreign German, 32 years old, entered the office of G. R. Cady's livery stable, and ordered Albert Lucia to leave, as he had previously ordered him from the store of C. L. Parkhurst. Lucia replied that he would not unless told to do so by Cady. Riebling repeated his order, at the same time pointing his revolver at the boy, who jumped to his feet, exclaiming, "My God, he is going to shoot!" As he passed towards the door, he struck Riebling's arm, and forced the revolver downward so that the bullet took effect in the upper part of Lucia's leg. Riebling was arrested, taken to Morrison jail, December 27, to await action of the grand jury for the March term of circuit court. Eleven days after receiving the wound, Lucia died, and when the grand jury met, Riebling was indicted for murder. The case was called March 25, Messrs. J. D. Andrews, of Sterling, and W. H. Allen, of Erie, appointed by court to defend the prisoner, state's attorney Walter Stager prosecuting. The trial occupied two days, the case given to the jury at nine o'clock on evening of March 26, and after seven hours' deliberation the verdict of guilty was brought in the following morning. The execution of the sentence was fixed by the court on May 16. The gallows was erected in an enclosure near the jail. The prisoner was attended to the last by his spiritual advisers, Sweet of Morrison and Breen of Lyndon, took his stand on the trap with composure, in a short speech spoke of his trust in the Lord and his sorrow for the crime, and with the black cap placed over his head, awaited the end. When Sheriff Beach pulled the lever at six minutes after two, the body fell five feet without a struggle, and in fifteen minutes life was pronounced extinct. The number of persons in the enclosure was estimated at 150, but there was a curious crowd outside. Riebling had dark hair, blue eyes, face pitted with small-pox, and weighed 165 pounds. Not a single relative with him in his last moments upon earth.

THE SWARTHOUT MURDER.

An orphan's curse would drag to hell
A spirit from on high;
But oh, more horrible than that
Is the curse in a dead man's eye.—*Ancient Mariner.*

Two miles west of Lyndon is the farm of Albert M. Swarthout. There is a large frame house, and the usual buildings to furnish a farm of 200 acres. He had two sons, John, the older, who was practicing medicine and rooming in Lyndon, and Ernest, the younger, married, who with his wife was keeping house for the father, whose wife died in 1891. For a while his daughter, Hattie, Mrs. Buell Langdon, had been in charge at the old home till the marriage of Ernest.

On Thursday, Nov. 10, 1892, Mr. Swarthout drove in his buggy to

Morrison, returned at six in the evening, unhitched the horse, took him to the barn, and was seen no more. Shortly afterward, Mrs. Buell Langdon, the daughter, and Mrs. Ernest Swarthout, the younger son's wife, who were in the house, noticed a straw stack to the south on fire, rang the bell and called the sons, John and Ernest, who were at the barn. Charles Sturtevant, a farmer living sixty rods west, also saw the burning stack, and went over to give the alarm. He found the boys in the house, who said they had been to the stack, but could not put it out. Mr. Sturtevant asked where their father was, but they did not know.

No search was made for the missing man until the neighbors insisted upon it. On Friday morning, however, an examination of the ashes of the straw pile revealed portions of the skull and other bones. At the coroner's inquest in the afternoon, the two sons and one son's wife were the only witnesses, and the verdict was that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to the jury. This was not satisfactory to the community, now thoroughly aroused. Complaint was made, both Ernest and John were arrested on Saturday, taken before Justice Bates, but on requesting that the preliminary examination be postponed till Nov. 18, in default of bail, they were lodged in jail at Morrison.

At the preliminary examination which occupied two sittings, thirty witnesses were examined for the state, and as all the evidence tended to confirm the horrible suspicion that the father was murdered by the sons, they were remanded without bail to the county jail. At the February term of court, they were indicted by the grand jury for murder. At a glance, the boys seemed incapable of such an unnatural crime. They were young, slender, and intelligent. John was 25, Ernest 22. John was inclined to consumption, and confinement aggravating the disease, he gradually declined, dying in the jail at Morrison July 19, 1893.

During the long interval popular excitement had gradually increased, and the opening of court was awaited with intense interest. The case of The People against Ernest Swarthout for the murder of Albert Swarthout, father of the defendant, was called for trial at two on Monday afternoon, Nov. 6, 1893, in the circuit court at Morrison. Hon. James Shaw, of Mt. Carroll, presided. Walter Stager, state's attorney, was assisted by H. C. Ward, of Sterling. O. F. Woodruff and F. D. Ramsay, of Morrison, appeared for the defendant. By the side of Ernest Swarthout sat his young wife, a mere girl, married just sixty days before the murder.

A special venire of one hundred men were summoned from which to select jurors, and by noon of the next day the following twelve were selected: Frank Plumley of Fulton, W. A. Stertzman and M. F. Fell of Fulton, E. L. Booth of Albany, G. Crandall of Erie, Frank Wilson of Newton, John Hunter of Prophetstown, M. J. Ryerson of Hopkins, W. Runk of Jordan, L. Dawson of Hahnman, H. Cain of Tampico, and C. Minor of Hume. The court room was packed, nearly half of the audience being ladies. In the close of his opening address to the jury, Walter Stager, state's attorney, said in substance:

"The theory of our case is that Albert Swarthout when he came home

went to the new barn to put away his horse, was murdered there, that he was put on the cart and wheeled down to the sheep shed and left there until he was taken to the straw stack, that the stack was fired, that late that night or early next morning the unburned portions were pulled from the stack, hacked to pieces and buried in the slough, that the cart was broken to pieces and the bloody portion burned, that if Ernest did not do the killing himself, he must have known of it as he was in the same barn and but a short distance from the spot where the blood indicates their father was killed according to his own statement."

No other trial in the county, civil or criminal, was so hotly contested. The advocates of both sides made long, exhaustive and eloquent pleas. On Wednesday morning, Nov. 14, the judge gave the jury their instructions, and on Thursday morning at the opening of court a large audience with the attorneys, the prisoner and his wife, listened in breathless silence as Circuit Clerk Tuttle read the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Ernest Swarthout, guilty of murder, in manner and form as charged in the second count of the indictment, and find his age to be over 21 years, and fix his punishment at fourteen years in the penitentiary."

Albert M. Swarthout, the victim, was born in Fenton township, 1841, and married in 1865 to Miss Frances A. Cuppernell, of Dixon. An industrious man and member of the Methodist church at Lyndon. Tall, muscular, and of fine physique. He was contemplating a second marriage, which the sons bitterly opposed on the ground that it was too soon after the mother's death the previous year. Various rumors for the inhuman act were afloat, but there was never a shadow of doubt that one of the sons fired the shot that ended the father's life. Ernest was in due time taken to Joliet to serve his sentence, but the gloomy walls did not long hold the unhappy prisoner, dying in 1896. Father and boys sleep side by side in the Lyndon cemetery.

A REMARKABLE MECHANICAL GENIUS.

Fred Mayfield, who not long ago returned after spending four years in the U. S. navy, has just completed a model of a battleship in miniature. The dimensions and armament of this model are as follows: Length two feet, ten inches; breadth eight inches; mean draught six inches. The battery consists of one thirteen inch revolving rifle, two twelve inch revolving turrets, four one-pounders, ten six inch guns, four rapid firing guns in firing tops. These guns, with two or three exceptions, were whittled out by Mr. Mayfield in a correct and precise manner, and are mounted strictly according to regulations. There are also two search lights, two whale boats, two gigs, one steam launch and one sailing launch, also constructed in like manner. Even to the minutest detail the steam launch, not over three and one-half inches long, is equipped with a miniature engine, propeller, a rudder and steering device, as well as a plush lined seating capacity. This launch in itself is a wonder to all who have seen it when one realizes that it has all been whittled out with a pocket knife, and we will say now that a knife, a small saw, wire pliers, a chisel, a paint brush, comprised his entire mechanical outfit. The ship itself is equipped with everything, in a miniature way,

to be found on a first-class battleship, consisting of a chart house, conning tower, shooting gallery, executive offices, anchor davit and chains, ventilator and smoke stack, signal halyards and arms, machinery of all kinds, ropes, tackles. Mr. Mayfield has been working at the model more or less for the past two months and the work involved in such an undertaking is enormous.

ITEMS.

Hamilton school on the bluff was the first school in the county, 1838, and the Congregational church organized in 1837 was the first of that denomination west of Chicago.

Liberty Walker, bachelor, was the first man who died in the settlement, 1835, and he was buried on the hill.

Pardon A. Brooks boarded for a time with Healy, the artist, in Boston, and a copy of Brooks' portrait painted by Healy hangs in the home of Charles Sturtevant.

Bluff school was first of logs, and the Deacon's daughter taught before it was built in the homestead.

As Kentucky once bore the uncanny synonym of the "dark and bloody ground," so the road leading from Lyndon toward Erie has sometimes been styled "Dead Man's Lane," because of the ghastly occurrences of suicides, untimely deaths, and other dreadful events associated with several of the dwellings. Denrock has been the scene of some distressing accidents.

The prominent physician of Lyndon is Dr. S. S. Harriman, graduate of Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, who came here in 1890.

A Browning Club was patronized for several years, Miss Elsie Gould, now of Sterling, the leader. In 1891 Aurora Leigh was read.

Various societies are in operation. W. R. C. of 17 members, with Mrs. S. E. Chiverton to look after the widows and orphans for the present year. The Masons number about fifty, with adjunct, Eastern Star, Master, Walter Austin. Thirty Woodmen. One hundred Mystic Workers, prefect, Mr. Shultz.

The town shows a healthful growth. New residences, concrete walks, and general evidences of thrift. The center of a rich farming district.

TWO HONORED CITIZENS.

In January, 1908, Mrs. Martha A. Whallon passed to her reward. She was born in Ohio, 1832, and removed with her parents to Lyndon in 1838. Mrs. Whallon resided with her parents at the old homestead just north of town until her marriage to Capt. John Whallon Sept. 10, 1831, and since that time has lived continuously in the town of Lyndon.

Before her marriage she was one of the favorite pioneer teachers, she having taught in Sterling, Fulton, Prophetstown, Como, Portland and Lyndon, in all places esteemed by a wide circle of friends among patrons and pupils.

She passed through the schools of our town—then the best in the county—and took further training at Knox college, Galesburg, for some time. In her youth she cultivated many graces of mind and heart.

To Mr. and Mrs. Whallon was born one child, a son, Hal, who survives them. The father, Capt. Whallon, lived until Oct. 21, 1903. Since then Mrs. Whallon and her son have lived together in the old home.

Mrs. Whallon united with the Congregational church of this place in her childhood and has since remained an active and useful member thereof, always faithful in attendance upon the regular Sabbath services and the mid-week service, and especially active in the Sunday school. Her brothers, Fred W. Millikan and Rev. S. Frank Millikan, are the only surviving members of Deacon Millikan's family.

General William Clendenin, whose sudden death in Moline created a sensation, and who was so prominent in Illinois army circles, was a Lyndon boy, born in 1845, and spending his childhood there until his father's removal to Moline in 1859. He enlisted in Co. B, 140th Illinois infantry, April 30, 1864, and on June 18 of the same year was advanced to first sergeant, and on Sept. 17 became sergeant major of the regiment. He was mustered out of the service Oct. 29, 1864. He served with the United States regulars, being mustered out of that service March 23, 1866, having held the following offices: Sergeant major, 108th Regiment, U. S. Col. troops, Feb. 7, 1865; second lieutenant, Co. A, 108th U. S. Col. troops, Aug. 8, 1865; first lieutenant, Co. A, 108th U. S. Col. troops, Jan. 1, 1866.

His connection with the Illinois National Guard began Aug. 24, 1877, rising from one rank to another until at his resignation in 1903 he was brigadier-general. Interment was made in the cemetery at Galesburg.

SOME OF OUR EARLY LAWYERS.

No man e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law.—*John Trumbull.*

A lawyer's dealings should be just and fair;
Honesty shines with great advantage there.—*Cowper.*

HUGH WALLACE.

Doubtless the first of our early lawyers. He came from Cumberland county, Pa., in 1837, soon after graduating at Washington College and reading law with General Porter in Lancaster. At first a farmer, for there was little business in his profession. Most of western Sterling is built on the land he cultivated. He was a member of the legislature in 1846, a senator in 1852 in the same body, and for four years register of the land office at Dixon under President Pierce. His dwelling for many years was a low, one-story sort of cabin, called from its curious aspect the "old fort." It was not far from the present square mansion on West Third street, now occupied by Mrs. Randolph. This he built in 1855 of blocks taken from the river. His wife was Mary Galt, sister of the late John Galt, a thorough housekeeper.

Wallace was a genial man, fond of society, and liked nothing better than to have the young folks come to his house, and play the fiddle for them to dance. He had great faith in the future of his town, and the writer on a visit in 1851 remembers his taking a map of Illinois and showing us that

Sterling was directly west of Chicago, and that an air line to the Mississippi must pass through this point. He was right, and wisely gave the company land for the station and yard, which at once moved business from upper Sterling, and made Wallacetown the center of operations, which it has since retained. In later years he retired from practice, and spent his afternoons on his broad piazza overlooking what was then a grassy river bottom, now covered with railroad tracks, shops, and tenements.

B. C. COBLENTZ.

The writer's first view of B. C. was at Lancaster, Pa., in 1853. He was a member of the class graduated that year from Franklin and Marshall College. Captain Wilberforce Nevin, afterward in the civil war, and a while editor of the Philadelphia Press, was also a member. Coblentz came west soon after finishing his law studies, and had his office with Hugh Wallace in that small annex which once stood east of the Wallace House. He was quite popular, and in 1867 was elected mayor.

His wife was Miss Murphy, from Mercersburg, Pa., an entertaining talker. Coblentz liked ease, was a good liver, somewhat pompous, and in summer was the only man in town who sported a white vest. For a time he had an office in the quarters of the Rock Island Railroad on the second floor of Wallace Hall. Misfortune followed the family after the removal from Sterling to Arkansas. Both he and his wife died, and some of the children.

All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead.

EDWIN N. KIRK.

In the summer of 1861 Mr. Kirk gave a large party at the pretty villa which he had erected in the grove in eastern Sterling, now the property of Wash Dillon. As we stood on the south piazza, he said he was not satisfied to be at ease while soldiers were needed to uphold the flag at the front. That fall the 34th Illinois infantry was organized with Kirk as its colonel, and the writer visited the boys while at Camp Butler, near Springfield. At Stone River, Tennessee, Dec. 31, 1862, Kirk had two horses shot under him, was severely wounded in the thigh, and some time after that terrific battle, underwent an operation from which he never recovered.

Gen. Kirk was ambitious, and like many others, felt that military distinction would be a passport to success in politics after the war.

'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay.

He was a tall, fine-looking man, and as Mrs. Kirk, who was short, walked by his side up the aisle to a front pew in the old Presbyterian church in Rev. E. Erskine's day, they created a sensation, especially as they came late when the services were in progress.

JAMES DINSMOOR.

One of our few college men fifty years ago, a graduate of Dartmouth, the alma mater of Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate. His son, Jarvis, now practicing law in Sterling, enjoyed the same privilege. He was the only lawyer who had an office in town and residence in the country. For forty years, rain or shine, summer and winter, he drove in his buggy from Hazel Hill farm, five miles north of Emerson, to his business in Sterling. For some time he was associated with Graves, another eastern man, and then with Walter Stager. Mrs. Dinsmoor, in early life a teacher, loved to speak of Emerson, Holmes, and the literary traditions of her New England home. Lowell was their residence before removal to Illinois.

MILES S. HENRY.

He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1815, the year of Waterloo and New Orleans, was a schoolmate of Stephen A. Douglas, and began the practice of law in Sterling in 1844. An active citizen, and he filled several responsible positions. He was in the banking business with Lorenzo Hapgood, a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated Fremont in 1856, president of the Sterling and Rock Island Railroad Company, and in 1862 was appointed paymaster in the army. His second wife was Mrs. Bushnell, widow of Major Bushnell, of the 13th Illinois.

Henry was a gentleman of fine taste, an easy talker, and very agreeable.

A merrier man,
Within the limit of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk withal.

An excellent reader. At a social given by Mrs. McCune in the parlors of the Wallace House, being called upon for a reading, Major Henry recited:

Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and the earth below.

Watson's poem was not then so familiar. He was a regular attendant at Grace Episcopal church during the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Goodhue. He, Lorenzo Hapgood, and Gabriel Davis, as senior members, occupied front seats.

FREDERICK SACKETT.

The most jovial of our lawyers, always ready for a joke, never without a cigar. A self-made man, making no pretension to culture, with an intimate knowledge of common law. He laid the foundation for what is now a part of the residence of W. W. Davis, Bellevue Place. Four friends planned a sort of select quarter. Dr. Hudson on the Ed Bowman place, Kirk where Dillon is, Ed Allen across the street. These with Sackett would have made a social ring. But fate determined otherwise. Death and misfortune crushed these fond projects, and Sackett died homeless and desolate.

JACOB HASKELL.

A slender, delicate person. He used to take walks for his health. The writer met him one morning strolling along the Morrison road. For a time, partner of Dinsmoor, the firm being Dinsmoor and Haskell. Fond of writing for the press. He and W. W. Davis were proposed as editors of a projected paper during the Farnsworth and Arnold contest for the Congressional nomination. His sons still live in Sterling. William W. was for years assistant postmaster with Thomas Diller. Walter N. is a lawyer, making patents a specialty, and is secretary of the Central school board.

DAVID M'CARTNEY.

A lawyer of the old school, plain, earnest, rugged, positive, always ready to give a reason for the faith that was in him. Fulton was his home for a long time, and the old handbills announcing speakers, regularly had "D. McCartney of Fulton." An explosive style of speaking, firing his sentences in what musicians would call staccato. When McCartney took the platform, the crowd prepared for something rich and stirring. He came to Sterling in 1865 and died in 1888. At his death, he was state's attorney, the predecessor of Walter Stager. Before the present law was enacted, he was prosecutor for four counties. Mrs. Fannie Worthington, the well known speaker and writer, is a daughter, and also the present wife of C. L. Sheldon, Esq.

JOHN G. MANAHAN.

He was in a law office when the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, and being young and enthusiastic, he enlisted with numerous personal friends in the Thirteenth Illinois, and followed the flag to the close of the rebellion. On his return he resumed practice. For a time the firm was Kilgour and Manahan, then Manahan and Ward. John failed gradually, yielding to a cruel, hereditary malady, consumption, which carried off his mother at an early age, and also a sister. With only a common school education and law study in an office, John secured an excellent standing in the circuit and higher courts. A ready writer and speaker, industrious, and the soul of honor. For years an elder in the Presbyterian church.

JAMES E. M'PHERRAN.

Fresh from college and law school, in the prime of his young manhood, James came directly to Sterling, and remained here in the practice of his profession to his death a few years ago. He was like Goldsmith's village preacher:

Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place.

Like Emery A. Storrs of Chicago, Mr. McPherran was not satisfied with the dry details of statute books, but had a natural fondness for literature. He read at night and kept in touch with new publications. He was rightly considered the best historian of the Whiteside bar. For over twenty years he was president of the Sterling library board, and his portrait, presented by

the family, now adorns the walls of the directors' room in the new public library.

CHARLES J. JOHNSON.

His father was a pioneer, moving to the state in 1839. Charles studied law with Judge McCoy of Fulton, and in 1854, in company with David McCartney, was admitted to the bar at Sterling in the old courthouse on Broadway, now fallen like Babylon. After eighteen years of practice at Morrison, and a short stay in Rock Island and Chicago, he came to Sterling in 1879, where he remained to his death. Charlie, as he was commonly called, made no pretension to oratory, but was a fine office lawyer, with the principles and decisions of the courts at his tongue's end. His younger brother, Caleb, with whom he was associated, is still in practice in Sterling.

JAMES M'COY.

Coming here from his Virginia home, and beginning the practice of law at Fulton in 1840, Judge McCoy was the Nestor of the Whiteside bar. He was a public-spirited man, and was never so devoted to his profession, as to forget the claims of the community. He showed a lively interest in education as well as in politics. A presidential elector in 1868, a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1869, a trustee of the Illinois Soldiers' College. Fond of mingling among the people. Never forgot a face. The writer met him regularly at the fairs on the Sanborn grounds at Sterling, and he was always ready to give the hearty grasp of friendship.

FRANK E. ANDREWS.

After a gradual decline for months, Mr. Andrews passed away in the autumn of 1907. His office was always in Sterling, where he had grown up, but his death occurred in Rock Falls, where he had resided for a few years preceding. A broad-shouldered man, his early decease was a surprise. His general appearance seemed to indicate vigor and endurance. One of his most striking mental qualities was firmness, resolution. When he entered upon a course of action, he pushed the business to a conclusion, with all his energy, regardless of criticism or opposition. He was high authority on drainage from his long experience as a surveyor, and it was chiefly due to his recommendation that the feeder to the Hennepin canal was placed at Sterling.

At a memorial meeting of the Whiteside bar in Morrison, appreciative tributes to his character were paid by several of his associates. All spoke of the habitual purity of his life. Jarvis Dinsmoor said: "In an acquaintance of twenty-five years, meeting Mr. Andrews in court, in conference, in shop, street, in politics, I never heard fall from his lips, a profane, hasty or vulgar word. When I called to see him in his sickness, the sick man had reached the condition so beautifully portrayed by Whittier:

"And so beside the silent sea
I wait the muffled oar,
No harm from him can come to me,
On ocean or on shore.'"

W. H. Allen, of Erie, the oldest member of the bar, dwelt on his loyalty to justice, his love of truth, his courage in doing what was morally right, undeterred by argument, ridicule, sarcasm or denunciation. His work was honestly and fairly done in a great profession, and it is well that his brethren should gladly award the praise due a career so fittingly closed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some of our first lawyers are a vanishing memory. They soon passed from the stage by death or removal. For example, Brooks Ward and Joe Ware. Some came into our court from other counties, flashed like an occasional meteor and then retired. There was Joe Knox of Rock Island, a strong speaker and there was Judge Leffingwell of Clinton, perhaps the most brilliant pleader who ever appeared in our court. He had all the endowments of the orator in aspect, voice, manner, heightened by careful study, and jury and audience were soon captivated by the magnetism of his address. A persuasive talker on the platform, and his services were always in demand in political campaigns.

ERIE.

To one who has been long in city pent,
'Tis very sweet to look into the fair
And open face of heaven,—to breathe a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue firmament.—*Keats*.

About twenty miles from Sterling, south on the Burlington towards Rock Island through Sands, Lyndon, Denrock, is the thriving town of Erie. Leaving the station, a short walk brings you to the heart of the place, an irregular plaza, in Spanish, around which the principal business houses are built. Various stores and two opera houses, Burchell's and Breed's, which are in frequent demand for lectures and plays. Along the railroad are three elevators, which deal in coal, grain and live stock. There is a custom mill, in operation for forty years, with a capacity of thirty barrels of flour a day, but which is really now a custom mill, grinding grists as brought by the surrounding patrons. The creamery, Gilbert Wilcox, twelve years in existence, produces in the aggregate 100,000 pounds of butter a year. The receipts of cream are much heavier in summer than in winter. In summer ice cream is made and readily sold.

The longest industrial establishment in Erie is the poultry house, carried on by the Morrison Produce Company. It measures 150 by 42 feet, with numerous windows. The concern was started 18 or 19 years ago. All kinds of fowls are bought, mostly chickens, five wagons run to scour the country for the bipeds, six to twelve pickers employed, and the shipments to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, are from five to six thousand pounds a day. But understand the fowls are not exported as received from the country. They are artificially fattened. Twice a day buttermilk or other rich liquid food is forced into their craws in order that the flesh may be white and tender for the palates of eastern epicures.

A high tone in Erie society. The people are organized in various capaci-

ties to do good. The Christian church was started in 1871 with forty members, the present property bought from the United Brethren, and remodeled in 1902. There are one hundred members, a Sunday school of 94, Ladies' Aid society and Christian Endeavor. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Morton, studied at Millersville, Pa., Moody's Institute, Chicago, and before his residence here, was engaged in evangelistic work. His first year in Erie. A young man with plenty of energy.

As everywhere, the Methodist is the pioneer church, started in 1839 with preaching by Rev. Norris Hobart. In the first class were John Freek, Mrs. Hunt, A. Brooks, Mrs. Early. First services in the log school house. The present membership is 120, with a good Sunday school of 100 pupils. Also a Ladies' Aid, Epworth League and Junior Epworth. The pastor, Rev. John A. Edmondson, has had a varied career. Originally in the Tennessee conference of M. E. C. South, he was chaplain during the war of a state regiment, but resigned when it was proposed to turn it over to the Confederacy, came north to the Colorado conference in 1875, then to the Central Illinois, next to Rock River. This is his second year.

The plain building of 1870 gave way in 1901 to a modern structure with two elevations and tower at the intersection. Of frame, with stained glass and every necessary equipment for comfort and beauty. At the dedication, Rev. Fred D. Stone offered prayer and the sermon was preached by Dr. M. A. Head. E. W. Thompson was pastor at that time.

One of the oldest members is Dr. H. K. Wells, born in Lebanon, N. H., 1824, who took his academic course at McKendree college, and his medical at Rush college, Chicago. The doctor has been a stanch Wesleyan since sixteen. He came to Erie in 1865, and is still in occasional practice.

On a side street stands a dark frame building with cupola and bell, but the worshipers who once sat beneath that roof are dead or scattered. The bell rings no more.

Of joys departed never to return,
How painful the remembrance.

This is the Baptist church, erected in 1870, with a membership of eighty in happier days. Rev. L. L. Lansing was the first pastor, with a dozen successors. Mrs. Maria Hubbard is one of the few remaining of the early members. The Hubbard farm was her first home before her marriage and removal to Erie, where she has lived 36 years. In 1853 she went to a log schoolhouse in Erie. Her great-great-grandfather was in the battle of Lexington.

Perhaps the most active intellectual influence in Erie is the Woman's Club. It was organized March 28, 1903. The motto is Progress, and the colors purple and gold. There are 43 members, comprising the leading ladies of the town. Mrs. Burnice Sieben is president, and Mrs. Margaret Burchell, treasurer. A fine fountain of malleable iron in the square is a monument of their zeal. Meetings are held every two weeks, and a neat booklet contains the program for each session. As will be seen the order changes from time to time, keeping their minds in wholesome occupation.

For instance this program for Dec. 3: Music, Quotations from American poets, Early Indian history, the Indian today, Indian music and literature, music. For March 3, Plantation Folk Lore, quotations from southern poets, southern dialect stories. One day is set apart for the annual reception, and one day to the discussion of local needs. In addition they aim to have regular courses of lectures. In the season of 1907-1908, Hon. Arthur K. Peck, of Boston, gave an illustrated lecture on the U. S. Life Saving Service. He was followed in an entertainment by John B. Ratto. At one meeting Mrs. Maria Hubbard located the site of the first schoolhouse. It was a log building on Main street, on the lot now owned by Carrie Hoffman and her sister, Miss Sophronia Wright.

"What is so rare as a day in June?" inquired Lowell. What is handier than the phone? Erie has fine service in the Crescent Telephone Company. It was organized in Rock Island county 1898, by seven men. On June 14, 1904, the license of incorporation was received, capital stock, \$12,500. A steady growth since. Today the company has 233½ miles of poles, of which 177½ are in Rock Island county and 56 miles in Whiteside. They have sold also miles of wire. The stock of 494 shares is located as follows: Watertown, 38; Port Byron, 114; Hillsdale, 157; Erie, 185. The shares sell at \$25 each or share and telephone, \$40 each. At the annual election in January, 1908, at Joslin, Ill., it was voted to increase the capital to \$25,000, or 1,000 shares, or 500 more than they had to sell.

The company have four switchboards, one at Watertown, Port Byron, Hillsdale, Erie. The officers are W. H. Whiteside, Joslin, president; E. L. Hansen, Hillsdale, treasurer; and A. A. Matthews, Erie, secretary. Mr. Whiteside has been at the head for several years. A struggle till the enterprise was on its feet, but now it is a great success, giving the best of service.

Erie was incorporated in 1872 and the board of trustees for 1908 are: George H. Fadden, president; C. D. Hannon, clerk; and the usual committees on streets, finance, fire, health, judiciary and cemetery. Regular meetings are held first Tuesday evening of the month at seven in the winter, and 7:30 in the summer.

No town, west or east, is complete without a paper. A city sheet cannot give the local news, and even your own county dailies are unable to furnish the little items that people enjoy. A town paper is really a home bulletin. The Erie Independent was established in 1877 by G. W. Guernsey, and in 1885 was purchased by Wm. M. Patrick, of Lyndon, who was publishing the Lyndon Advocate. In 1890 the establishment was bought by the present editor and publisher, C. D. Hannon. He has given his best efforts to the paper, and made it an excellent repository of home intelligence with an advertising patronage creditable to the merchants. Mr. Hannon is an affable and courteous gentleman. The Independent has four pages and six columns to the page. One dollar per year.

THE CEMETERY.

All that tread the globe are but a handful
To the tribes that slumber in its bosom.

Along the main street leading north is the cemetery. Here is the tomb of Andrew J. Osborne, a well known reformer in his day, who ventilated his views freely by pen and voice, 1829-1901. On the dark granite is the inscription, "His greatest aim in life was for the liberty of labor." A handsome soldiers' monument, Orcutt Post, 553, with a volunteer on the summit. On each of the four sides, Gettysburg, Stone River, Shiloh, Vicksburg. Names of soldiers engraved below.

"Dedicated to the soldiers of the Rebellion."
1861-1865.

Samuel Orcutt Post, G. A. R.,
Erie, Ill.

Ah, never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of the brave,
Gush'd warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save!

A goodly band of veterans are enjoying their well-earned retirement. Robert Thompson, 34th Illinois, enlisted at Prophetstown, mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C. Started as private, returned as captain. H. A. Hatton, enlisted in the 10th Iowa Infantry, saw long and strenuous service at Island No. Ten, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, with Sherman in the march to the sea, and then north to the grand review at Washington, 1865, which he says was the proudest day of his life. Of the 107 who left in his company, only 17 came back. L. E. Matthews, 75th Illinois, was hit in knee at Perryville, and wounded also at Dallas in 1864.

Hiram Deyo, enlisted twice, first in Mechanics Fusileers, then in 92nd Illinois, Col. Atkins. He fought at Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, marched with Sherman to the sea, and was mustered out in North Carolina. Arthur Welding, first in 15th Missouri Independent Rangers, 1831, next in 8th Kansas Infantry, 1862, followed the flag under Rosecranz, Sherman and Grant, and was mustered out at Chattanooga in 1864. York Eddy, 75th Illinois, was in that terrible fight at Perryville. He is thankful to Uncle Sam for \$20 a month pension. Joseph M. Stephenson, born in England, enlisted in De Witt, Iowa, in 26th Iowa Infantry, spent his term chiefly about Helena, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, hospital at St. Louis, to his discharge in 1863.

Thanks to the genius of Edison, a mild moonlight is enjoyed in all our smaller towns every winter night. An electric plant furnishes incandescent lights in Erie streets. The town is charged \$1.25 for every light, or \$66 per month for the whole number. It was established in 1899. There is an engine of eighty horsepower. The price, three lights for \$1.25 per month, seems reasonable, for household use, sixteen candle power. E. L. Muesse, formerly of Wisconsin, is engineer. The service is generously employed in stores, shops, hotels and the newer residences.

The bridge over Rock river was built in 1892 by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works at a cost of \$21,500. Three spans. A solid piece of work.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Erie comes naturally by its name, as two of the first settlers came from Erie county, New York. Lewis D. Crandall settled here in 1835, and established a ferry over Rock river, the first below Dixon. Lafayette, also, came from the same county in New York, and opened a farm in 1837. Samuel Carr, Vermont, kept hotel in a log cabin, 1843, when a stage line was in operation. John Freek, England, came in 1835, and took an active interest in Sunday schools and preaching services, so often neglected in the primitive districts. In 1840 a postoffice was kept at Crandall's Ferry by Lewis D. Crandall, and moved to Erie in 1849.

In the autumn of 1835, Peter Gile, wife and two children, with L. D. Crandall, started from Dixon with goods on two canoes lashed together. Night came on, and the frail craft was overturned in the raging current.

The boat was on a stormy land,
A stormy sea before her.

The younger child was drowned, and Mrs. Gile soon died from the effects of the exposure. O. Brooks built the first house in Erie, and the first teacher was Polly Ann Sprague, afterwards Mrs. Reuben Hard. The first marriage, that of Oliver Olmstead and Electa Hunt, and the first child born was Harriet Coburn, her father, Charles, having come in 1839 from New York.

An agreeable hour was spent with John D. Fenton, who as a child came with his father, Joseph, to the country in 1835. He was born in 1832, and has lived in Erie since 1863. All of his early associates are dead and gone. He likes to tell of the family trip to the west by Erie canal, the lakes and ox cart from Milwaukee. Mr. Fenton is one of the most sprightly men of his age to be met in a day's travel. Rises early, does his own chores, regular in eating, sleeping and all his habits, and what is rare, a systematic reader of the dailies and magazines, taking a variety of the best publications. He talks well, no slang or slipshod words. The thought and language of a gentleman.

TWO CHARACTERS.

William Allen, esq., who has been in Erie since 1856, may be called the Dean of the Whiteside bar. A judicial mind and a phenomenal memory. A Solomon in judgment, and a Macaulay in recalling names and dates. His spacious farm house and barn on a tract of 300 acres, on the edge of town, is conspicuous, and assure Mr. Allen a comfortable old age.

But D. B. Henwood is in age the G. O. M. of Erie. A pioneer of pioneers. His mother kept tavern in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1812; he was born in Philadelphia in 1824, moved to Ohio in four-horse wagon in 1825, to Indiana in 1837, to Erie in 1850. He had a farm and ferry, and ran the boat across the river till the bridge was built. A genuine Charon that the Latin poets speak of. Still vigorous at 84.

The First National Bank has a paid-up capital of \$40,000. Robert L. Burchell is president; Ora A. Wilson, vice-president and Robert C. Burchell, cashier. Eight directors: Charles McLane, Ora A. Wilson, Frank J. Vogt,

Henry A. Huntington, G. H. Fadden, R. C. Burchell, R. L. Burchell, W. C. Durkes.

ITEMS.

All the fraternal orders flourish. The Masons doubtless the oldest, Erie Lodge, No. 637, instituted in 1870. Then there are the Mystic Workers, Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Knights of Pythias, with their lady society adjuncts.

At the last meeting of the board of trustees, a bill of \$543 was allowed for gravel on the streets, the best material for giving a solid foundation for traffic.

A substantial city hall of brick, built two years ago. On first floor an assembly room, in rear, fire engine and jail, above council chamber and other offices.

Erie had no railway connection until the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis R. R. was opened in 1869, and since then the place has enjoyed a healthy improvement. One advantage. It has no competing towns in business, Rock Island and Geneseo on the south being too far away to attract trade.

The two most imposing residences in Erie are those of R. C. Burchell, merchant, and Dr. Larue, physician. They are both of the southern style, Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, or Jackson at Hermitage, with their tall columns under the high portico in front.

Like Chicago, the town recalls a memorable fire, July 3, 1897, which destroyed a whole block, stores, printing office, heart of the place, but the new buildings are better. Erie is progressive.

Men said at vespers, all is well.
In one wild night the city fell.

A young men's club was lately organized at the Christian church on the plan of the Y. M. C. A. with 25 members, with the general aim of personal and public improvement in the better life.

A highly respected citizen died in Jan., 1908, M. H. Seger, whose father came from Maine and settled in Erie in 1854. Mr. Seger was born in 1838. A useful man. In his seventy years, he had served Erie in every position, justice, assessor, collector, director, supervisor.

THE SCHOOL.

Erie people have always taken much pride in their educational affairs, and the school was never more efficient than today. Gradual additions are made to the library, laboratory and necessary apparatus. A half hour twice a week is given to music in each room. A catalogue is published in which the general course of study is outlined. There are twelve grades, comprising the primary, intermediate, grammar and high school divisions. Grading is on the scale of one hundred. A pupil falling below 75 must make up the study in the next term. There is a truant officer. Four years in the high school with the following course. For the Freshman, English, Algebra, Physiology, Botany and Latin. Sophomore has English, Algebra and History, Geography and Physiography, Latin. Junior has Eng-

lish, Geometry, General History, Latin. Senior has Zoology and English History, Solid Geometry and Political Economy, Physics, Arithmetic. For graduation in the complete high school course, 32 credits are required. Six teachers in the building. Miss Abbie May Hughes, of La Salle, in the primary; Miss Jennie Lewis, of Morrison, intermediate; Miss Elizabeth Fenton, of Erie, grammar; Miss Annie Adams, of Erie, instructor in music; Miss Alvara Proctor, Spenser, Mass., assistant in high school. She is a graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and a thorough scholar.

The principal, Miss Jessie E. Jewett, Woodstock, Illinois, is a young lady of admirable qualifications. After graduating at Woodstock high school and Downer College, Milwaukee, receiving the B. A. degree, she spent several months in travel abroad, visiting the British Isles, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy. A young woman of fine presence and enthusiasm that cannot fail to awaken the dulllest pupil. The writer heard a recitation in English on the topic of Burns and his poetry, and it was happily illustrated with pictures of Ayr, Dumfries and the scenes he rendered immortal.

Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious.

MRS. WONSER AT NINETY-FOUR.

It was the privilege of the writer to spend an hour with the most venerable woman in Erie, Mrs. Ruth Wonser. She was born in Oneida county, N. Y., March, 1813, and is therefore in her 95th year. She came to Erie in 1848. Her husband had a store and farm. Mr. Wonser died in 1893. Her maiden name was Churchill. Of ten children, five are living. She makes her home with her single daughter, Ruth, who is devoted in her attendance upon her aged parent. The old lady shows traces of her early refinement in her casual phrases. Alluding to her daughter's care, "She is entitled to the highest seat in the kingdom of heaven," and in allusion to her family, "Most of them are gone over the great divide, and I stay at my advanced age. My eyes are dim, ears dull, but heart as young as ever."

But for an unfortunate fall 28 years ago, breaking her thigh and rendering crutches necessary and an indoor life, Mrs. Wonser would be somewhat active. She sits in her chair, and reads coarse print in book or paper. In 1902 she received a large book with blank leaves, in which she began to make entries about the weather and various events, and this is the introduction to

HER DIARY AT EIGHTY-NINE.

"This beautiful book, sent by my dear friends and children, I accept and appreciate with heartfelt thankfulness. What a world of memories rise up in mind of friends tried and true, of loving kindness bestowed in hours of severe trial and heart-stricken grief, and of cheerful counsel in happier days. Long may they live, and may health, peace and plenty be their store!

"According to the family record, I have been on this earth, and a resident of the United States for 89 years. A long time. Instead of ignorance,

I should be very learned. Instead of poverty, I should possess a competence. But in all my life, I have tried to use time judiciously. I have tried to do the best I could. What have I accomplished? Is the world better for my having been a resident of it so long? Have I aided anyone to live a better life? Have I wiped away the tear of the mourner? I cannot solve the problem. I am weary, and would gladly go hence."

This is a wonderful record. The writing is large and legible. Could Wesley at 85 do better? The writer pressed the wrinkled hand with sadness as he felt it would be the last on the shores of time.

This sketch was written in December, 1907. On March 13, 1908, she celebrated her 95th birthday, and sat down to the dinner table with a few relatives and friends, and seemed to be as bright as usual. But soon afterwards she began to fail, and died early in April. The funeral was held at her home, conducted by Rev. Mr. Edmonson. Mrs. Wonser was a member of the Methodist church. The interment was in the cemetery at Erie.

Her husband, M. Wonser, died many years ago. Several children are living. C. D. Wonser, the youngest, came from his home at Kansas City, Mo. The other son, M. G. Wonser of Tama, Ia., was also present. He was here on his mother's last birthday and had returned to his home, but came back before she died. Mrs. Wonser lived with her daughter, Ruth Wonser.

PORTLAND.

From yon blue heaven above us bent,
The grand old gardener and his wife,
Smile at the claims of long descent.—*Tennyson.*

How did Portland get its name? Not from the precious Portland Vase found in Rome, and now in the British Museum? Perhaps from the Dukes of Portland, eminent English statesmen. Or the cities of Portland in Maine and Oregon. Or Portland Cement, which means everything sound and hard. Or from the Isle of Portland in the English channel, noted for its castle and building stone. Perhaps, after all, a fanciful name.

Portland is one of our seven townships, Jordan, Genesee, Clyde, Hume, Newton, Montmorency, whose sacred soil has not been invaded by the iron horse. Erie is the nearest point by rail. A mile from Erie is Rock river, and crossing the iron bridge, you are in Portland. There is a bayou, the land is low and swampy, and at an early day in wet times this particular place was impassable. Now, thanks to the labors of the commissioners, travel is a pleasure. The approaches and the high embankment, like a railroad, for rods is macadamized with Joliet stone. It is made to stay.

Four miles further is Spring Hill. A clean, cheerful-looking hamlet of about one hundred people. Dr. J. T. Magill, who, after a residence of fourteen years, knows the families, gave the writer the census on his fingers. He is a graduate of Bennett Medical college, eclectic in practice, and in his leisure cultivates a fruit farm, shipping what he is unable to use. On a sign is "Village Hotel," recalling Miss Mitford, a store kept by Mr. Perkins, a

separator which sends the cream to Erie, a school in charge of Miss Erma Mason, with 34 pupils enrolled, and a blacksmith shop.

But this is none of your common shops where horses are shod and shovels are mended. George Rollo, who has had the business for sixteen years, is from Aberdeen, Scotland, is a master of the trade, an artist in iron. The shop is supplied with machines for doing every kind of work, power drills, ripping saws, emery wheels, disc sharpener, plow repairing, trip hammer, everything necessary, all run by a six-horse gas engine. Farmers come many miles to have their plows sharpened and put in order. Two men are generally employed.

Spring Hill was started in 1853, and Levi and Horace Fuller opened a store and did an extensive business until 1872. In 1869 a steam saw and grist mill was erected, but continued only a few years. A mail route was established from Princeton to Rock Island in 1852, and the postoffice in 1853, Levi Fuller, postmaster. The village is situated on a ridge, seen in every direction for miles, and is surrounded by a good country and productive farms. Much stock is raised. At a late sale by C. C. Fuller, a mile west of Spring Hill, among the animals offered at auction, were nearly a hundred yearlings and cows.

The tornado of June 5, 1844, was remarkable in that it was exclusive, its ravages confined to the township. The storm came from the west, crossing Rock river at Crandall's Ferry. Houses, barns and cattle were destroyed, trees leveled and many persons injured. Two sons of J. Smith Rowe were killed, and a daughter permanently crippled. Some marvelous escapes. Horace Burke's barn and house ruined, but of twelve persons none were seriously hurt. Wagons and household utensils were carried for miles. Three of A. T. Bracken's horses driven through a sod fence and not badly damaged. This is said to be the first tornado in the county.

SHARON CHURCH.

I love thy kingdom, Lord,
The house of thine abode.—*Dr. Dwight.*

This stands on the site of the first church in the county. Although the Congregational society was formed in Lyndon in 1836, no church was erected, the meetings being held in dwellings or schoolhouses. The Presbyterians organized a society here in 1839, with Deacon and Mrs. Kemmis, the mother, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Getty, Reuben and Horace Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Durfee. Christmas, 1841, the new church was dedicated. It was an oblong edifice, one main door in front, and three windows on each side. It cost about \$800. Mr. Norton gave ten acres of land, and assisted in erecting a parsonage at a cost of \$400. This was afterwards burned, but another was soon in its place. Rev. Daniel Rockwell was the first settled pastor, followed by a succession of faithful ministers, Bliss, a returned missionary, Martin, Baldwin, Kenricks, Chambers, Corbett. As the Presbyterians grew less numerous, and other denominations increased, the old building became known as the People's Church, on account of its

various membership and liberal services. As the early structure had become too small for the increasing attendance, it was decided to erect a new building, which was dedicated with fitting and solemn ceremonies, Sunday, July 7, 1907. Rev. Mr. Smith, the present pastor, was in charge of the day's exercises.

The edifice was packed at an early hour, and hundreds gathered outside and were enabled to enjoy the exercises through the open doors and windows. At the close of the introductory hymns and prayers, Rev. A. M. White, D. D., formerly pastor at Morrison and ex-chaplain at Joliet, delivered the dedication sermon. It was a noble and impressive discourse. As he spoke of the friends of other days who had worshiped on this spot, eyes grew dim and strong men were stirred with emotion. Only three were present who had witnessed the opening of Sharon church in 1841: Henry Kempster, J. P. Fuller, Richard Thompson.

The handsome new church which is modern throughout, was erected under the supervision of John C. Meyer & Sons of Spring Hill. The main auditorium is 48x30 and twenty feet to the eaves, height of ceiling center, forty feet. There is also an annex 18x30 which will be used as a Sunday school room and league room. This annex can be made all into one room, as there are sliding doors. The cathedral windows of chipped glass give the building a soft light. The hard pine ceiling is set in panels, the floors and woodwork also are of hard pine. The white walls are hard finish. The 10x16 rostrum for the minister and choir is in the south and opposite to the front entrance. The seats are the patent folding opera chairs, mahogany finish. The hardware and gas fixtures are copper finished. At night two gas lights will illuminate the annex and four the main auditorium. The basement, with cement floor, is divided into two rooms, one for the furnace, the other for the kitchen, conveniently fitted with culinary supplies. The entrance, 8x8, leads into either the audience room or annex through double doors. The solid foundation is made of concrete. The arrangement is very neat, the whole edifice well planned and finished.

There was a debt of \$900, but before the exercises were concluded, subscriptions canceled every obligation.

A cement walk has been laid in front of the church and extended in front of the cemetery. The handsome iron fence completes the surroundings of one of the prettiest country cemeteries and church in this part of the state.

The board of trustees consists of E. H. Kempster, president, Daniel Young, treasurer, Fred Crosier, Dave Urick, Ralph Smedley, Clark Fuller. The new church is a mile and a half west of Spring Hill.

EARLY SETTLERS.

From 1834 to 1841, over one hundred pioneers made their home in the township. Some grew old and died on the land they had tilled, others for various reasons, moved to other counties or other states. Singular to say, about one-half came from New York, others were divided among Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts. For instance, from New York emigrated Levi

Fuller in 1834, Simeon Fuller in 1835, Bacchus Besse in 1835, Simeon Chaffee in 1835, John Smith Rowe, in 1835, Robert Getty, in 1835. Alphonso Brooks in 1836, John Smith Logan in 1836, James Rowe, 1836, Jesse Slawson, 1836, Amos Young, 1836, Walter Young, 1838, Daniel F. Cole, 1837, Hiram McKenzie, 1837. Several from foreign countries. Christian Benson, born in Gottenburg, Sweden, after working as a pilot around New York came in 1835, and had a terrible experience of freezing in a November slough. Louis Arnett, Alsace, France, made his claim in 1837. Jacob Arnett, Elstein, France, arrived in 1836, worked as a ditcher, went to California, and returned with wallets of gold. James Graham from Ireland, settled in 1837. John Kempster, Berkshire, England, came in 1837, and died in 1869. Martin Reis, Ahrang, Prussia, and Philip Rapp from France. Another Graham, William, from Ireland. Robert Thompson, Ireland, carpenter, 1837, introduced blooded stock.

Massachusetts sent Horace Burke, John Baxter, Guy Ray, Hiram Harmon, D. Porter Brewer, William Maynard. From Connecticut came Levi Fuller, Alden Tuller, Chauncey Reynolds, Asa Maynard. A good many from Vermont. Daniel Blaisdell, Job Dodge, Smith Hurd, Hiram Underhill, W. S. Crane, A. T. Wiggins, Benjamin Dow, Arbela Adams. Nathaniel Norton, Maine, came in 1837, and started the first nursery. Two trees from his stock were in good bearing in 1877 on the farm of Frank Cushing in Portland. He aided generously in the building of Sharon church in 1841, and removed to Chicago in 1843.

THE SEELYS.

Nearly every spot has its prevailing name. Quincy has the Adamses, Virginia, the Lees, Delaware, the Bayards. So Portland has the Seelys. Blooded stock. John Robert Seeley, Cambridge, England, gave the world "Ecce Homo" in 1869, which roused the theologians. J. H. Seelye was president of Amherst and member of congress. Difference in spelling, but a rose smells sweet by any name. Jeduthan Seely came to Portland in 1836 with his son Ebnezer, but died of medical bleeding like Washington, the same autumn. Norman B. and Alexander J., his sons, had preceded him in 1834. Norman built the first house in Portland, and walked to Rock Island, forty miles, every Monday morning, to work on a government job. Alexander was a blacksmith, but killing an Indian in a quarrel, to escape the vengeance of the savages, he fled to Texas, and fought in the war with Mexico.

Col. Ebenezer Seely, the best known of the family, made his claim in the fall of 1834. He and his wife opened their cabin to every stranger. The latch string was always out. A man of large frame, face with a smile that never came off. At the old settlers' meeting till his death, he was easily the big gun. The writer often saw him in Sterling in later years at the hotel of his son, Sol. Mrs. Seely died in 1874 at 72.

ITEMS.

The first town meeting was held April 6, 1852, and in 1854 it was voted to pay a bounty of one dollar for every wolf killed, increased in 1859 to two.

The first traveled road was the stage route from Dixon to Rock Island, laid out in 1837.

The first school was taught in 1836 by Miss Eliza Hall in a log house owned by Norman B. Seely. Twelve pupils. The first schoolhouse was of logs, and erected in 1837.

A mastodon's tusk was found at the village of Portland in 1846 by David B. Seely. It weighed 32 pounds, was found in sand and gravel 27 feet below the surface, and sent to Barnum in New York.

In the cemetery adjoining the schoolhouse on section fourteen, is a splendid soldiers' monument, erected by the citizens in honor of the fallen heroes of the township.

At the election in Portland for president in 1836, when Martin Van Buren received 170 electoral votes to Harrison's 73, and Daniel Webster's 14, twenty votes were cast, and Sol Seely was put on a pony to bear the returns through November blasts over 28 miles of an Indian trail to Dixon.

Fever and ague was bad in the hot summer of 1839, and Cobb ran a boat on Rock river, furnishing ague medicine and other supplies.

George Hamilton put up the first frame house in 1837, and it remained for many years.

A good crop of winter wheat was raised in 1841, and as the price in Chicago was one dollar a bushel, the settlers hauled the grain there, the trip taking eight days with horses, two weeks with oxen.

An aid society composed of many of the active ladies of the township meets regularly at the homes of the members.

VOICES FROM THE DEAD—OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Hark from the tombs, a doleful sound!

Mine ears attend the cry.

Ye living men, come view the ground,

Where ye must shortly lie.—*Watts*.

Looking over these yellow, faded journals of ye olden time is like walking through a cemetery. The people and events come before the mind's eye as vividly as though you were gazing at a panorama.

How life-like thro' the mist of years,

Each well-remembered face appears.

Before us is the *Sterling Times*, Dec. 12, 1854, Charles Boynton, editor. Six narrow columns. R. L. Wilson figures largely, and he was large, as clerk of court, insurance agent, land agent, dealer in real estate. Few advertisements. A. S. Hudson was doctor, M. S. Henry, Stillman & Sackett were the lawyers. Mrs. D. R. Beck had a choice selection of millinery, and Hall & Blakesley a large assortment of heating and cooking stoves. But the iron horse was not yet. *Sterling* was literally stage-struck. In black type we read these head lines:

Rail Road Open to Dixon!

On and after Monday, Dec. 4, 1854, trains on the Galena & Chicago Union

will run as follows: Passenger train leaves Dixon at six, a. m., and arrives at Dixon at eight. So Sterling people were obliged to take stage to Dixon for Chicago, or if the walking was good, go on foot.

This is the Sterling Republican, Oct. 25, 1856, William Caffrey, editor. A campaign year. For president, John C. Fremont. For vice president, Wm. L. Dayton. For governor, W. H. Bissell. For congress, John F. Farnsworth. For legislature, John V. Eustace. A mass meeting, Oct. 30, and Hon. John P. Hale, senator from New Hampshire, was to be present without fail. He was, for the writer heard him. Also Judge Trumbull, Joe Knox, Sam Galloway, Farnsworth, Bross.

C. B. Smith and Miss M. E. Gilman will open a school in basement of Presbyterian church. Miss Palmer, pianist, will have charge of musical department.

Two familiar medical names have cards, Dr. Julius P. Anthony, who is supplied with a full set of amputating instruments, and Dr. M. M. Royer, who speaks the English and German languages. B. G. Wheeler & Co. started a bank, which after a time closed doors. George Hagey had received an excellent assortment of gold and silver watches. James Potts of New York has a rich supply of ready-made clothing. Sawyer & Gilbert had received three cargoes of Saginaw lumber. By 1857, Anthony & Royer had formed a partnership in the drug business. R. B. Colcord in Genesee was advertising tomb stones. D. McCartney at Fulton would attend to all legal matters entrusted to his care.

By 1860 the paper had become Republican and Gazette, and the advertisements were more numerous: James Galt, real estate and collector, Pennsylvania House, Central House, W. M. Kilgour, Edward N. Kirk, B. C. Coblenz, Henry & Price, lawyers. Galt & Crawford had hardware, Wells and Emmons furniture, W. A. Sanborn coal yard. Among the dry goods merchants were, J. L. Crawford & Co., and Patterson & Witmer. J. W. Sheaffer guaranteed good log pumps, M. A. Bunn was ready to extract teeth, A. P. Smith to teach piano, Clark Powell to furnish trees, Hinsdale and Johnson drugs, Dr. J. C. Teats to take your picture, Nelson Maxson had wagons, H. Brink had brick and lime, Terrell & Harper groceries. Only two societies, Masons and Odd Fellows. Hapgood was mayor. The National ticket was Lincoln and Hamlin, and Arnold for Congress.

To show the ravages of fifty years, it is only necessary to say that of all the persons whose names appear in these wrinkled sheets, only two remain, so far as known, upon the earth in the spring of 1908. The venerable Thomas A. Galt, at eighty is still looking after numerous business interests on both sides of the river. Isaac N. Bressler, who as city sexton, kept on hand, coffins and shrouds, yet wonderful to relate, after starving in three rebel prisons, holds the fort on the identical spot where he did business two generations ago. If you would see the names of the Sterling men and women of 1860, you must read them on the marble and granite in Riverside cemetery.

USTICK.

Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.—*Othello*.

The reader has no need to puzzle his brain about the name of this township. It comes honestly from Henry Ustick, who emigrated from Western Pennsylvania in 1845, and lived on his farm till he died in 1855. But he belonged to a later set. Wooster Y. Ives, Connecticut, came in 1837. He was a Nimred, and as game was abundant, deer and wild fowl, found much pleasure in the hunt. He afterwards moved to Fulton. In 1839 William H. Knight, Maine, farmer, hotel-keeper, ferry owner, grocer. Lewis and Allen Graves, Jesse Johnson and Henry Bend in 1838. John Hollinshead, New Jersey, 1840, was buried on his farm. His wife belonged to the Rush family of Pennsylvania, Dr. Benjamin Rush being a signer of the Declaration. From 1840 to 1843 we have the Bakers, John McKenzie, William Watt, James Logan, John Maheny from Ireland, Warren Bend, who became one of the prosperous stock raisers of the county. Oliver Baker cultivated his large farm till 1867, when he moved to Morrison to engage in the stock business, leaving two sons to manage operations at the homestead.

THE OATMAN MASSACRE.

This is the most dreadful event connected with this quiet settlement. Roys Oatman, who came in 1842, sold his farm in 1849, and started with his wife and seven children in wagon for California, taking the Santa Fe route. All went well until they reached the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, Arizona, when the party was attacked by the Indians, and Mr. and Mrs. Oatman and four children murdered. Lorenzo was left for dead, but recovered, Olive and Mary Ann were taken captives. Ann died two years afterwards, and Olive, after five years of search, was restored to her friends. Mrs. Oatman was a sister of A. M. Abbott, Ustick pioneer, and aunt of the present Hon. A. N. Abbott, of that township.

THE CREAMERY.

The main industrial concern of Ustick is the creamery, situated on a hillside. A peculiar feature is an unfailing spring, over which the building stands. It is four feet deep, and requires a ten-inch tile to carry away the water. In the height of the season, 20,000 pounds of milk and cream are received daily, 700 to 800 pounds of butter churned per day, packed in tubs holding 80 pounds. The buttermilk is free to farmers, who generally deliver the milk to the factory. Operations go on all the year, no postponement on account of weather. William Kane, manager, has been here nine years. His house adjoins.

SOME LATER SETTLERS.

In a drive through the township the writer met several excellent people who belong to recent years. At Ustick Corners was John Hoak, who was entirely blind, and yet was able to serve customers with goods in his little

grocery. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb from Vermont, who came in 1857. Near their farm is Cobb school. Mr. and Mrs. Bion Bull, both still vigorous after years of struggle in improving their farm, talk of retiring to town. William Aitken, from Aberdeen, Scotland, 1873, cherishes a warm feeling for the land of Burns, was back four years ago, and showed a portfolio of Scottish cities and scenery.

ABOUT THE CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian church at Spring Valley was organized in 1860, by Rev. A. H. Lackey, with a membership of 22 persons, comprising the Millers, Ritchies, Watts, McKies and others. The building was completed in 1866 at a cost of \$2,200. It stands so high that it is sometimes called the church on the hill. The services have been irregular, as the ancient followers of the Calvinistic faith are few. Jefferson Burch of Fulton is now in charge. Preaching every Sunday at ten, and Sunday school afterwards. He is a Methodist, but supplies the pulpit, as no Presbyterian minister is available.

A Methodist church was started here in 1855, by Rev. Mr. Falkenburgh, pastor at Unionville, and a building was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$1,500. It was on the Thomson circuit of the Rock river conference. But its glory is gone, the members departed. The United Evangelical church is now most popular. Rev. R. S. Welsh, pastor, has issued a booklet announcing his appointments at various places, Malvern, Clyde, Greenwood, Fair Haven, Ideal. His portrait is at the head, showing a face of energy and determination. Below, pious sentences for the thoughtful: "Be not afraid to pray; to pray is right. Pray if thou canst, with hope; but ever pray."

AN ORGAN STORY.

In the cemetery adjoining you may read on the tombs such names as McKee, Peterkin, Melville, McCullagh, Patterson, McFadden, Aitken, Olson, Cassell, Rayner. There seem to be no relatives left to keep the coarse grass from growing over the graves. About twenty or thirty years ago, some good women of the church collected money for an organ and placed in the edifice to be used in the services. But the innovation was displeasing to certain elders who believed no machine music should take the place of psalms and hymns, and one night the unlucky organ disappeared and was found buried in a ravine. In time, however, better counsels prevailed, and the ladies were permitted to enjoy the instrument in the regular worship.

The Mennonites have a brick church. John Nice, bishop, and John McCulloh, minister. Henry Nice assists. Services every Sunday and Sunday school after the sermon.

In the southern part of the township is Cottonwood church, built by the people of the neighborhood. It is a neat frame edifice, painted white, and was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1,700. It is on the Fulton circuit, and there is preaching every Sunday afternoon to a small membership. Here also is the Cottonwood school.

In the South Ustick cemetery we noticed the names of Goff, Baker, Cottle, Bull, Daniels, Webb, Lockhart. Stephen Hoxsie, 85, and Elizabeth, his wife,

84. Samuel C. Dumbauld, 1810-1906. Horace L. Abbott, 1863, Co. F, 93rd Ill. Infantry. H. Thompson, Co. E, 46th Ill. Infantry. Many handsome monuments of gray and red granite, and the grounds in fine order.

USTICK SOLDIERS IN THE REBELLION.

Ah, never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of the brave,
Gushed warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save.—*Bryant.*

Miss Mary E. Hoak has kindly furnished much valuable information in regard to the boys in blue, of whom one hundred and forty enlisted from the township. The following died during the service:

John T. Allen, Co. D, 62nd Ill. Infantry, 1864.
Almund Baker, Co. I, 75th Ill., 1862, from wounds received at Perryville.
Philip O. Bettys, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cavalry, killed at Culpepper, Va., 1863.
Robert Bradley, Co. A, 34th Ill., killed at Shiloh, 1862.
Allen Bond, Co. K, 156th Ill., Nashville, 1865.
Nara S. Baker, Co. B, 127th Ill., Chattanooga, 1865.
George Baxter, Co. B, 34th Ill., died of wounds.
Jay Canfield, Co. C, 8th Ill., Cavalry, Alexandria, 1862.
James Canfield, Co. I, 75th Ill., Nashville, 1862.
James Collins, Co. I, 75th Ill., died at home, 1865.
James Craine, Co. I, 75th Ill., died of wounds.
Samuel E. Crawford, Co. I, 46th Ill., Memphis, 1863.
Charles W. Freeman, Co. I, 75th Ill., wounds, 1863.
John F. Frank, Co. E, 46th Ill., Corinth, 1862.
Jonathan Eads, Co. E, 46th Ill., Henderson, 1862.
Delos Goff, Co. B, 127th Ill., Chickasaw, 1863.
Ezra Gordon, Co. I, 75th Ill., Chattanooga, 1863.
Henry Creighton, Co. E, 46th Ill., Corinth, 1862.
Robert Hall, Capt. Co. I, 75th Ill., killed at Cupp's plantation, Ga., 1864.
Dwight Harlow, Co. F, 15th Ill., died at home.
Oscar Hoxsie, Co. D, 46th Ill., Shiloh, 1862.
William Hampton, Co. I, 75th Ill., killed at Lovejoy station, Ga., 1864.
Robert Imlay, Co. E, 46th Ill., killed at Jackson Cross Roads, 1864.
James S. Martin, Co. E, 46th Ill., Hamburg, 1862.
Alonzo Johnson, Co. I, 75th Ill., Murfreesboro, 1863.
Austin Martin, Co. C, 8th Cavalry, Frederick, 1862.
Samuel L. Martindale, Co. I, 75th Ill., Nashville, 1863.
George W. Oliver, Co. H, 75th Ill., wounds.
John Potter, Co. C, 8th Cavalry, Alexandria, 1862.
Willard Skinner, Co. I, 75th Ill., died in prison, Danville, Ga., 1864.
Peter Savage, Co. G, 13th Ill., died in Andersonville, 1864.
D. B. Ustick, Co. H, 75th Ill., Perryville, 1862.
Irving Williams, Co. I, 75th Ill., Perryville, 1862.
Ephraim Weldon, Co. E, 46th Ill., Kenesaw, 1864.

Freeman Wilber, Co. E, 46th Ill., Shiloh, 1862.

Charles A. Webb, Co. I, 75th Ill., Nashville, 1863.

James M. Wyeth, Co. I, 75th Ill., died, 1863.

Since the war the following have died: James Collins, John Kier, Edward Lothrop, George B. Martin George McKenzie, Henry Plank, Peter Ready, William Taylor, Byron Weldon, William Reed.

TAXES IN USTICK.

The tax books for the town of Ustick show a total tax for the year 1907, exclusive of railroads and telegraph lines, of \$8,606.49, with a total assessed valuation, as fixed by the state board of equalization, of \$252,325. The taxes, as they appear on the collector's books, are divided as follows:

State tax	\$1,264.76
County tax	1,918.32
Town tax	339.61
Road and bridge tax.....	2,557.95
School tax	2,403.85
Dog tax	122.00

Total	\$8,606.49
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As two creeks, Spring and Otter, traverse the township, substantial bridges are necessary. A contract was lately awarded for the construction of a steel bridge over Otter creek, about thirty rods south of the Spring Valley schoolhouse. The bridge will be the first of the kind ever built in that town. It will be a steel span 100 feet long resting on concrete abutments. The driveway will be sixteen feet wide and will be made of concrete six inches in thickness. The supervisors' committee comprised J. C. Snyder of Fulton, Thomas McLaughlin of Fenton and Frank Moulton of Union Grove. The commissioners of highways were Nelson Edlund, Grier Miller and John McCulloh. Will J. Kane, town clerk of Ustick, was the secretary of the meeting. The contract price was \$3,995.

SCHOOLS.

Miss Armenia Ingham, in 1841, taught the first school in Ustick, in Amos Short's cabin. The first schoolhouse, a stone building, was built in 1844, on a corner of Jesse Johnson's farm. There are now eight school districts: Hollinshead, Cottonwood, Goff, Crouch, Gridley, Robertson, Cobb, Spring Valley, with enrollment of pupils ranging from 16 to 36. There are three Sunday schools held in connection with the churches. The Mennonites built their church in 1871, having previously held meetings in the South Clyde or Aldritt schoolhouse, and later in the West Clyde school building. The Robertson school building and grounds is said to be one of the best in the township.

A PIONEER FARM.

In the southern part of Ustick is the residence of Hon. A. N. Abbott, son of A. M. Abbott, who came from Vermont in 1847. A beautiful tract of

400 acres, the only estate between Morrison and Fulton remaining in the hands of the original owners, tenants cultivating the soil as in many of the townships. Really in possession of the fourth generation, as the grandfather purchased the land at \$1.25 per acre. Mr. Abbott still uses the ancestral cottage with a few improvements. He is doubtless the only farmer in the county who possesses an agricultural training, having finished his technical course at Champaign in 1885. Mrs. Abbott is an earnest and refined woman who is in sympathy with all the best movements of the times. The state has placed an experimental station on this farm, and in another chapter, Soil Fertility, Mr. Abbott speaks of the operations.

ITEMS.

Of the secret orders, the most active is the Mystic Workers. The lodge has 75 members, and constantly increasing. Like the Round Grove society, the Fair Haven lodge owns its hall. Oyster suppers during the winter. Dr. J. A. Wright is prefect, and Mrs. Lillie Greenawalt secretary.

In the death of Robert Hunter at Morrison, 1907, Ustick lost an early citizen. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, coming to America in 1851, and opening a farm in the township. He was married to Miss Betsey Currie of Clinton, Iowa. The Masons had charge of the funeral, and burial was made at Cottonwood. He was 78 years old.

There is an N. G. Club, a society of ladies from Ustick and Union Grove, organized for social and intellectual benefits.

A mournful fact. Miss Hoak adds this item to her soldier article. Of the 140 heroes Ustick sent to the war, 49 were killed in battle, some died of wounds or disease since, and not one remains within her borders except those who are sleeping in the cemeteries.

Among the later citizens are Ulrich Steiner, the Entwistles, in 1871, and Jonas Edlund, 1870, stone mason, who laid the foundation of the Presbyterian church.

BOTANY OF WHITESIDE.

BY. PROF. S. A. MAXWELL.

A violet by a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye,
Fair as a star when only one,
Is shining in the sky.—*Wordsworth.*

Several years ago the writer of this chapter conceived the idea of compiling a flora of Whiteside county. His own list of native and naturalized plants embraced several hundred species, and to these were added many other species determined by Mr. H. F. Baldwin, who for many years was a resident of Prophetstown. The writer is also under obligations to Mr. James B. Galt of Unionville, to Mr. Herman Long, formerly of Rock Falls, and to Miss Myra Jennings of that city.

The number of species of native plants is diminishing year by year, a fact due to the effects of pasturage and tillage. In this way it is probable

that two-thirds of the species that fifty years ago adorned the prairies or nestled in the woodland shades have disappeared. A few of the old time species still linger in rural cemeteries and along the right-of-way of the railroads; but elsewhere are rarely found. Among these the most noticeable are the blue spider-wort, the red-root; or Jersey tea, the purple cone-flower, and the dogsbane. The great blue lobelia and the closed gentian are yet frequently found along the smaller water courses, while the cardinal flower or red lobelia, the lady's-slipper and the fringed gentian are exceedingly rare and possibly extinct. Two other species belonging to the leguminosae, once very common, especially in sandy prairies, were goat's-rue, locally called shoestring, and the lead-plant, often miscalled shoestring by the early settlers. Both of these had very tough roots and where numerous were serious obstacles to the work of breaking the prairie sod. The goat's-rue had a large blossom, just like a sweet pea, the petals being white, rose, and purple. The blossoms of the lead-plant were blue and were arranged in a slender, pointed spike.

The papaw grows probably in but one place in the county, near the foot of the bluff about one-half mile north of the Fulton cemetery. The delicate harebell is also found growing close by among the rock ledges. In the Cat-tail slough in Fulton, is also found another rare plant, the large water-lily, sometimes called the water chinquapin.

Perhaps the most extraordinary plant of the county is the Indian pipe, a low, parasitic herb destitute of green tissue, the stem and scale-like bracts which it has in place of leaves being white. It is now quite rare, but was formerly common, especially in the woods in the towns of Garden Plain and Newton.

Wild vines are not very numerous. The most common are two species of wild grape, the Virginia creeper, the bittersweet, the wild cucumber, matrimony vine, hop vine and the wild morning glory.

Among poisonous plants the most frequently seen are the three-leafed ivy, nightshade, water hemlock, water parsnip, nettle, wild parsnip, and the jimson or Jamestown weed.

Of plants wholly edible are water-cress and pepper-grass, found in a few places, and purslane and tongue-grass, all too common.

There are more than one hundred species of native and naturalized plants in the county that have a recognized medicinal value, some of the more common being the following: May-apple, blood-root, nightshade, boneset, dandelion, lobelia, stramonium, yellow-dock, and pennyroyal. Less common species are hepatica, two kinds of snake-root, wild sarsaparilla, ginseng, gentian, horehound, peppermint, veronica, and sweet-flag.

Of trees, the largest types are the sycamore, the white elm and the cottonwood. More useful varieties are the burr oak, white oak, red oak, red elm, hickory, black walnut, hard maple, and the different varieties of ash.

The hackberry, once perhaps the commonest of trees of the "Big Woods" of Rock river, is now quite scarce. It did not grow in the groves of the north part of the county. The berries of this tree, like those of the juniper, dry upon the twigs and furnish an abundance of food for many species of birds that are winter residents here. The red cedar, a species of juniper, is the

only evergreen found native in the county and is scarcely to be met with outside of the towns of Ustick and Garden Plain.

FENTON.

This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,
May truly say, Here lies an honest man.
Calmly he looked on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear.—*Alexander Pope.*

The poet wrote this of his esteemed friend, Elijah Fenton, who assisted in the translation of the *Odyssey*, and died in 1730, but he could with perfect truth have applied it to Joseph Fenton, after whom the township is named. Mr. Fenton came with his wife and four children from Burlington county, New Jersey, in October, 1835. He first lived in a cabin, before erecting a log house. Fish were plenty, and deer were constantly seen dashing over the prairie. The Winnebago Indians were there, and continued to haunt the land for years. Although harmless, they were not agreeable callers to the women. Alfred, their son, was the first white child born in the township, May 13, 1837. Except wild game, substantial food was scarce in the way of potatoes, corn meal, flour, all of which had to be obtained from Rock Island or Henderson Grove. In time, of course, they raised their own vegetables. Mr. Fenton's wife was Elizabeth Durrell, of Burlington. They had nine children. He was a domestic man and a kind neighbor. He died in 1874 at eighty. His son, John D., 74, is living at Erie.

FENTON CENTER.

This is the metropolis of the township. Not very ancient, as it was platted in 1872 by James Usom, who owned the land, when the Mendota branch of the Burlington railroad came through. He deeded ten acres for depot, tracks and water tank to the company. The highest situation in the whole country about. It is like Mount Zion. A battery here could command the township with its guns. A little singular, too, as the land below is so level. As you approach the place from Denrock on the road, which runs parallel with Rock creek and the ditch, there are deep chasms into which a vicious horse might easily plunge a carriage.

A lively village with three general stores, Wright, Forth and Likes, a town hall, school taught by Miss Mamie McLaughlin, her third year, thirty pupils. The creamery is operated by J. Wright and son. The cream is brought in ten gallon cans, and the average is thirty cans a week. Butter is made in the summer. The cream is shipped to Clinton and Chicago. They have been in the business twenty years. Mr. Wright came here 32 years ago from Vermont, and is a typical New Englander, plain, frank, shrewd, intelligent, hospitable. House, store, and small hotel all in the same building. Mrs. Wright and daughter are scientific housekeepers. Travelers are entertained in royal style with a generous table of substantial food and beds that recall the dreams of childhood.

A U. B. church, Liberal, meets the religious wants of the citizens. The

membership is 75, Sunday school of 100 boys and girls, and the various other societies, Y. P. Union, C. Endeavor, Ladies' Aid, and the prayer meeting. The minister in charge is a lady, Miss Mary Murrel, who twice served as missionary in Africa, and is here for the second time. She has made diligent preparation for her work by studies at colleges in Indiana and Iowa. The church is a neat building. The majority of the people are farmers who are enjoying comfort in their cosy homes after the struggles of other days. Morris Blaisdell came in 1854 from New York, and W. S. James from Jacksonville in 1865.

THREE FENTON VETERANS.

Hail, Columbia, happy land!

Hail, ye heroes, heaven-born band!—*Hopkinson.*

We found Michael N. Crohan, lively as a cricket. He came from Ireland, Connaught, Roscommon, to this country in 1850; and enlisted at Morrison in 1861, in the 8th Illinois cavalry. During its service in the east, it was called Abraham Lincoln's regiment, only boys who could handle Mosby. When the reunion was held in Chicago, Mosby used to attend. Although Mr. Crohan is seventy, his eye is bright, manner animated, action vigorous as a fellow of forty. He is ready to shoulder the musket again.

Another member of the 8th Illinois cavalry is Elwood Elliott, who enlisted at Morrison. He was also in the second N. Y. infantry. His service altogether extended over three years and six months, passing through the Battles of the Wilderness, and other fierce engagements of the Army of the Potomac. Farnsworth was his first colonel, then Gamble. Mr. Elliott belongs to Albany Post.

Thomas Neary was living in Montmorency when the war began, and enlisted at Sterling. His first service was in the Army of the Potomac, but afterwards transferred to the south. He was mustered out at Houston.

SOME FENTON PIONEERS.

One of the most prominent of the early emigrants was James M. Pratt, from Erie county, New York, who reached Lyndon at fifteen in 1837. His father, John C., had made his claim in 1835. James moved to his farm in Fenton in 1854. His wife was Miss Lucinda Emery. They had twelve children. Mr. Pratt was a man of high character and business ability, and was often called to positions of responsibility, as supervisor, highway commissioner, president of agricultural society.

Martin M. Potter was another New Yorker, who came to Whiteside in 1837, and settled in Fenton in 1851. An enthusiastic promoter of the old settlers meetings.

Solon Stevens saw his one hundred dollars of 1851 grow into a fertile farm of 340 acres. Joseph James was born in England, came to America in 1830, in 1836 to Whiteside, and helped to put up the first cabin in Erie township. There were numerous members of the Thompson family. Reuben was from Vermont, and settled in Whiteside in 1841, married twice, and had a number of children. His son, Reuben M. was born in Ohio, and after pros-

pecting, finally fixed his abode in Fenton in 1841. He became the largest landholder in the county, owning 1,863 acres of land, and engaged extensively in the raising of stock.

From Virginia, the mother of presidents, came Edward J. Ewers in 1843, who did so much for the school interests of the township.

West of Fenton Center is a small cemetery. On the tombs are such names as Sprinkle, Montague, Shepherd, Baker, Burns, Ewers, Likes, Miller, Crocker. The graves of some soldiers. Jacob P. Miller 1840-1905. No regiment given. W. R. Moore, Co. F, 52 Illinois infantry. It is a pity that in some of the cemeteries the graves have only the name of the soldier on the stone, no description. A flag is placed on the mound by friends on Memorial Day, but when friends disappear, there will be no record to tell of the forgotten patriot who sleeps below.

CEMETERY IN THE FIELDS.

Further west on the borders of Fenton and Garden Plain is another graveyard about which it is hard to gather definite information. It reminds one of a famous church in London where Charles Second's favorite, Nell Gwynn, is buried, called St. Martin's in the Fields. This cemetery lies north of the road leading west from Fenton, and can be reached only by passing through a neighboring barnyard. The writer was told that a man in Erie was able to give particulars, and on addressing him received the following reply:

Erie, Jan. 29, 1908.

In answer to the letter, I hardly know what to tell. If you were here, I could speak better than write. That graveyard has always gone by the name of Orien Root graveyard, and as the land changed hands, it went by the name of the people who owned the land. It is located in the center of my farm. The part that is not sold off in lots belongs to me. Where the dead are buried, each person has a deed of the lot.

JAMES SMACK.

My previous informant said it was known as the Jim Smack cemetery, confirming the allusion in Mr. Smack's letter. The old enclosure is in good order, trim and clean and several soldiers are lying on their "night encampment on the hill."

ITEMS.

Much of the low, swampy ground originally has been so much improved by careful ditching that the land is now well drained and productive.

The Dixon and Rock Island road, through the southern part of the township, was the main route of travel for years, and the Brink & Walker line of stages was the speediest and most luxurious method of transportation from Chicago to all points west.

In the fall of 1848 the first school was taught by Miss Arminta Lathe in a log house, owned by James M. Pratt. The first public schoolhouse was built in district number one, in 1857.

AUTHORS OF WHITESIDE.

But how the subject theme may gang,
 Let time and chance determine,
 Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
 Perhaps turn out a sermon.—*Burns.*

Although our county has had no Bancroft in history, no Longfellow in poetry, no Hawthorne in story, no Gray in science, no Edison in invention, yet several of our citizens, native or resident, have shown literary skill in achievements that will be pleasantly remembered.

There are few immortals. Only one Dante and Shakespeare. Much literature is local or temporary. N. P. Willis, a household name a generation ago, is rarely mentioned. Of the hundreds of references in Hallam's Middle Ages, nearly all forgotten. Said the Latin poet, "many brave men lived before Agamemnon, but they had no Homer to embalm their deeds." Let us cherish the memory of our own worthies.

ROBERT L. WILSON.

He had collected much material for a history of Whiteside, but when Charles Bent issued his prospectus for a similar work, Col. Wilson and Mr. Bent pooled their issues, and the history published at Morrison in 1877 by Charles Bent is generally known as Bent and Wilson's.

Robert L. Wilson was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1805, and his father removing to Ohio, the boy worked his way through Franklin College. He taught school in Kentucky, studied law, removed to Illinois in 1833, and in 1836 was elected to the legislature from Sangamon, being one of the "Long Nine" who secured the removal of the capital from Vandalia. In 1840 he removed to Sterling, which was his residence for the remainder of his life. He was circuit clerk for twenty years. As he and Lincoln were old friends, the president, on the breaking out of the war, appointed him paymaster. In 1875 he gratified a long cherished desire by a tour of Europe, going as far as Rome. He died in 1880.

Personally, Col. Wilson was one of the most genial of men. He was never too busy for a chat with friend or stranger. Although most of his life was spent in politics and business, he retained the freshness of youth, and his love for the studies of his earlier years. He once told the writer of working in the garden till ten in the morning, and then taking a bath, and reviewing his Greek testament. Fond of travel, and no American tourist ever traversed the classic cities and scenes of the Old World with a keener appreciation. A noble citizen, whose large nature enjoyed the good, the true, and the beautiful in the world about him.

CHARLES BENT.

Few men at sixty-four have had a more strenuous or varied career. Printer, soldier, journalist, legislator, official, his life exhibits a gratifying record of continual activity. While best known in this county by his asso-

ciation with the Sentinel, whose character and circulation owe so much to his application; he has held several responsible positions abroad in the state. His History of Whiteside County, published in 1877, will always be the standard for its complete account of the early settlement, as the data were obtained from the lips of the pioneers who soon afterwards passed away.

REV. MEADE C. WILLIAMS, D. D.

He succeeded Rev. Ebenezer Erskine in the pastorate of the Sterling Presbyterian church, 1865, and remained until 1873, when he removed to Princeton, then to Toledo, and finally to St. Louis, where he died in 1906. Like the well known Henry Van Dyke of his own church, Dr. Williams found his diversion in literature. Historical research had a special attraction. For many years he had a cottage at Mackinac, where he spent his summers, and his observations in that romantic region resulted in "Early Mackinac," which is an agreeable narrative of the various points of interest to visitors as they wander over the island.

In a letter received from him in October, 1905, he spoke of reading a paper before the Missouri Historical Society on Henry R. Schoolcraft, whose Indian explorations were first undertaken at Mackinac. For years he was in correspondence with the Michigan Pioneer Society, and furnished them an article on "The Early Fur Trade in America." On returning from a trip to Boston, he wrote an account of a visit to the school-house attended by a young girl with whose ways we are all familiar:

Mary had a little lamb,
Whose fleece was white as snow,
And every place that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go.

This Mary was not a myth, but a genuine maiden, whose performances are well attested. The little poem has been credited to Sarah J. Hale, but Dr. Williams was thoroughly persuaded of its authorship by a student who was a chance visitor at the school. As one proof he adduced the fact that the piece is not given among her published poems. The writer addressed Rev. E. E. Hale on the subject, but he replied that he had no positive knowledge that Mrs. Hale was the author. Dr. Williams made two voyages to Europe, and contributed letters to the Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati, with which he had editorial connection.

JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS.

While in Sterling, Dr. Williams lived on East Third street, in an old brown frame house, now owned by Frank Bowman, esq. Here his son, Jesse Lynch, was born in 1871, and after due preparation, was graduated at Princeton, and inheriting the tastes of his father, soon took up literature as a profession. His first effort was "Princeton Stories" in 1895, but his first decided hit was made with the leading tale in a volume of newspaper yarns, entitled "The Stolen Story." This appeared in 1899, and has been made the basis of a play. The plot he has developed into a novel, The Day Dreamer,

being the full narrative of the Stolen Story. This was published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Williams is married, and lives at Princeton, New Jersey. His mother, widow of the doctor, resides at the former home, Delmar avenue, St. Louis. While in Chicago, a few years ago, the writer recalls seeing on the bill boards the flashy pictures illustrating the Stolen Story, which was then having a successful run at one of the theaters.

MARTHA A. JOHN.

Her parents were substantial people of Pennsylvania, and belonged to the Society of Quakers or Friends as they are now called. The early home was in Shamokin, Northumberland county. Her father, Elida John, was a surveyor, and a prominent man in the community, a strong advocate for temperance, and every good cause. Her mother, Sarah H. Hughes, came from Chester county, Pa., her ancestors owning a farm on which Kennett, Bayard Taylor's town, was afterward built. Martha was one of ten children, and came to Whiteside as early as 1856 to take a position as teacher in the family of Joseph Wilson, proprietor of the well known mills.

An intelligent family, all of the children showing mental power in some form of activity. Martha was meditative, and put the musings of her leisure hours into verse. In 1902 she had a booklet printed entitled "A Souvenir: Incidents, Experiences, and Reflections, by Martha A John." We select a few stanzas to give an idea of the chaste spirit of the collection. The little volume opens with tributes to her father and mother, with their likenesses above. This is one of the stanzas To Mother.

True and thoughtful friends, the very nearest,
 We cherish tenderly,
 Yet mother, oh, our mother dearest,
 None can be like thee!

INVALID LIFE.

In from the fields and from lowlands fair,
 In from the fragrance of summery air,
 We sat one day in a restful chair,
 By an invalid's side.

A COMET.

Stay friends! do not sleep so early
 This calm and starry night—
 Cast aside the spell of slumber,
 And catch a wondrous sight!
 There's a stranger in the heavens,
 With his luminous train
 Following a northward pathway
 Where constellations reign!

Martha never married, and resides with her brother, Chalkly, in Jordan.

A BIRD IN WINTER.

'Twas a jay at noon that caught our view,
 Lazily afloat in air;
 Its life seemed linked with the misty blue;
 Our interests awoke, afresh, anew,
 As we traced its pathway there.

MAY.

Earth's canopy is robed in blue,
 Celestial grandeur pressing through!
 No hint of cloud is on the sky,
 And only sunlight sparkles by.

RURAL BLESSINGS.

Far out in the country, in a quiet dell
 A family of children were wont to dwell;
 They knew most of the birds of ev'ry name,
 That each new year with the sweet spring-time came.

In these verses, we are reminded sometimes of Wordsworth, sometimes of Whittier.

WILLIAM ROSSER COBBE.

When Chalkly John purchased the *Sterling Gazette* in 1880, he summoned to his aid his nephew to take charge of the editorial department. Cobbe was a stranger in Sterling, but had already resided four years in the county, two as teacher at Jordan Center school, and two as editor of the *Fulton Journal*. Peculiar in appearance, eccentric in manner. Tall, broad shoulders, inclined to stoop, a leisurely gait, sometimes ready to greet, sometimes passing without recognition, much abstracted, wearing a large soft hat often pulled over his eyes.

Cobbe was a soldier of fortune, a sort of wandering genius who reminds one of Oliver Goldsmith, Coleridge, and that restless class of English authors who lacked steady aim, who seldom had a permanent home, and who drifted on life's tempestuous sea. In his "Doctor Judas" he traces much of his early career. Very precocious in thought. At six he began to inquire about the beginning of God, and at seven, he enjoyed *Paradise Lost* and *Pilgrim's Progress*. Overcoming his skepticism at seventeen, he prepared for the ministry, had a circuit in Virginia, but resigned to accept a chaplaincy in the navy, from which he retired for service in the internal revenue department.

Inheriting a sensitive temperament, and engaging in continued mental activity, Cobbe's nervous system gradually gave way, and to secure relief, he contracted the opium habit, which he overcame only after a terrific struggle. His long bondage to the fiend that enslaved him, and his final triumph, he describes with a graphic pen in *Doctor Judas*, a book of 320 pages, published by S. C. Griggs and Company, Chicago, 1895.

—Break the vile bondage; cry
 I'm free, I'm free. Alas, you cannot.

There are twenty-five chapters, each devoted to a separate phase of the dreadful disease, loss of memory, disorders of the body, sleeplessness, fearful imaginings, general irresponsibility.

Doubtless the reader has already been reminded of a famous book on this subject, "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," by Thomas De Quincey. They appeared as separate articles in the London Magazine, 1821, and at once aroused intense interest by their morbid revelations and brilliant style. Cobbe devotes a chapter in Doctor Judas to a review of the Confessions, and while admitting the elegance of the narrative, believes that De Quincey's conclusions are erroneous, when he asserts there is no desire to increase the quantity in using the drug, that hideous dreams are not the necessary effect of opium, and that it really tends to prolong life.

W. R. Cobbe was a southern man, born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, 1846. His father was a slave holder, but loyal to the Union, during the war, as were all of the family. In 1869 at Elizabeth, he married Laura E. John, daughter of Palemon John, Republican editor and politician. She is a niece of Chalkly, Hugh L. and George D. John, of this city. In the fall of 1888, Cobbe left Sterling and went to Chicago, where he engaged in newspaper and literary work for several years. Finally he found his way to New York, leading a sort of Bohemian career, until his sudden death in a hallway in Park Row on the morning of January first, 1907.

After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.

Mrs. Cobbe continues to reside in Chicago.

MIRA COBBE.

She is one of two surviving daughters, and grew up in Sterling. The family attended Grace Episcopal church. Every summer a picnic was given the children, and at one of these festivals held on a private lawn, the writer recalls a picture. In the center of an admiring group of girls and boys stood Mira relating some marvelous narrative to which the youngsters were listening with open mouths and ears. She was then in short dresses, but already displayed the art of an Italian improvisatore. Soon after the removal of the family to Chicago, Mira turned her talent to account, and for a long time has been contributing to various weeklies, articles and stories under the signature of Constance Beatrice Willard.

L. L. EMMONS.

In the New Year's Greeting of the Sterling Evening Gazette for 1908, there appeared what is unusual in an issue of this kind, a page of music. It was an original song, words and air by L. L. Emmons, of Rock Falls. He is a native of that place, born in 1853, and has always resided there, except four years in Morrison when publishing the Record. Both Mr. and Mrs. Emmons take a deep interest in intellectual things, are fond of music, and so this harmonious outburst is simply the result of careful and continued culture in the household.

ROCK RIVER OF GOLD.

O, beautiful River, Rock River of gold,
I love your sweet mem'ries, sweet mem'ries of old,
Your waters I've waded in childish delight,
I've searched the old bayous for pond lilies white.

Chorus.

Unbidden fancies often go,
To the bayous where pond lilies blow.
My heart is with thee, oh beautiful Rock,
O, glimmering, shimmering Rock!
Oh, beautiful River, Rock River of gold,
I love your sweet mem'ries, sweet mem'ries of old.

My fancies revert to the old swimming hole,
To the spots where I sat with my old fishing pole,
Yes, those are the times that will never grow old,
Those days 'long Rock River, Rock River of gold.

Chorus.

Oh, happy the hours when I played on your banks,
And made your isles echo in light childish pranks.
Ah, those are the mem'ries that never grow old,
Sweet dreams of Rock River, Rock River of gold.

Chorus.

W. W. DAVIS.

While teaching in Dixon in 1864, he prepared the material for a treatise on "Composition Writing," which was published by George Sherwood, Chicago. It was a small, unpretending book, bound in cloth, only fifty-two pages. It was not a text-book for pupils, but a guide for teachers in elementary schools that they might excite more interest in the neglected exercise of original composition. It is now out of print, and never had an extensive sale, or Mr. Davis would today be an operator on Wall street with J. P. Morgan. After graduating at Lancaster, Pa., in 1856, Mr. Davis came to Sterling, which, except a few years' absence, has been his home ever since.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance.

From those educators who believe in this couplet of Pope, the author received many kind words. Dr. Richard Edwards, then in the Normal at Bloomington, wrote: "Your plan of making the child's written exercise an expression of his own thought, and not a rehash of stolen platitudes, must commend itself to every philosophical educator." Prof. John S. Hart of the New Jersey Normal at Trenton, said: "For teaching young beginners in common schools the first steps in the art of composition, this book has no superior, if, indeed, it has an equal." Newton Bateman, also, expressed high commendation.

Except an occasional appearance on the platform with such lectures as "How to Live One Hundred Years," "A Sunday Morning with Spurgeon," Mr. Davis' literary activity has been confined to newspaper work. During a tour abroad he wrote a series of letters to the *Sterling Standard*, and has furnished for a year a weekly sketch to the *Gazette* of "Men and Women I've Met," reminiscences of a lifetime. He is a regular contributor to the *New Era*, Lancaster, Pa., and the *Lutheran Observer*, Philadelphia. Many of his articles appear with simply the initials, W. W. D.

Dickens, Thackeray, Emerson, and others, who are best known in prose, occasionally dropped into poetry, and Mr. Davis in an evil hour was tempted to follow their illustrious example:

CHINA ASTERS.

(On seeing a bouquet at church.)

I often think in early spring,
When buds put forth apace,
That tulips are the sweetest thing,
Of all the floral race.

In leafy June when earth is bright,
With every plant that grows,
'Tis then I say with feelings strong,
There's nothing like the rose.

And so the lovely tribe bloom on,
In summer's heat the faster,
Until my captive heart exclaims,
Give me the China aster!

EVA EMERY DYE.

Perhaps none of our Whiteside authors have written so much or so successfully as this gifted woman. She was born at Prophetstown, which was her home until her graduation at Oberlin. Her early contributions to the local papers gave promise of that native ability which have given her mature works so flattering a reception. As her later years have been spent on the Pacific coast, the stirring episodes in the history of that romantic region naturally appealed to her imagination, and in several tales she has so vividly recalled the olden time that the heroes and their adventures live again before us in all their freshness and charm.

Of one of her first books, *McLoughlin and Old Oregon*, the *New York World* said that while the narratives of *Bonneville* and *Irving* are classics, it is only justice to Mrs. Dye to remark that her volume is worthy a place beside her illustrious predecessors. This was in 1901. Then followed *The True Story and Clark*, 1902. In the *Western Series of Readers for schools*, published by a San Francisco firm, volume seven is by Mrs. Dye, and is entitled *Stories of Oregon*. She selects such topics as will be of fascinating interest to the child, as *The Way to India*, *John Jacob Astor*, *The Days of*

Gold, Jo Lane and the Indians, Story of the Missionaries, The Coming of the Railroad.

Her latest book, published in Chicago, is McDonald of Oregon, a Tale of Two Shores, gives numerous incidents in the early settlement of Washington and Oregon by the Americans, the decline of the Hudson's Bay company, and the beginning of those frontier points that have since become emporiums of commerce. While as entertaining as Robinson Crusoe, it is the reliable narrative of an explorer who paved the way for the present prosperity. Prof. Maxwell pronounces this story with its artistic blending of history and romance, Mrs. Dye's greatest literary triumph.

—But that I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my prison house
I could a tale unfold.

REV. AMOS H. MILLER.

In 1892 a bulky work was published in Chicago, entitled "Military History and Reminiscences of the Thirteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War in the United States, 1861-1865." Prepared by a committee of the Regiment, 1891. Publication committee: H. T. Noble, S. C. Plummer, H. D. Dement, C. E. Bolles. Historians: A. B. Munn, A. H. Miller, W. O. Newton. At the reunion in Dixon, 1889, the plan of the book was approved, and Mr. Miller was asked to write the regimental history, which forms so large a part of the volume of 672 pages.

Mr. Miller was well qualified for his task as he enlisted in Company B, Sterling, and served four years in the war, winning the highest respect for his character as a soldier and a man. He was born at Strasburg, Pa., 1840, and came to Sterling with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller in 1847. He studied at Mt. Morris, Northwestern University at Evanston, and at the Garrett Biblical Institute. He continued in the Methodist ministry to his death a few years ago at Arlington Heights, Chicago. He was twice pastor of the Rock Falls church, and his funeral was held there, the Grand Army having charge, and Rev. W. W. Diehl conducting the services.

Amos, as he was familiarly called, had a nature like the favorite disciple or the prophet, "a man greatly beloved."

None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.

A sound preacher, a faithful pastor, a warm friend. We may speak of him as some one said of Dr. James Hamilton of London: "I like him as a preacher, better as a writer, and best of all as a man." He was married in 1874 to Miss Margaret Keene, of Mt. Morris, who survives him. His aged mother, nearly ninety, is still living in Sterling.

Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.

JAMES D. ANDREWS.

None of our lawyers has risen so rapidly. His father, Robert C. Andrews, came from Lancaster county, Pa., in 1838, settled on a farm near Sterling, and James, the youngest of seven children, celebrated Washington's birthday by appearing Feb. 22, 1856. After teaching awhile in Montmorceny, he attended law school in the east, returned to Sterling, and was for a short time in partnership with his brother, the late Frank E. Andrews. Believing New York city would afford a wider field for achievement, he removed to the metropolis, and is now at the head of a special legal enterprise.

He is president and manager of Codex Publishing Company, organized for publishing law books covering all points of American law. It will be issued in twenty volumes. Various book companies in the United States will assist, and the first edition is to consist of 20,000 copies. It will involve an expenditure of \$250,000, the largest amount ever invested in a similar work. He has already issued Andrews' Version of American Law, in four volumes. Mr. Andrews is considered among the best authorities on American law. Only fifty-one, and in his prime. He, doubtless, lives according to Coke:

Six hours in sleep, in law's grave study, six,
Four spend in prayer, the rest on nature fix.

His mother, Mrs. Andrews, will be gratefully remembered by our older citizens for her earnest efforts in sending supplies to the soldiers during the war.

JEROME H. RAYMOND.

For several years University Extension lectures were popular in Sterling, and regularly every winter a course of six or twelve lectures were given in one of the churches. The speakers were from the University of Chicago, and among them were Moulton, Judson and Sparks. In 1902 the course was on "European Capitals and their Social Significance," and given by Jerome H. Raymond, Ph. D., associate professor of sociology. They were illustrated by charming stereopticon views of the great cities, and very instructive. As Jerome played in our streets in his childhood, people were naturally glad to greet the traveler on a university rostrum.

WALTER STAGER, ESQ.

In 1878 a bulky pamphlet appeared from the press of Callaghan and Company, Chicago, entitled "The Road and Bridge Law of Illinois," by Walter Stager, member of the Sterling bar. It presented in a concise form the various rules and decisions on this subject, scattered through a series of legal reports. From time to time he presents in the local press dissertations on judicial questions not generally understood. His latest effort was a carefully prepared paper before the Searchlight Club on the evening of Jan. 13, 1908, on "Evasion of Assessment of Moneys and Credits other than those of Banks and Bankers—the Cause and Remedy."

Mr. Stager is now one of the veterans of the Whiteside bar, having begun practice forty years ago, when a mere youth. He was born in Pennsylvania,

emigrating to Illinois in 1855. He is a graduate of the law department of Michigan University, after a four years' course of study at that famous institution. For twenty-four years, 1880 to 1904, he discharged the responsible duties of state's attorney with eminent ability, two of the most exciting tragedies in the history of the county, the Kauffman murder and the Swartout murder, engaging his skillful prosecution and examination. The firm is now Stager and Stager, his son John being associated in the business of the office.

REV. MARTIN POST.

In 1897 appeared "The Riverton Minister," written by Rev. Martin Post, of Atlanta, Georgia. In his preface, the author says, This book contains a narrative drawn from life. Clothed somewhat in the garb of fiction, it is, so far as relates to the character and life work of the Riverton minister, a fact. There are 354 pages, and the sprightly yet earnest narrative presents a picture of a consecrated life among the lowly and suffering. On a memorial window of the church in which he preached is the inscription:

Rev. John Goldwin, D. D.

He walked with God, and he was not; for
God took him.

But Mr. Post's active career belongs to Whiteside. He preached in the Congregational church, Sterling, first from 1866 to 1872, then after an absence in California, from 1884 to 1894. He was faithful and devoted in all the requirements of his sacred office, a comforting pastor at the bedside of the sick and suffering, and a thorough student of the Scriptures. His sermons were carefully prepared and impressively delivered. Always a hopeful demeanor, although for years oppressed by domestic sorrow. He is now in charge of Joy Prairie Congregational church, west of Jacksonville, Illinois, he and his estimable wife, formerly Miss Carrie Corey, enjoying the regard of a generous people.

MISS ALICE DINSMOOR.

A graduate of Vassar, and a teacher for several years in a private academy in Brooklyn, Miss Dinsmoor from a child displayed unusual aptness in thought and composition. Her early essays at the village school in Emerson were far beyond those of the average scholar. Her tastes incline to science and art, and articles on her specialties have appeared in magazines of the best class. She has frequently contributed to the Scientific American, occasionally to the Craftsman. Her last sketch, "Where Bulwer spun his Romances," the result of a garden party visit to Knebworth Hall, the historic home of the novelist and dramatist, was an elegantly illustrated feature of November "Town and Country," New York, in 1907.

Miss Dinsmoor is a daughter of the late James Dinsmoor, esq., of Sterling, a pioneer lawyer of Whiteside, and for forty years a member of the Sterling bar. His son, Jarvis, continues the practice of the profession. Both graduates of Dartmouth, the college of Webster and Choate. Miss Dinsmoor, for a congenial change of occupation, has left the professor's chair, and under

the open sky of New Jersey is cultivating the acquaintance of fruits and flowers. Perhaps in time the world may be delighted with another "Our Village," after the manner of Miss Mitford, or Charles Dudley Warner's "My Summer in a Garden," or "Ten Acres Enough," which really inspired this horticultural diversion of the young lady.

REV. W. C. SEIDEL, D. D.

His father, Gottlieb Seidel, came from Germany, and had a numerous family of sons and daughters. All grew up to positions of usefulness. William was one of the older children, and deciding to secure an education for the ministry, he worked his way through academy, college and seminary, graduating at Gettysburg, Pa. He has served the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in various missions and regular organizations in Kansas, Illinois, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The church and edifice at Minneapolis, Kansas, is a monument of his perseverance. He preached at Carlisle, Pa. He is now in Nashville, Tennessee, devoting his energies to the establishment of the infant St. Paul's.

Dr. Seidel is fond of research, and an earnest student of the doctrines and cardinal principles of his denomination. His sermons display deep thought and earnest preparation. Many years ago he conceived the idea of extending his ministry by the circulation of tracts, either by letter or personal distribution. To express his views on certain topics and texts, he has written various tracts on his favorite themes of Christian practice. The following is a partial list: "The Blessed Hope;" "Christ, the Bread of Life;" "The Hidden Life of the Believer;" "The Divinity of Christ;" "Christ, the Refuge of Burdened Souls;" "Christ, our Passover;" "God's Remedy for Sin;" "The Believer's Separation unto God." Dr. Seidel has also written numerous articles for the journals of his denomination, and has several lectures on Scriptural and other subjects, which he has delivered on various occasions.

ALFRED BAYLISS.

For twenty years, 1874 to 1894, he was a resident of Sterling. For two years, editor of the Sterling Standard, the rest of the time principal of the Second Ward School. He was corporal in the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry from 1863 to 1865, a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan, in 1870, and in 1898 elected superintendent of public instruction in Illinois, a position he held for two terms, or eight years. Mr. Bayliss was untiring in the discharge of the responsible duties of his office. The consolidation of country schools was a favorite scheme he agitated from the start, and which he urged with all his influence. A prominent educator said: "Bayliss is the first since Bateman who had a policy, and knew what he was trying to do."

Besides the regular official reports of his position, Mr. Bayliss was prompt to issue carefully prepared circulars on Arbor Day and Memorial Day, with programs and literary selections for the proper observance of these anniversaries, and the education of the children in all the duties of good citizenship. He never failed to respond to calls for lectures in connection with his work, and was in frequent attendance upon institutes in various parts of the state.

Before us now is a pamphlet of 35 pages, "The Library in Relation to the School," an address delivered at the Northern Illinois Teachers' Association, Dixon, April 28, 1899, by Alfred Bayliss.

CLARA KERN BAYLISS.

Mrs. Bayliss has always been a student. Graduating at Hillsdale in 1871, and afterwards taking a correspondence course at the University of Chicago. She has constantly aimed by travel and application to keep her mind fresh and scholarly. An industrious author. Her first science book, "Brook and Bayou," has been followed by two on the romantic people in the southwest, "Lolami, the Little Cliff Dweller" and "Lolami in Tusayan." Articles from her pen have appeared in the Chicago, New York and Los Angeles papers, in various magazines, and in school journals. She makes occasional addresses, and in the winter of 1907 appeared before the Woman's Club of Sterling.

Mrs. Bayliss takes a hearty interest in all movements of public importance. She is a member of the National Folk Lore Society, of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, Daughters of American Revolution, Illinois Mothers' Congress, and other educational associations. She has improved every opportunity of travel, visiting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, exploring the seat of the cliff dwellers in New Mexico, attended the dedication of the Illinois monument at Vicksburg, and was one of the only two ladies present when Lincoln's casket was finally transferred to its cement bed in the monument. Mrs. Bayliss is still busily engaged in literary and scientific research. Her latest book, "Two Little Algonkin Lads," is a fascinating story of primitive Indian life.

MRS. EMILY J. C. HENRY.

Although residing latterly in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the years of her active womanhood were passed in Sterling, her home most of her life. She is not a professional poet. It is only when inspired by some grand occasion or moved by some powerful emotion, that Mrs. Henry bursts into song. A year after the death of her husband, Major Bushnell, in battle, 1863, a touching anniversary poem, a simple In Memoriam, appeared in the Chicago Tribune. We extract some stanzas from seven in the entire piece:

Oh, pale white flowers, one year ago today
Upon a coffin'd form in fragrant bloom ye lay.
I cannot bear the faint perfume ye shed,
Since soft it floated o'er my precious dead.

Oh, manly form that bore an angel's grace,
And crowned its glory with an angel's face,
I see thee lying there with bated breath,
Thy grand life yielded to the conqueror, Death!

* * * * *

Peace, murmuring heart, thy Father knoweth best!
His hand alone can lead to perfect rest.
Beyond the valley dark and shadow deep,
He giveth my beloved, peaceful sleep.

In 1903 a granite boulder was dedicated in Sterling on the spot where Lincoln spoke in the summer of 1856. Hitt delivered the address, and by request, Mrs. Henry wrote a spirited poem of which we present some stanzas:

Once again our feet are standing
 On the spot where Lincoln trod;
 Hallowed is the ground beneath us,
 Sanctified, this sacred sod.

On this spot, we saw him, heard him,
 Saw his strong, pathetic face;
 Watched his tall, gaunt figure swaying,
 Without symmetry or grace.

Listened to his noble utterance;
 And our hearts were strangely stirred
 As he seemed to grow transfigured
 With each lofty thought or word.

* * * * *
 Where he stood, we place this boulder;
 Steadfast, rugged—such was he;
 Carve these names in type immortal—
 Lincoln, Union, Liberty!

Mrs. Emily J. C. Henry was born in Randolph, Vermont. Her father was Capt. John Edson, an officer in the War of 1812. Her mother, Emily Clement, was born in Norwich, Conn. Mrs. Edson's father was for many years a professor of Yale College, and a close friend of President Dwight, for whom he named his eldest son. While a child the subject of this sketch, with the parents, removed to Andover, New Hampshire, where, under the shadow of Kearsarge mountains, she was reared.

She attended school at Randolph (Vt.) Academy, and also at Concord, N. H., where she finished her education. Later, she, with the family moved to Burlington, Vt. Emily Edson was married in 1849 to Douglas R. Bushnell and came to Sterling, Ill., in 1854. Mr. Bushnell was by profession a civil engineer. He surveyed the route now called the Northwestern R. R. from Chicago to Clinton, Iowa, and was prominently connected with the construction of other roads in Illinois and Iowa. He enlisted in the army in 1861 and was at once elected Captain of Co. B, 13th Ill. Infantry. Among Capt. Bushnell's first duties in the army was the construction of a fort at Rolla, Mo., and during the while time of his service his engineering abilities were required. After participating in many hard fought battles and enduring the siege of Vicksburg (where he was promoted to the rank of Major) and passed through the fierce contests of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, on the day following, which (Nov. 27, 1863) while in pursuit of the enemy at Ringgold, Ga., he was shot through the temple and killed instantly. Mrs. Bushnell was appointed postmistress of Sterling in 1865 by President Lincoln,

and at the end of her first term was reappointed by President Grant. She claims the distinction of being the first woman made P. M. by *presidential appointment*, in the United States. Near the close of Mrs. Bushnell's second term, she resigned her office to become the wife of Major Miles S. Henry, a leading lawyer of Sterling. Mrs. Henry is now a resident of Minneapolis, Minn.

CHARLES FARWELL EDSON.

Over thirty years ago a lively lad played on the streets of Sterling, who was a general favorite on account of his bright face and sunny disposition. His father, E. W. Edson, was a merchant, his mother, a sister of John V. Farwell, of Chicago. They moved to California, where Mr. Edson died, and the movements of the family since were known only to the relatives. Meantime Charlie grew up, cultivated his native gifts, and is now a prominent factor in the musical and artistic circles of the Pacific coast. He has reduced the study of music to a rational basis, believing that to sing well one must have health, and just as a healthy mind depends on a healthy body, so a first-rate voice must have a right physical foundation. He has made a specialty of refined entertainment, and so versatile that every taste and every audience can be gratified. If desired, he presents an evening program of Shakespearean songs, or one of American songs, or ballads, German Lieder, operatic numbers, interspersing all with so much witty interpretation that it becomes an occasion of inspiring recreation. He has in addition a fine stage presence, poetic feeling, and dramatic power. The press wherever he has appeared unite in praise of the high character of his entertainments.

His home is in Los Angeles. The Graphic of that city speaks of his studio on Twentieth street as rich in attractive souvenirs of the chase, of things and people musical, and also as a voice work-shop. It is a delightful rendezvous for lovers of the artistic. There is a well stocked musical library, a few hundred of the best books, a piano, and every evidence of the genial lover of harmony. Mr. Edson received his preliminary education at Lake Forest academy, where he was leader of the college glee club. Later he studied singing at the Chicago Musical college, under eminent teachers, and piano under Seeboeck.

WILL H. PAYNE.

One of the most deserving of our Whiteside authors. Born in Newton township, 1865, with only a common school education, he has managed to attain by his own determination, a very creditable position in the world of letters. Besides much miscellaneous writing for dailies and weeklies, he has issued several stories, which have given him more than a local reputation. They form quite a list: Jerry, the Dreamer; Money Captain; Story of Eva; When Love Speaks; On Fortune's Road. A while in Chicago, now in Michigan. Mr. Payne is a sort of Bohemian, pursuing no settled course of literary endeavor, but engaging in whatever appeals most directly at the time. Since 1897, financial editor of the Economist.

E. W. PAYNE.

As county clerk, his term expiring in 1894, Mr. Payne's face was famil-

iar to many of those who had business in Morrison, or who met him in his trips to the townships. He emigrated at an early age from New Hampshire to Illinois, enlisted in the 34th Illinois regiment, and at Goldsboro, N. C., had the misfortune to lose an arm. In 1902, with the assistance of some of his brother soldiers, Sergeant Enderton, Col. Peter Ege, and others, he issued his "History of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 7, 1861-July 12, 1865, by Edwin W. Payne, Sergeant Company A." Its various sketches, letters, and tables, make the book an invaluable record of four years of gallant service.

MRS. FANNIE M'CARTNEY WORTHINGTON.

Few of our literary people have the double accomplishment of writing and speaking. Addison, Irving, Hawthorne, were at home with the pen, but never attempted the platform. Sheridan, Burke, Alex. Hamilton, Wendell Phillips, were ready to write an essay or deliver an address. There are plenty of writers in America, and plenty of speakers, especially in politics, but few who have both qualifications. Mrs. Worthington belongs to the elect. Her mind moved rapidly, spontaneously, and pen and voice seem equally at her control.

Mrs. Worthington is the daughter of the late David McCartney, for many years state's attorney of Whiteside county. Her mother was Elizabeth Agge, born in Salem, Mass. Fannie inherited from her father much of that originality of thought and aptness of illustration which appear in her public speech. In her girlhood she became a student with her father of law and politics, and made so good use of her opportunities that in 1888 she was invited by the State Central Republican committee to enter the campaign as a regular speaker. Ever since she has been conspicuous on the platform of the party in the various campaigns. She has had the confidence and counsel of such leaders as Govs. Fifer and Tanner, Senators Cullom, Farwell, and Hopkins. She has enjoyed the regard of statesmen of other states. Mark Hanna, in the exciting money campaign of 1900, pronounced her one of the best informed persons he knew on the tariff, and especially on finance. In that struggle, she made 40 speeches in 60 days, often outdoors.

In another sphere, Mrs. Worthington has been postmaster of the Illinois Senate, bill clerk and librarian of the same, as well as serving as private secretary to state and U. S. senators. She was the only woman ever a member of a State Republican convention in Illinois, holding that position from Whiteside in 1898.

Her platform addresses are not confined to politics, but, on all moral and social questions, temperance, woman's aims, municipal purity, she speaks with a vigor and eloquence that always arouse the enthusiasm of her audience. Occasionally she occupies the pulpit of the Congregational church, to which she belongs.

As is natural, her mind seeks permanent influence in literature. She has written stories, sketches, poems. Her songs and opera librettos and lyrics are popular on the stage.

Mrs. Fannie is the widow of Charles M. Worthington, pioneer of Ster-

ling, long editor of the Gazette, the leading paper of the city. She is a bright, attractive woman, of graceful bearing, brilliant conversational powers, winning personality, in the prime of her powers at fifty with a fair prospect of another half century of intellectual activity.

GROVE WRIGHT.

Although Mr. Wright never wrote a book or pamphlet, his fugitive contributions to magazines and newspapers would fill a volume. He wrote easily, smoothly, and instructively, on a variety of subjects. Electricity was a hobby and he had correspondence with Joseph Henry and Tesla, and on other topics with Charles Downing, C. L. Youmans, and David Starr Jordan. He was a man of wide information, and liked to take his pen and discuss any subject that appealed to his fancy. He had decided views, and was ready to defend them. He died in April, 1908.

In a letter received from him in 1907, he says: "I suppose you know that some of my poems are to be published in a book called 'Anthology of Illinois Poets.' It has been over three years in preparation, and contains 400 poems, with portraits of the authors. The price for the cheap edition is \$5, and for the finest, \$25." A specimen of Mr. Wright's verse is found in an account of the picnic at the Brick School. This is the first stanza:

This is the lot, and this is the spot,
Assigned to education;
And here was laid without parade,
The old brick school foundation.

SOIL FERTILITY.

BY HON. A. N. ABBOTT, DIRECTOR SOIL INVESTIGATION IN THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, AND MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The most important problem that confronts the nations of the earth is Soil Fertility. Besides this the great social, political, religious, temperance and educational questions stand aside. It makes the difference between the populous plain and the uninhabited desert. The decline of past nations has been identical with the exhaustion of the soil. Westward from India the Star of Empire has taken its way, leaving in its wake an impoverished soil and bankrupt nations. The once fertile and populous valleys and plains of western Asia are now desert wastes. From Palestine along the shores of southern Europe to our own New England and southern states the soil robber has plied his reckless trade. Even the rich soils of the Mississippi valley are beginning to decline in fertility. History has repeated itself over and over again, and these soils will certainly meet the same fate as those of Europe, unless an improved agricultural system, looking to the maintenance of the soil fertility shall generally be adopted by the tillers of the land.

It may well be a matter of congratulation to us as citizens of Illinois, that this state through its Experiment Station and State Farmers Institute leads all of the rest of the states of the Union in investigation

and experiment, in an attempt to work out for the first time in history, a system of profitable agriculture in which the fertility of the soil shall be permanently maintained.

In working out this system it is first necessary that there be an accurate soil survey made of the state. This survey is well under way, rather more than one-third of the state has been so surveyed at the present time, and the field work is still going on as rapidly as state funds will permit. This work is carried on by counties. Whiteside county has already been surveyed. In doing this work the surveyors travel on foot and cover the territory thoroughly. They carry with them a map of the township in which they are working, ruled off into squares representing 40 acre lots, as they proceed with their work they take frequent borings with an augur. First the character of the surface soil for 7 in. is noted and then the sub soil is examined to the depth of 40 inches. The variations of soil which they find are represented on their maps by rubbing on different colored pencils, no tract as small as a ten acre piece escapes them, and their maps will show any variations as small as an acre. Thus a sandy knoll or a pond hole will be accurately located. After a county has been mapped and the various types of soil located (there were 16 types of soil in this county) several samples of soil are taken from each type, both from the surface and sub soil; these samples are analyzed, chemically, for the purpose of determining the elements of plant food in which they are deficient, and which elements are present in abundant supply.

It is the intention to have these colored maps with the result of the analysis of the various types of soil published, so that the farmer may know just what is necessary for him to increase the productiveness of his fields. As a farther check upon this work there have been established about 25 experimental fields upon the principal types of soil of the state. These fields vary from ten to forty acres in size, and are divided into fifth acre plots generally. These plots receive various chemical treatments to demonstrate what treatment is beneficial as well as to demonstrate what treatment produces no increase in the crop.

Plant tissue is composed of ten primary elements, all of which are absolutely essential to growth. These elements are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, potassium, phosphorous, nitrogen, calcium, magnesium, sulphur and iron. All of these elements must be present, if any one is lacking although the least, the plant will not thrive.

Hot house experiments in which seed is planted in sand, which has been subjected to great heat and also treated chemically in order to remove every vestige of plant food, show that if any six of these elements are added to a sample of soil which has been so treated, that the plant will not thrive, but if the seventh is added that the plant will proceed to grow in the normal, natural way.

The four elements, iron, magnesium, calcium and sulphur, while absolutely essential to plant life, yet are required in such minute quantities, that practically all soils are inexhaustible as far as these elements are concerned.

The elements carbon, oxygen and hydrogen are obtained from the air

and water, never failing sources of supply so that we may give these elements no concern.

This leaves the three elements, potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen to be considered, and herein lies the problem of soil fertility. These three substances are required by all growing plants in quite large amounts, and are the three elements which limit crop production, all of the others being present and obtainable from never failing sources. Practically every soil is deficient to some extent in one or more of these three elements. These are called the big three in soil fertility and limit crop production. Since these three elements are so important we will take them up briefly in detail.

Potassium is a mineral element which enters quite largely into the straw and stalks of all cultivated crops. The average corn belt soil of Illinois contains enough of this element in the first seven inches of the surface soil to produce a one hundred bushel crop of corn annually for centuries. The peaty swamp soil, however, is very deficient in potassium. An application of 200 pounds of potassium sulphate on the peaty swamp soil of Kankakee county, produced an increase of 66 bushels of corn per acre. Potassium is a mineral imported from Germany, where it exists in inexhaustible supply and costs laid down here, about \$45 per tone as K_2SO_4 . It is used quite extensively on the peaty swamp soils in the southeastern part of this county. Phosphorus is an element deficient in the most of Illinois soils. In contrast to potassium, phosphorus enters largely into the seed and grain. When the grain is sold from the farm the phosphorus content is rapidly reduced. It is also removed from the farm in the blood, bones and hair of the animals sold. Every bushel of corn requires about a fourth of a pound of phosphorus, and when removed it can only be restored by a direct application of the element, in the form of bone meal or as rock phosphate. The old theory of maintaining fertility by rotation of crops and raising clover, is exploded. There is no system of crop rotation which will of itself maintain the fertility of the soil. Phosphorus is the limiting element in the most of our soils and so far as known exists in quite limited quantities in natural deposits. If the average Illinois soil becomes barren, it probably will be on account of the exhaustion of the phosphorus in the soil. Unlike potassium, also, in the average surface soil of the state, there is only enough phosphorus for 70 one hundred bushels corn crops. The most of the Whiteside county farm lands are already declining in fertility on account of the lack of this element in available form. Nitrogen is the most abundant element of plant food, yet the hardest to retain in available form, as it is volatile and goes away in the air, and it also leaches away rapidly in the water. Commercial nitrogen in its cheapest form, as dried blood costs 15 cents a pound, yet the pressure of nitrogen in the air is about 12 pounds to the square inch, which at commercial prices would bring \$11,000,000 to the acre.

Unfortunately with one exception the nitrogen of the air is not available for our cultivated crops. Nitrogen everywhere, but not one particle of the atmospheric nitrogen for the corn, the oats and the wheat. To the legumes alone, such as the clover, cow peas, alfalfa and vetch is the atmospheric nitrogen available. The fairy tale of the leguminous plants with their accompany-

ing bacteria, is more wonderful than the tales of the Arabian Nights. This genii of the soil is more powerful than the genii of the lamp. It builds school houses, churches and cities, constructs and operates railroads, it marshalls together more glittering, sparkling gems than the mind of the Arabian genii could comprehend. In a word this wonderful bacteria make the soil productive or barren, according as to whether it is present or absent.

This bacteria is a microscopic organism, which grows on the roots of clover and allied plants, forming nodules which contain millions of these organisms. These bacteria, have the power to appropriate the nitrogen of the air and secrete it in the soil where it becomes available as plant food for all crops. It is not good economy for the average farmer to buy nitrogen when by practicing a wise system of rotation it will be stored in the soil by the clover crop.

In southern Illinois clover will not grow successfully and it was only recently that the reason was discovered, as the soil there is acid and the clover bacteria cannot live in acid soil. The application of lime neutralizes this acid condition, permitting the clover bacteria to live and clover then grows luxuriantly, where otherwise it would not thrive at all.

All soils become acid from long cultivation. From what has preceded, it is apparent that the different soils of the state require different kinds of treatment. In the field work of the Experiment Station some striking results have been obtained, a few of which may prove interesting.

The Green Valley field in Tazewell county is on sandy soil, and is very deficient in nitrogen; where potassium was applied the yield of corn was 20 bushels per acre. Where phosphorus was applied it was 25 bushels, but where nitrogen was applied by legumes it was increased to 65 bushels per acre.

On the Bloomington field in McLane county, on the best type of corn soil in the state, where no treatment was given the yield of corn was 60 bushels per acre. Nitrogen gave a yield of 60 bushels, potassium gave 56, while phosphorous gave a yield of 73 bushels of corn per acre.

On the Odin wheat field, in Egypt, where the plot had no treatment, it yielded at the rate of 7 bushels of wheat per acre, where nitrogen was applied the yield was 9 bushels, but where phosphorus and nitrogen was applied the yield was 23 bushels.

At the Momence field in Kankakee county, situated on peaty swamp soil, where no treatment was given the land, the yield was 7 bushels of corn to the acre, where nitrogen was applied the yield was 4 bushels, where phosphorous was applied the yield was 5 bushels, but where potassium was applied the yield was 73 bushels, indicating that potassium here is the limiting element.

The general plan followed by the state in the experiment fields is as follows: The land is laid off in one-fifth acre plots, 2 rods wide and 16 rods long, with a border strip 8 feet wide between the plots, so that the application of fertilizers may not affect adjoining plots.

The rotation to be followed, on the recently established experiment field in Union Grove township consists of two years of corn, one of oats and one of

clover. In addition the different plots receive local applications as indicated in the following plan:

L—lime, Le—legume, Mur—manure, P—phosphorous, K—potassium, N—nitrogen. The plots marked O are check plots and receive no other treatment except that of the general rotation. The plots marked Le have cow peas or clover sown in the corn at the time of the last cultivation.

O No treatment	L. P. K
L. Le	L. Le. P. K
L. Mur	L. Mur. P. K
L. Le. Mur	L. Le. Mur. P. K
O	O
L. P	Le
L. Le. P	Le. P
L. Mur. P	Le. P. K
L. Le. Mur. P.	Le. N. P. K
O	O

The ideal or standard fertile soil as adopted by the U. S. Bureau of soils, would consist of a soil in which the first 7 inches of the surface, per acre contains,

5600 pounds of nitrogen,

2000 pounds of phosphorus

6600 pounds of potassium

An analysis of the rolling land, common in the western part of the county, and the type of soil upon which the Union Grove field is situated shows that in the first 7 inches per acre there are,

2170 pounds of nitrogen,

960 pounds of phosphorus,

35640 pounds of potassium,

indicating a soil very deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus, but wonderfully rich in potassium. The deficiency in nitrogen should be supplied from the air, through the growing of legumes, and the phosphorus by direct application in the form of ground rock phosphate or bone meal. All acid and complete fertilizers should be avoided.

The importance of the study of soil fertility is hard to estimate. We claim to be patriotic, and indeed during the dark days of the Rebellion, the loyal people of Whiteside county rallied to the standard of patriotism and freely gave of their life's blood, that the nation of the people, by the people and for the people might not perish from the face of the earth. All of this sacrifice that future generations might inherit an unimpaired government.

An impaired government is a condition to be truly deplored, but an impoverished soil is a greater calamity, for it means life and living itself. An impaired government can be righted, far easier than an impoverished soil can be restored. We but hold the land for a short time in trust, and have no more right to bequeath to coming generations an impoverished soil than we have an impaired government.

Battlefields and great crises are not necessary to develop patriotism. Love

of country can certainly be instilled by proper study of our flocks and fields, our rocks and rills, our woods and templed hills.

For years the soil has responded so generously to the tillage of the farmer, that he has given but little heed to the future supply of plant food. He has ever removed more from the soil than he has returned. He has drawn large drafts from the bank of soil fertility and failed to keep his credit good.

The great problem of the age is to work out a system of agriculture which shall be both profitable and permanent. If this be done it will be the first time in all history. If it be not done—history will surely repeat itself in Illinois.

FULTON.

In the shade of thy palms,
By the shores of thy sea,
On the hills of thy beauty,
My heart is with thee.—*Whittier.*

Several of the towns in Whiteside have pretty situations, but only two have the majestic Mississippi, with its broad and sparkling flood pouring to the gulf.

For men may come, and men may go,
But I go on forever.

Like Albany, Fulton has the hills back from the river, on which are numerous residences. A glorious outlook up and down the stream, with Lyons and Clinton on the distant shore. Time works wonderful changes. Trade seeks new channels. Certain lines of business disappear. Fulton, like Albany, had her time of excitement and traffic. Once a great center of lumber manufacture, now not a mill or a board. Rafts were floated down the river, and the hum of the saws made music night and day. It is one of Wendell Phillips' Lost Arts. Various manufactures were in successful operation. Grain and produce were shipped. Fulton was a terminus, a center of activity, and one industry attracted another until the young city was a hive of commercial operation. As one rambles along the river bank today, it is difficult to believe that this quiet spot was once a scene of so much early rush.

THE DEMENT HOUSE.

As you walk along the main street, the first object to catch the eye is the tall, square block, known as the Dement building. It is built of stone, another Coliseum. That in Rome represents imperial power, this in Fulton is a sad relic of disappointed hopes. For fifty years the familiar landmark of the town. Charles Dement, brother of John in Dixon, owning considerable property and conceiving the idea that Fulton was to be one of the prosperous cities of the west, decided to erect a hotel that would not only afford generous accommodation for the throng of travelers, but be an exhibition of public spirit, and an ornament to the town. It was erected in 1855. The building is nearly 100 feet square, with five stories including basement. No cost was

spared in its construction and equipment. The finest of furniture. It was kept in style, but only a short time sufficed to show that the enterprise was in advance of the place and the times, and it was closed. One social event occurred in the hostelry in 1858 which has not been recorded. The Whiteside County Teachers' Institute had a week's session that autumn, and the citizens invited them to a banquet which was served in the dining room. Perhaps the last time, the voice of revelry echoed in those now desolate walls. There were toasts and speeches. Among the actors was Jas. H. Blodgett, afterwards captain in the Civil War.

AS A COLLEGE.

As it seemed too good a building to stand idle, various schools have been organized, flourished awhile, and then declined. Col. D. S. Covert opened a military academy in 1861, and conducted it for five years with success. The art of war was in demand, and young men sought proper drill. The government furnished muskets and accoutrements, and a band discoursed music at dress parade. In 1866 the Illinois Soldiers' College was organized to enable disabled soldiers of Illinois regiments to continue their education. Col. Leander H. Potter was president, and remained in charge until 1873, when he resigned, and at a meeting of the stockholders, the name was changed to Northern Illinois College. Under this name, Rev. W. D. F. Lummis became president with a faculty for different branches. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Lummis resigned, and Rev. J. W. Hubbard was placed at the head, remaining until 1875 when he, too, following the example of his illustrious predecessors, gave up command. Next came Prof. Allen A. Griffith, formerly of Batavia Institution, author of an Elocution, and for many years well known as a reader or reciter throughout the northern part of the state. While in charge, Mr. Griffith occasionally appeared at institutes to give readings and advertise his school. On one occasion at a teachers' gathering at Emerson. After Griffith gave up control, other changes succeeded, until in 1879 A. M. Hansen, A. M., LL.D., the present head assumed management of the concern. According to the catalog before us, 1906-1907, he is assisted by a strong faculty for the various departments. L. B. Beers, science and mathematics; C. R. Hansen, literature and commercial law; D. L. Hamilton, commercial course; J. D. Rishell, ancient languages; F. H. Long, mechanical drawing and common branches; Mrs. Hansen, oil painting; Adolph Wiese, music. A gymnasium, regular drill, literary societies. Expenses moderate, board and tuition for the school year being \$300. Among the students enrolled at the college in the various years of its existence are some who rose to position. Major General McArthur, John Stowell, professor in Leland Stanford University, J. L. Sullivan, assistant superintendent C. & N. W. Railway, Oscar L. Triggs, late professor in University of Chicago. The buildings are surrounded by a spacious campus, giving the boys plenty of playground.

THE CEMETERIES.

The grave is heaven's golden gate,
And rich and poor around it wait.—*Blake.*

As you walk north from the college, the street begins to climb the hill, and soon reaches the Catholic cemetery. Numerous handsome tombs, the names telling the nationality. Eagan, O'Neill, Keegan, Doyle, Riordan, Flanagan, Collins, Foley, Ryan. On Mary Hurley's stone the lines:

We have lost our darling mother,
She has bid us all adieu.

Here and there a soldier's grave. McLaughlin, Co. C, 3rd N. Y., died 1880, age, 33; Hugh Burt, 1906 at 63. Hansen in 1890 at 49. Andrew Eagan in 1891 at 49, Co. A, 4th U. S. Artillery. Around the graves are numerous evergreens, chiefly Norway spruce.

Several rods southeast in a grove of oak is the Protestant cemetery. Here we read the names of the men and women who moved about Fulton and our county a generation ago, and with whom we often held sweet converse. James McCoy, 1811-1891. Elizabeth McCoy, 1819-1892, surviving her husband just a year. Judge McCoy, Virginia, was a resident of Fulton from 1839, and filled many offices of trust, Judge, presidential elector, delegate to the constitutional convention of 1869. A genial man, always receiving his friends with a smile. Jesse Johnson, 1876, aged 78, a native of Troy, N. Y., who came in 1838, living on his farm five miles east, and in 1853 making his home in Fulton. Several children. Two of his sons well known lawyers, Charles J., deceased, and Caleb C., member of the Sterling bar. Some Holland names, Dirk Buis, Deweerot, vroom van Jan Deweerot. Several old citizens. Lyman Blake, 1809-1893. Orrin Cowles, 1806-1887. Elisha Roberts, 1813-1898. A. M. Dutcher, 1879, aged 71. John Phelps, 1853, aged 72. Bradstreet Robinson, 1812-1889. On the tomb of John Kolk:

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour.

Another familiar name. Henry C. Fellows, 1813-1899. He was from New York, coming in 1837, was one of the original proprietors of Fulton, filled responsible positions, deputy sheriff, justice of the peace, supervisor, alderman. A man of noble public spirit. A special plot is devoted to the heroes of the war, who lie in rows side by side. Wm. Cole, Co. H, 8th N. Y. H. A. George Baxter, Co. A, 34th Ill. Martin Ohler, 39th Ohio Inf. Franklin Marcellus, 1862, wounded at Perryville. Wm. Radigan, Co. B, 51st N. Y. Inf. W. W. Erhardt, Co. E, 46th Ill. Alva Henson, Co. I, 75th Ill. R. B. Myers, Co. F, 93rd Ill. Inf. A retired spot, completely hidden in summer by the over arching trees. The association was formed in 1874 by Charles N. Wheeler, Wm. J. McCoy, Wm. C. Snyder, John M. Fay, and F. E. Marcellus. There was an old graveyard, but the association added five acres, and improved the grounds.

SOME OLD STEAMBOATS.

The railroads have spoiled the romance of the river. They cross it, and even run parallel tracks on each side, so that "Othello's occupation's gone." The stately steamers moving in majesty with the current, the excitement at

the landing, the coming of passengers, the unloading of freight, the racing of rival boats, the social diversions and acquaintances of a long trip, the lively dining table, the music and hop at night, are gone forever.

During the season the Diamond Jo line run four boats, St. Paul, Dubuque, Sidney, Quincy, between St. Paul and St. Louis. The round trip takes a week, and one of the boats calls every other day. Bennett, American Express agent at Lyons, formerly on the river, received as a present an album with photographs of thirty river steamers that belong to the glorious past. Among them are the Henderson, the Alex Mitchell, Belle of LaCross, Clinton, War Eagle, Natchez, Robert E. Lee, Sucker State, Phil Sheridan, Minneapolis, Gardie Eastman, Everett, Silver Wave, J. W. Van Sant, Pilot, Verne Swain, Jo Long, Jennie Gilchrist, the ill-fated steamer which went down at Davenport in 1882, Keokuk, Gem City, Quincy, and many others.

One card in particular is of interest. It is that of the Henderson, which is shown at the levee in Bellevue, with a company of soldiers drawn up on deck ready to leave for the front in 1861.

And the raft boats will soon be a memory. Only three on the river in 1908. They are the North Star, the Lizzie Gardner and the Hershey. Last year there were five boats going over the LeClaire rapids. Ten or twelve years ago there were over sixty raft boats on the upper river and at one time the number in commission was over ninety. The white pine industry for this section has faded and the fleet of raft boats with the hundreds of pilots have gone never to return to these waters.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

The present well was begun in December, 1890, and completed in six weeks. The contract called for \$2.15 a foot, the well to be drilled to the depth of 1,200 feet and \$200 additional for a guaranteed flow of twenty-six pounds pressure. The provisions at that time were that the well should be eight inches in diameter and cased down to solid rock. The flow pipe, which is six inches in diameter, was carried down 235 feet and securely calked. A flow was obtained at a depth of 480 feet.

The well was drilled to a depth of 1,214 feet and when completed and accepted it had a flow of 300 gallons a minute and had sufficient force to raise water to the height of nearly sixty feet. As an increased supply is needed, at a late meeting of the city council, it was voted to enter into a contract with J. D. Shaw, of Clinton for a ten-inch well with an eight-inch flow pipe to the depth of 1,200 feet for \$2.25 a foot and if the flow pipe was carried below a depth of 225 feet he was to receive \$1.40 a foot for additional depth.

This committee also reported the bid of the Smedley Steam Pump company of Dubuque for a steam pump, \$675, be accepted. This report was received and it was voted to purchase the pump.

A special election will be called to vote upon a proposition to bond the city so as to raise money to pay for a well and pump and for extensive additions to the pumphouse.

According to Mr. Shaw's bid the well will cost the city at least \$2,700.

Fulton has the facilities afforded by three great railroads: Chicago and Northwestern, which crosses the Mississippi at Clinton, six miles below, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, striking the river at Savanna above and running to Rock Island, and the Burlington, which, with its numerous branches connect in every direction. The Burlington station is on the river bank, the Milwaukee at its intersection with the Northwestern in the extreme east of the city, and the Northwestern not far from the lower section of the city. All through trains on the Northwestern do not stop, and it is necessary to board them at Clinton.

THE CHURCHES.

Time has dealt severely with some of the societies that had once a fair membership. The old families have died out, and no others were ready to take their places. Christ Episcopal church, started in 1869 by Orrin Cowles, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Griswold, W. H. Pratt, A. J. Webster, F. L. Norton, E. Wyatt, Mrs. Sayre, continued but a few years when it was given up.

The Baptist church was organized in 1855 with Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Starkweather, A. McFadden, J. Peterson, Mrs. Meeker, James and Maria Booth, Mrs. Webb. A brick church was started in 1856, and worship was held in the basement. As the people were in debt, Rev. A. A. Sawin was invited to fill the pulpit and also to solicit funds to complete the building. His labors were successful, and in 1860 Dr. Evarts of Chicago assisted in the dedication. Among the ministers were Storrs, Roney, Burnham, Evarts. But the membership, always feeble, gradually declined, and ceased to have pastoral supply. The edifice, the result of so much struggle and devotion, is now the headquarters of the Mystic Workers.

The early history of the Presbyterian church is united with that of the Congregational, as members of both societies were in the same organization. The First Congregational church was organized in 1854 with Mr. and Mrs. D. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Bradstreet Robinson, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Woodward, and Mrs. Bassett. In 1856 Rev. Josiah Leonard became pastor, continuing twelve years. The church was erected during his ministry at a cost of \$6,000. In June, 1862, the society adopted the title of the Second Presbyterian church at Fulton. The First had been organized in 1856 by Rev. W. C. Mason, with a membership of thirteen. Mr. and Mrs. D. Miller, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Curtiss, and others. Their church was dedicated in 1864, and cost \$16,000. In 1868, these two churches were united. It was then that Rev. A. Keigwin of the First, and Rev. Josiah Leonard of the Second, withdrew from their charges, and assisted in the organization of the Presbyterian church of Fulton, and in 1868 voted to occupy the edifice of the First Presbyterian, the building owned by the Second, having been sold to the Methodist. Additions to the structure were made in the form of a bell tower and spire. The last minister to occupy the pulpit was Rev. Cary F. Moore, who after a ministry of several years, resigned to accept a call in Kentucky. The oldest member associated with the society is W. P. Culbertson, born in 1819, who came to Fulton in 1855. A venerable gentleman with faculties in good preservation, and who enjoys his daily

promenade on the streets. The present membership of the church is 181, with 90 in the Sunday school. The ladies have a missionary society and a thimble society.

At a congregation meeting of the Presbyterian society of Fulton, held in the church auditorium Thursday, April, 1908, Rev. W. C. Crofts of Morrison presided as moderator. By a unanimous vote a call was extended to A. R. Zeimer, of the McCormick theological seminary of Chicago, to accept the pastorate of the Fulton Presbyterian church. The trustees selected were Oscar Summers, J. M. Fay, Jr., Samuel J. McCullaugh, Mrs. Nathaniel Green and Mrs. Almet Chapman.

The installation of Rev. A. H. Zeimer took place in May. The church was handsomely trimmed with flowers, and there was special music for the occasion and a solo by Mr. Townley.

The Rev. Smiley of Geneseo, the moderator of the Presbytery, presided; the Rev. McAuley of Lyons, Iowa, offered the opening prayer; Rev. C. G. Richards of Sterling read the Scriptural lesson; Rev. J. W. Stuart of Garden Plain delivered the sermon, followed by the ordination and installing service; charge to the pastor by Rev. Crofts and to the congregation by Rev. Richards.

The sermon founded on Ephesians 3:5 was an eloquent plea for Christianity and membership in the church and the need and effect of the church in the world. The charges to pastor and people were exceedingly timely.

The new pastor, Rev. A. H. Zeimer, a recent graduate of the McCormick Theological seminary, comes to the church, his first pastorate, under the most favorable circumstances. Of fine pulpit presence and address, in his few Sundays here has pleased and attracted the church and congregation, and seems well fitted for his profession and to carry forward the work of the late pastor.

Before 1840 services were held in Fulton by the early circuit riders. School houses or log cabins furnished a meeting place. From 1842 to 1852, Union Grove circuit included all the Methodist appointments in the county. In 1856 the Fulton circuit was established with Rev. M. Hanna as resident pastor. He was followed by a long line of ministers, who remained two years or sometimes only one: Among them W. H. Smith, M. H. Plumb, Schoonmaker, David Bales, Davis, Griffin, Larash, Snyder. The new church was built under the pastorate of Rev. M. M. Bales, at a cost of nearly \$6,000, and dedicated in fall of 1888 during ministry of Cass Davis. The parsonage by the church has been recently refitted by the ladies, and the whole property is now in excellent condition. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 140 with nine teachers. There are fifty members in the Epworth League, and 50 in the Junior. Three societies managed by the women: Ladies' Aid, Dorcas Sewing Circle, Young Ladies' Guild, with fifteen in each of the first two, and thirty in the last. Also, a Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. An enthusiastic choir of twenty men and women, sopranos, altos, tenors, basses. The present pastor, Rev. Wilmer Jaggins, is in his first year, and new in Illinois, having spent 17 years of his ministry in the Wilmington Conference, embracing part of Maryland and Virginia.

A small frame church is occupied by the Christian society, one of the later organizations, but the membership although earnest, about fifty with a

Sunday school of forty, is hardly able to support a regular pastor. The last was Rev. G. W. Hughes.

Fronting to the south, standing on a hill, is the brick church of the Immaculate Conception. The first building was erected in 1862, the present has 1906 on the corner stone. There are seventy or more members. The parsonage is near. Father J. L. Maloney has been in charge for fourteen years. Originally from Ireland, but educated at the Jesuits College in Chicago.

The largest church building in Fulton and the largest congregation is the Dutch Reformed. There are 300 members, six elders and six deacons. Sometimes a thousand present at the morning services. Preaching in Dutch, both morning and evening because the members prefer the tongue of the fatherland. About 300 members in both Christian Endeavors. William Wolvins, the pastor, is much attached to his people, and as most live in the country, he devotes a part of each week to pastoral visitation. He was born in Holland, but educated in this country. The Dutch Reformed, it will be remembered, is Roosevelt's denomination. It is not strong, although dating from 1628 in United States, having only 600 ministers. A large parsonage.

Further south on the extreme edge of Fulton is a branch of the same denomination, calling themselves Christian Reformed. It is younger than the other, and one essential point of difference is opposition to secret orders. There are 83 families, with a Sunday school of 100. In the young people's societies are fifty, a Ladies' Aid of sixteen, and a catachetical class of eighty. Rev. E. J. Krohne is in his fifth year, educated in Michigan, and preaches in Dutch. A linguist, at home in English, German, and Dutch. These Hollanders are generally farmers, a substantial class of citizens, too much inclined perhaps to keep up their native traditions in America, as is shown by their favor to Dutch in the pulpit.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN WHITESIDE.

A. W. Bastian, editor of Fulton Journal, has kindly loaned the writer for examination a copy of the Whiteside Investigator. It is the second number, and bears date March 4, 1854. Published weekly in the second story of Phelps & McCoy's brick building, by Alfred McFadden. Terms, two dollars per annum. This copy shows the effect of age, and is yellow, creased and torn. On the first page is Burns' "Man Was Made to Mourn," and the bill of Senator Foot of Vermont for the construction of the Pacific railroad, occupying four columns. The paper has four pages, six broad columns to a page. On the fourth page two columns of advertisements. Four men have bought lots at tax sale, and give notice that the time of redemption will expire June 14. The name is signed below each notice. Wm. J. Benjamin, James McCoy, John Phelps, H. C. Fellows. Merrill and Son are proprietors of the City Hotel. J. L. Briggs has a good assortment of furniture. James McCoy is attorney at law, solicitor in chancery, and notary public. The second page of the paper is editorial and miscellaneous. W. H. Knight has purchased a new steam ferry boat, to ply between Fulton and Lyons, beginning to run April 15. This is the shortest ferry on the river below St. Paul, being less than half a mile from bank to bank. On the third page, A. W. Benton, M. D.,

keeps a full assortment of drugs and medicines, also a few pure liquors expressly for medicinal use. This Dr. Benton was previously in Sterling. There is a corner for the markets. Flour \$7.50 per barrel, wheat 90 cents, potatoes 25, beef 5 to 6 cents, pork 4, smoked hams 9, lard 10, butter 15, eggs 10, wood \$3.00 per cord. A half column of foreign news, fifteen lines from the legislature speaking of a debate on the Rock Island ferry. Some advertisements from outside. W. C. and B. Snyder, Union Grove, have domestic and fancy dry goods, A. Fassett of Sterling, endless chain pumps. The weather was pleasant, ice moving off the river, and steamboats were expected to run in a few days.

THE MYSTIC WORKERS.

In an old church fitted with offices for the purpose are the headquarters of a secret order that has grown more rapidly than any other in the west. In Fulton alone there are over 600 members, and in the order 45,000 members in good standing. Doctor Clendenin owns the ancient church which survived its devotees, and has leased it to the association.

The Mystic Workers of the World, a fraternal benefit society with headquarters at Fulton was organized temporarily by Dr. G. W. Clendenin and his associates in 1891, but owing to circumstances beyond their control, little was done in perfecting the organization until during 1895. Edmund Jackson having at this time become interested in the society, employed solicitors, set them at work and began the prosecution of the plans for securing a charter from the state. By February, 1896, a sufficient number of applicants had been secured for this purpose and on the 24th of that month, the charter was issued by the proper state authorities.

From this time on the growth of the society was prosperous and steady. Each year saw a material increase in membership and assets and during all the time since it received its charter it has been the proud and truthful boast of its managers that no person has ever come to its office with a just claim and proper proof and gone away without his money.

It has paid out in benefits to the first of January, 1908, the time of this article, \$1,653,795.33 and is now paying benefits at the rate of over a thousand dollars each day.

By reason of its accident benefits it protects a member and his family during life and his family after death with the death benefit.

Benefit certificates are issued for five hundred, one thousand, and two thousand dollars, as applied for and approved by the Supreme Medical Examiner. These certificates are issued on the accumulative plan, by means of which if a member dies during the first year of membership, sixty per cent is paid on his certificate; if death occurs during the second year, seventy per cent is paid and during the third year, eighty per cent. After the close of the third year no further deductions are made for this reason. All such deductions are placed in the surplus fund as are also all interest earnings and all amounts on hand in the benefit fund at the close of each calendar year after making provision for pending claims. This surplus fund now amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars and is increasing at the rate of over six thousand dollars per month.

The society publishes a monthly fraternal paper with a present issue of fifty thousand copies with which the family of every member is supplied and in which is printed monthly statements of the financial and numerical condition of the society and such other details in relation to its business as may be of interest to the membership. Social, fraternal and news columns are also maintained that the paper may be a welcome visitor to every family and be interesting and instructive.

Both men and women are accepted on equal terms, at the same rates and enjoy equal privileges and benefits which is considered a great advance over the plans of similar societies which confine their membership to one sex.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY.

Mayor, W. H. Mitchell; Aldermen in first ward, Thomas Bennett and Henry Burt; second, M. W. Ingwersen and B. E. McElhiney; third, J. H. Allen and Peter Sparck. Attorney, C. C. McMahon. Treasurer, Peter Lorenzen. Clerk, John Sanger.

Population is about 3,000.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Learning by study must be won,
Twas ne'er entailed from sire to son.—*Gay*.

The public school work of Fulton is done in two buildings. The north building. It contains the high school assembly room and recitation rooms, of the city and much of the surrounding country. It adjoins a beautiful park, which makes a very suitable school ground. This building has recently been remodeled and now is as conveniently arranged as it is possible to make a building. It contains the high school assembly room and recitation rooms, the superintendent's office and six grade rooms. The south school has four grade rooms.

The teaching force are Harry B. Price, superintendent; Miss Clara M. Penstone, principal of the high school; Miss Fae Wharton, high school assistant; Miss Nellie Rennie, teacher of the eighth grade; Mr. G. Frank Townley, principal of the south school and teacher of the seventh grade; Miss Anna Long, sixth grade; Miss Amy Westbrook, fifth grade, Miss Nina Wheeler, fourth grade; Miss Elfreda Kliensly, third grade; Miss Katherine Stichter and Mrs. Lizzie Heller, second grade; and Mrs. Ella M. Cowan and Miss Elnora Farley, first grade.

The high school course requires four years for completion, all the subjects of which are accredited by the University of Illinois, thus making it possible for a graduate to enter any college in the University without examination and unconditioned. The school is well equipped with apparatus and working library, and the pupils have access to the city library of 500 well chosen volumes. There have been approximately 200 graduated from the Fulton High School, all of whom have become useful men and women, occupying responsible places. The present senior class are Irene Mathers, Zella Rathgeber, Joseph Ferry, Peter Starck, Roy Wythe and William Rice.

During this year the school has conducted a course of literary and musical entertainments which was of an excellent character. This course has been well patronized and has been highly appreciated, proving a means of general social and educational profit.

The Athletic Association supported during the fall a football team which won every game played. Both a boys' and a girls' basketball team played in the winter. At the beginning of the spring term, track work and baseball is being organized. The athletic games have proven a real benefit to the school by stimulating loyalty to the school and pride in its good standing.

In a recent visit, the superintendent of public instruction paid a high compliment to the neatness of the rooms by saying there is not a cleaner building in the state.

The board of education consists of J. M. Eaton, president; J. C. Snyder, secretary; and Dr. L. Barber, Peter Lorenzen, Dr. W. H. Durkee, Frank Dana, and Dr. H. J. Hensinkweld.

The enrollment for 1907-1908 is 350.

For this article, both in its facts and preparation, the writer is indebted to Prof. Harry B. Price, superintendent, whose labors are highly appreciated by his pupils and by the entire community.

The present building dedicated in the summer of 1858, is of brick, and occupies a commanding position on a plateau, in the central part of the town. It is three stories, and contains seven rooms with the usual halls and laboratories. The total cost was \$14,643. G. G. Alvord was the first principal, with numerous successors, the best known being George C. Loomis. The first school in Fulton was taught by James McCoy in 1840. Various persons taught independent schools. In 1847 the district was organized and called number one, and a stone building erected, then considered the finest school-house in the county.

The largest manufacturing industry in Fulton is the Chicago Stove & Range Company, operating in the old Mississippi Valley Stove Company building, a long three story structure south of the Northwestern railroad. A hundred men are employed. All classes of stoves and ranges are made, and displayed in engraved catalogs which are issued for the trade. Their product is sent to Chicago for distribution, and the wares find sale as far west as Seattle.

The youngest industry is the Patent Novelty Company, which make small specialties in hardware for five and ten cent stores. The best seller is a tin dust pan with a broom handle so that the good wife can sweep up dust without bending her back. Thirty-six hands employed. Of these 3,000 are made a day.

CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

Sometimes an old settler disappears and his entire family scattered, so that nothing is left but a memory. However if you look into the Fulton Journal, you will find an advertisement of lime, coal and wood, and if you walk along the river, you will find in his office, J. C. Snyder, who has inherited much of the courteous bearing of his father, Dr. Wm. C. Snyder, who was one of Fulton's representative citizens for over forty years. Prominent in

every public call, supervisor, drainage commissioner, postmaster during several presidential terms. An active and honorable politician. He came from New Jersey, and settled in Fulton in 1854.

THE WOODMAN IN ARMS.

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown,
Are spread o'er land and sea,
And would'st thou hack it down?—*Morris.*

New York had her Astor Place riot in 1849 when Forrest and Macready's friends met in mortal combat. Fulton, although a city of brotherly love, had her little scene of violence, in which no one was hurt, but which for awhile raised a tremendous excitement. Dr. C. A. Griswold, who was a witness of the semi-tragedy, courteously furnishes the following graphic account:

The Modern Woodmen of America was founded by Hon. Joseph Cullen Root of Lyons, Iowa, the originator of Woodcraft.

The first camp, Pioneer Camp No. 1, was instituted in that city Jan. 5, 1883. The second camp, No. 2, was established in Fulton, Ill., on Feb. 10, 1883. Plans were soon arranged for obtaining a charter for the Order from the State of Illinois, and a formal certificate of association with application for a charter—the majority of the incorporators being citizens of Fulton—was sent to the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois, April 29, 1884, and on May 5 the charter was issued and executed.

The Order thus cradled and nursed in Fulton with its head office and place of business located here for several years, was remarkably successful, rapidly increasing in membership and number of camps. From some errors in management or unfortunate circumstances creating a dissension in the Order, a change in the directors and head offices was affected, resulting in the formation of the "Woodmen of the World" by the founder. Under its new management, its success continued, gaining such a growth and standing among the beneficiary orders as to excite larger cities to covet its location, and the plotting of its head officers and directors for its removal to some larger place with more ample means for gratifying their luxurious tastes and early environment, and more modern hotel accommodations and gilded plates to dine off.

As schemes developed for removal much bitterness and ill feeling was excited between the citizens and the Order, resulting in the "Woodman Fight," heralded far and wide by the public press, as far as the Order extended, giving Fulton "a name and local habitation." The case finally reached the courts in many legal battles—one of the *causes celebres* of Whiteside county with injunctions—upon Ossa—*ad infinitum*. To recount all the ludicrous semi-tragic scenes and incidents in the riotous proceedings for the stealthy removal of the office, the pranks of the small boys played upon the state officials connected with the office, the repulse of the assailants with the hose, the holding the train mob in durance vile till they were glad to escape, and the ordering of a company of the state militia to the scene of conflict only to find a Sabbath

quiet reigning in the city, and to be hospitably received and entertained, quietly returning to their camp with unfixed bayonets, smelling the battle from afar would be a humorous story, more fitting for reminiscence and the fireside than the page of classic history.

Though long and strenuously contested by the citizens at much expense and time, its removal was finally adjudged, and a peaceable transfer of the office and effects to Rock Island was effected, Sept. 30, 1897, where in gilded housing—the dream of its management—its success has placed it among the first of the beneficiary orders, though the fact remains its founding and growth was started and assured in Fulton. The echoes of its removal have ceased, and like the Blue and the Gray, the contestants have shaken hands across the bloody chasm.

Whatever may be the judgment *pro* or *con* upon the efforts and action of Fulton and the county to retain the Order and resisting its transfer, to the honor, be it said, of Whiteside county, it has never sent an organized mob into an adjoining county to obtain by force what it coveted.

OLDEST COUPLE IN FULTON.

At the foot of the hill south of the public school is the humble cottage of Milo Jones and wife. He was born in 1818 near Middlebury, Vt., and she in 1820. When the writer entered the kitchen, the old lady was in a chair by his side, sewing a button on his coat. In earlier years he farmed, and then opened a blacksmith shop in Fulton where he has lived for forty years. Last summer he cultivated his garden, raising potatoes enough for his use, and selling \$18 worth of sweet corn. This winter he has split two cords of maple wood. From his fourteen chickens he gets six to eight eggs a day. She does her housework. A record hard to beat. Two such aged people keeping house alone.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS.

John Baker, a sort of Daniel Boone, made his claim in 1835 to the land where Fulton stands. His cabin had only three rooms, but he was always ready to entertain travelers, giving them plenty to eat, and when beds were exhausted, the guests would encamp about a flaming fire in the woods. He died in 1863 at 63. Another Baker, John W., from Maryland also, came in 1836, and assisted in the primitive hospitality to strangers. A large delegation appeared in 1837, and many familiar names will be noticed. James McCoy, Henry C. Fellows, Daniel Reed, Lyman Blake, Jesse Johnson, Humphreys, Booth, Briggs, Baker, Ross, Redfern. In 1838 were Edward Church, Jacobs, Clark, Rev. John Prentiss. In 1839 Hollis Chenery, Augustin Phelps, Colin, Fowler, Grant. Miss Elizabeth Skinner was the first of the emigrants to die in 1837. The simplest of funerals. A coffin made from a wagon box, and the wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. The grave was made on a bluff, and the spot was doubtless used for interment until the present cemetery was laid out. In 1839 a petition against license to retail ardent spirits in Fulton precinct was presented to the county commissioners, signed by Daniel Reed, Hollis Chenery, A. Phelps, John K. Prentiss, Henry Bond,

H. F. Rice, and ten others. The petition was not favorably received by the dignitaries. Pioneer whiskey was too popular.

TWO RETIRED SCHOLARS.

It will hardly do to put Dr. C. A. Griswold on the retired list, as he still responds to calls from patients, and shows as much activity in mind and body at 78 as younger men. He believes with O. W. Holmes that it is better to be seventy years young than forty years old. In his spacious second story rooms he spends most of his time, surrounded by his books and magazines, and keeping in touch with the best thought of the day. He is another Weir Mitchell who does not believe that a profession should prevent a man from ranging over the wide fields of the world's best thought. He has been editor, and when the spirit moves, sends occasional articles to the press.

Another gentleman, who has seen much service in various fields, receives his friends in the parlor of his neat residence among the trees on one of Fulton's beautiful slopes. George C. Loomis was widely known throughout the county thirty years ago when he was superintendent of schools. Time has been kind, and except the silver hair and mustache, little to indicate the advance of age. He fills the familiar couplet, gentleman and scholar. The writer spent a delightful hour in reviewing the men and events that had a common interest in the days gone by.

When life was like a story,
Holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the olden, golden glory,
Of the days gone by.

For a small library of 2,000 volumes, Fulton certainly has a noble collection of the best authors in every department, history, fiction, poetry, science, general literature. Encyclopedias and standard books of reference. Mary Mitchell is librarian. Regular additions are made yearly from the choice publications of the season. The library is under the common direction of a board of nine citizens, of whom Dr. Griswold is the leading spirit, and is given the privilege of selecting the books.

The city is lighted by an electric plant installed twelve years ago. The light is used in all the new residences, and many of the old, and in all the business houses.

Fulton is deeply interested in the scheme in progress to secure the drainage of the Cattail slough, which will benefit ten thousand acres of land of inexhaustible fertility, but now impossible of cultivation on account of frequent overflow. Rich corn ground producing eighty bushels to the acre. One crop would pay the cost of the improvement. As the Journal declares in a recent issue:

"The citizens of Fulton are highly in favor of this scheme of drainage. We are cut off on the west by the river, while the land adjoining on the east, northeast and southeast has largely been waste for years. Any plan that will bring about the redemption of such a vast territory adjoining our city should meet with the hearty approval of every enterprising citizen."

The Fulton Bank is the leading financial institution with a capital of \$50,000, and deposits in August, 1907, of \$386,736. It began as a private bank in 1876. Gustav Gradert is president, and M. W. Ingwersen, cashier.

THE FERRY.

Before the bridges that rise in graceful arches over the flood, were the boats to carry passengers from shore to shore. The first between Fulton and Lyons was a skiff. In 1838 John Baker, Dr. Reed, M. W. Jenks, A. and J. Humphreys, secured a license to run a flatboat ferry. In 1844 Augustin Phelps had control, and used horse power. W. H. Knight in 1850 introduced steam, and the boat was called "The Sailor." In 1840 the prices were: 25 cents for footmen, two-wheel carriage \$1, horse and wagon same, cattle 25 cents per head. A ferry for a time between Fulton and Clinton. Since the new wagon bridge, little demand for the ferry. One now runs, however, every season. The Nina Dousman leaves Lyons every morning, except Sunday morning, at six o'clock, making regular trips from that hour until eight o'clock p. m.

FULTON CITY LODGE, NO. 189, A. F. & A. M.

In the Masonic Directory before us for 1907 J. M. Fay, jr., is W. M. and J. M. Eaton, secretary, with 69 members on the register. Fulton Chapter, No. 108, R. A. M., charter dated Oct. 4, 1867, has John Wolters, H. P., and G. H. Thompson, secretary, with 35 members on the register. Merton Chapter, No. 356, O. E. S., charter dated Oct. 15, 1896, has Miss Marie Lorensen, worthy matron; Miss Effie M. Carpenter, secretary, and Mrs. Lutie Green Lines, organist, with 90 members on the register.

A NOBLE LANDMARK.

I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs;
A palace and a prison on each hand.—*Byron.*

There is London Bridge, Brooklyn Bridge, and the splendid bridge over the Mississippi. Its four enormous and graceful arches are seen far up and down the stream. It is easily the glory of the landscape. The following concise description of the structure in its origin and completion is from the pen of Dr. C. A. Griswold, veteran, scholar, physician, and essayist:

The Lyons and Fulton Steel Highway Bridge is the property of the Lyons and Fulton Bridge Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Iowa.

The erection of a permanent highway bridge spanning the Mississippi river at Fulton—long the dream of the residents upon its shores—for an open transit at all seasons, engaged the active attention of the enterprising and progressive citizens of the two cities early in the year 1889. After several preliminary and enthusiastic meetings and agitation of the subject through the local press and special contributions urging the project, on March 22 a committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, which were adopted by the incorporators on the 29th, a body of influential business men and prominent citizens of Fulton and Lyons. At this meeting the franchise

or charter granted by congress permitting the location and construction of a high bridge across the Mississippi river between the cities of Lyons, Ia., and Fulton, Ill., was accepted. Feb. 4, 1890, books were ordered opened, and subscriptions to the capital stock solicited. Prior to the soliciting of stock, the city of Lyons by a large majority had voted a tax of five per cent upon its assessed valuation of property in aid of its construction, one per cent to be paid annually for five years. On July 9th the stockholders elected a board of directors and elected officers for the corporation. During the month of July correspondence was opened with several bridge companies for plans, and proposals for construction, and on the 21st awarded the contract for building the entire bridge to the Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., Mr. Horace L. Horton, the president and designer of the plans, being present.

In less than nine months from the driving of the first pile, the graceful and imposing structure spanned the river 2,817 feet in length with its approaches, built with three spans 330 feet each, one 362 feet, and one deck span 200 feet, the channel span 55 feet above the highest stage of water known. The cost of construction \$100,000. Placed at one of the most picturesque points on the river; from its deck span is presented a lengthy expanse of the river, dotted with its numerous islands and water courses, and an extended landscape—a rare touch of nature—affording a charming scenic view of the mingling of water scenery and landscape.

The bridge was opened to the public July 4, 1891—a dual Independence Day, “the day we celebrate” and the completion of the bridge, in a public celebration at Lyons, with the usual custom, thousands crossing the bridge on foot and in carriages. The late Hon. Walter I. Hayes, of Clinton, who as congressman was influential in procuring the charter, and the Hon. Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa, were the orators of the day.

VARIOUS EVENTS.

Fulton was organized as a village in 1855, and the first trustees were Henry C. Fellows, W. C. Snyder, Dr. A. W. Benton. In 1859 it became a city under special charter with James McCoy, mayor, and aldermen, Leander Smith, David E. Dodge, Lyman Blake, Chas. A. Chace.

The first building in the city limits was in 1837, and although intended for a store, was used the first summer as bachelors' hall by McCoy, Fellows, and other unmarried men in the new settlement.

The first store was opened by John W. Baker and Moses Barlow in 1837, and the first frame building was erected by John W. Baker in 1838.

Robert Booth built the first hotel of logs and clay in very rough style, and was a popular landlord with boarders and travelers for his good table and cordial reception.

Another store with a general assortment of goods was opened in 1839 by Chenery and Phelps. They dealt largely in grain, pork, and produce, and their liberal prices attracted a wide trade.

The first brick building was erected in 1847, and stood for many years. The third brick was erected by McCoy and Phelps for a printing office.

The first mail from Dixon to Fulton was carried by Ezekiel Kilgour

over the Sterling and Morrison road. From Dixon to Sterling by ox team, Sterling to Fulton by horse.

The postoffice was established in 1838 under Van Buren, and pioneer John Baker was appointed postmaster. In May, 1861, Dr. Snyder was appointed by Lincoln, and held the place by successive reappointments, establishing the office in permanent quarters on Base street.

At the second town meeting held at the house of W. S. Wright, April 5, 1853, 26 votes were cast.

The year 1839 was long remembered as the sick year, as hardly a person in the place escaped the prevailing malady. Dr. Daniel Reed and wife were going day and night.

John Dyer, who came to Fulton in 1857, was one of her earliest patriots, enlisting at Washington in the Lincoln regiment, 1861, and afterwards in the 93d Illinois Volunteers.

The Fulton Journal has the honor of being the first paper published in Whiteside county and has been issued regularly for over fifty-four years. It was first published Feb. 25, 1854, as the Whiteside Investigator. Two public-spirited citizens, namely, Judge James McCoy and John Phelps, in the fall of 1853, purchased in St. Louis a press and type for the enterprise, but they were shipped so late in the season that the steamboat was stopped at Rock Island by the ice. The outfit was brought in a sleigh across the country and installed in a brick two-story building still standing near the corner of River and Union streets.

The first editor was A. McFadden, who got out a very creditable paper. He bought the plant and soon after took G. A. Loughton as a partner and the name was changed to the Fulton City Advertiser. Loughton later became sole owner and was ably assisted in the editorial department by Dr. C. A. Griswold.

In the campaign of 1856 the Advertiser advocated the election of James Buchanan. Then Loughton sold out and G. I. Booth in 1859 was editor and publisher and the name was changed to the Weekly Courier and the paper became republican in politics, advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1863 Mr. Booth again changed the name and this paper has since been called The Fulton Journal. Three years later his son became a partner and conducted The Journal under the firm name of G. J. Booth & Son until 1872, when George Terwilliger, a ready writer, bought the Booths out, and in the fall of the same year sold a half interest to Dr. W. C. Snyder, who became business manager.

In March, 1876, Dr. Snyder bought Mr. Terwilliger's interest but retained him as editor. The same fall T. J. Pickett, Jr., leased the office of Dr. Snyder and soon after formed a partnership with I. C. Snyder and purchased the paper.

In 1878, W. R. Cobb, a versatile scholar and gifted writer, bought Mr. Pickett out, and two years later Cobb went to Sterling and became associated with the Sterling Gazette Company and that firm purchased The Journal.

In April, 1881, Fred K. Bastian, who was local editor on the Gazette, was placed in charge of The Journal, and in August of the same year with his

brother, A. W. Bastian, as partner bought the plant and business, and the politics of the paper was changed to democratic. In the fall of 1882 The Journal was made a semi-weekly and for over twenty-six years it has been issued twice a week without missing an issue.

In April, 1887, The Journal office was burned out, but the proprietors immediately purchased new presses and material and, not being able to secure suitable rooms, built the building on Cherry street where the paper has since been published.

In 1892 A. W. Bastian sold his interest to Fred K., who conducted the paper until September, 1898, when A. W. Bastian became sole proprietor and editor, Fred K. selling out and retiring.

The Journal is now in its fifty-fifth volume and with largely increased circulation, a well equipped office, giving employment to eight persons, it ranks as one of the leading papers of the county, reflecting credit on the business ability and journalistic aptitude of the editor and proprietor.

MISSIONARIES OF WHITESIDE.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains,
Roll down their golden sand,
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.—*Reginald Heber.*

EDWARD P. SCOTT.

Perhaps our first missionary from this county was Edward Payson Scott, of blessed memory. He was the son of John M. Scott, who came from Vermont to Lyndon in the summer of 1838. Edward was graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, taught for a while in this county, and after a course of study at the Hamilton Theological Seminary, New York, was ordained as a minister in the Baptist church, and sent to Assam, India. At the end of six years; he returned on account of the failing health of his wife, but after a year's sojourn went back, and died in 1869 of cholera. Edward was a good singer, and while attending our institutes was a regular member of the choir to open the morning exercises.

Dr. Henry C. Mabie tells a beautiful story of an experience in the career of Scott in Assam. Against the urgent advice of the British officers, Scott felt impelled to visit the Nagas, a wild hill-tribe, three days' journey from his station. He had just begun to study the language, and took with him a Naga teacher. When they approached a native village, they were commanded to halt by a band of fierce natives who threatened violence. The missionary stopped, drew out his violin, and began to sing in their own tongue, "Alas, and did my Savior bleed!" When he had finished the first verse, the warriors' spears had been thrust into the ground. As he sang on of the suffering,

the forgiveness, the salvation of the Son of God, the wild men drew nearer, and when he finished, the chief cried out, "Sing us that again. We never heard the like of that before!" Scott's sister, Mary, was a girl of lovely spirit, and after years of devoted service as teacher, sleeps in the home cemetery at Lyndon.

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun,
Does his successive journeys run.

GEORGE PAULL.

Morrison people will remember this noble young minister, who was pastor of the Presbyterian church there for a short time. It was about 1863. He had dark hair and complexion, of ordinary height, active movement, serious expression. He sailed for Africa, but his usefulness was cut short by the fatal climate, and he died at Corisco on the west coast. His life was published by the Presbyterian Board. A fragrant memory.

Asleep in Jesus! far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be.

His sister was the wife of Rev. N. H. G. Fife, pastor of the Sterling Presbyterian church for sixteen years, from 1873, and the bereaved mother lived with her, all much beloved by a wide circle of friends.

JOHN M'KIM.

Nearly thirty years ago a young man was taking private lessons to prepare for college from Rev. J. E. Goodhue, then rector of Grace Episcopal church in Sterling. After a course of theology at Nashotah, Wis., he was ordained, sent to a mission of the church in Japan, where he labored so efficiently that he was promoted to the highest distinction, and for a good while has been known as Bishop McKim. During his regular trips to this country to see his children at school, and attend the church conventions, Bishop McKim always visits Sterling, endeared to him by early associations. At his last visit he preached in Grace church from the text, "And I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision." An agreeable man, a fine organizer, and he has accomplished an excellent work in the cherry land. Japan is yearly opening her doors wider to the influences of Christianity.

His kingdom spread from shore to shore,
Till moons shall wax and wane no more.

In a letter which John wrote in May, 1880, soon after his arrival at Osaka, he says: "I study the language with a teacher every morning, and read morning and evening prayer in Japanese at the girls' school. They tell me I am doing very well with the language, but I don't think I shall be able to preach my first sermon for a year more. There is plenty of work to do, however, without preaching. We can do much in the way of talking with people, and in training native young men for the ministry, but I don't think we shall ever be able to do much through our own preaching."

MARY HIMES EBELING.

This lady was graduated at the Rock Falls high school in 1898, and most of the time since her marriage has been engaged in the South Chih-li Mission, Tai Ming-Fu, Chih-li Province, North China. A budget of missionary documents, postmarked Shanghai, received by her friend, Mrs. A. S. Goodell, gives a glimpse of the varied field before these earnest laborers. There are several thin sheets of greetings, indicating different phases of the work. "Picture what it is, if you can, to be in a heathen city, with heathenish sights and sounds and smells, twenty miles from the nearest one who can speak your own language. One day twenty church members came in, each needing personal instruction, bringing with them one hundred inquirers. Figure out how one of you in the homeland could do anything with such a crowd. On Sabbath the power of the Spirit is very manifest in the meetings, as from one to six, crowds of women filled the chapel. The work in the missionary children's school has been going steadily on, and God has blessed teacher and pupils. We praise God, also, for the large measure of health and strength He has given us. Mrs. Ebeling now weighs more than she has ever weighed before. Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth his own chosen ones into this vast harvest field. Faithfully yours in Jesus,

"MARIE HIMES EBELING,

"W. W. CARL EBELING."

Accompanying the leaflets in English is a copy of "Gospel News," in Chinese, for circulation among the native church members. The characters, of course, are hieroglyphics to an American, and resemble healthy spider tracks. We have all seen them on tea chests. In a corner the contents are given in English, with such topics as On the way of salvation, On Jesus the sin-bearer, the Story of the Creation, On receiving the Lord Jesus, On a clean temple for the Holy Ghost.

The morning light is breaking,
The darkness disappears.

EVELYN CORA MARSH.

She is the daughter of Rev. William Pinkney, a Wesleyan minister of English descent, and Annie Witmer, originally from Pennsylvania, who spent her girlhood in Whiteside county. Evelyn's education was received at Princeton high school, Bureau county, and at Wheaton, where she took a full course in the collegiate, art, and musical departments. When sixteen, she volunteered for service in the foreign field, preferring Africa, but a call during her senior year came from the Methodist Episcopal church for the establishment of a graded school in Foochow, China. This was for the education of the children of missionaries, and of children resident in the fort. In September, 1897, Miss Pinkney sailed for Foochow, and for three years labored faithfully, carrying all grades of work from kindergarten to college. In 1900 she was married to Ben Herbert Marsh, B. S., a graduate of Northwestern University, who was sent to Foochow to teach sciences in the Anglo-Chinese college, the largest Christian college in South China for the education of Chinese

young men. Prof. Marsh died in 1904, and Mrs. Marsh with her two children returned to the homeland. But after a year's rest she crossed the Pacific to renew her work. At the close of the first year, however, her health giving away, doctors advised her return to America. With her two little daughters, Mrs. Marsh is now quietly residing in Sterling, near her parents, but cherishes the hope of entering in due time upon the work in which her heart is absorbed, and to which she desires to give her best energies.

Take my life, and let it be
Consecrated, Lord, to thee!

REV. JOHN. K. REED

is the latest of our crusaders against the darkness of heathenism. He attended Empire school west of Sterling from 1863 to 1870, was graduated from Carthage college, Illinois, studied theology at Wittenberg seminary, Springfield, Ohio, and after various pastorates, the last at Evanston, where he left a new church as a memorial of his devotion, he offered his services to the board of the Lutheran church as a missionary to darkest Africa. At a farewell meeting in St. John's church, Sterling, whose membership contains many of his early friends, after several addresses and a closing one by Mr. Reed, an offering was made for his benefit, and a Godspeed uttered for his journey. After another farewell reception in Third church, Baltimore, Mr. Reed sailed for Africa in February, spending two weeks on the way in England, and arrived at Monrovia on the west coast, March 23, 1907. Muhlenberg mission, the scene of his labors, is in Liberia, not far inland, pleasantly situated, and well established. Here Rev. David Day gave his life to the work which Rev. Will Beck is now vigorously carrying forward. Besides schools and preaching at the station, trips are made to points in the interior. In several printed letters, John writes encouragingly of his progress, and of much enjoyment in the people and scenes of his tropical world. Early in 1908, however, he was seized with severe sickness, and was obliged to return to America.

REV. BURTON ST. JOHN.

Burton St. John was born in Genesee township, Nov. 24, 1873. He was converted in childhood, and united with the Methodist church, at Hickory Grove appointment, Coleta charge. With his parents he moved to Sterling in 1888. He attended Central school and graduated in 1893. Took the degree of A. B. at Northwestern University in 1898. In the school year of 1898-9 he was Traveling Secretary for the Student Volunteer Movement, and visited the colleges in the central western states, and Manitoba. In the fall of 1899 he began his divinity course at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. In the fall of 1901 and winter of 1901-2 served as private secretary to John R. Mott, and with him visited Japan, China, Straits Settlement, Ceylon, and India, in the interests of International Y. M. C. A. Took his degree of B. D. at Drew in the spring of 1902. He was married July 9, 1902, to Miss Jo Barnes, of Duluth, Minn. Appointed missionary to North China, and sailed from San Francisco, in August, 1902, for Peking and later was appointed

to Tientsin. In the spring of 1906 he was sent to Japan to establish Y. M. C. A. work among the Chinese students at Tokyo. In the fall of 1906 was appointed principal of the Chinese Boys' Intermediate School, in Tientsin, and still (1907) is in that work.

MISS MARY KINGSBURY.

Miss Mary Kingsbury, who has been engaged in active missionary work in India for twenty-six years, was born in Hudsonville, Ill., Feb. 7, 1857. Her childhood days were spent in Decatur, Ill., where her parents went to reside in 1860 and where she entered the public school at the age of six.

As a child she was obedient to her parents; kind and loving to her younger brothers and sisters, and showed, at a very tender age, an ability to decide quickly in favor of what was right and just in all matters that came up in her daily life.

When a girl of 15 she, with her parents, removed to Sterling, Whiteside county, Ill., and in September, 1872, she became a pupil of the Second Ward school; graduating from the High School with honors in 1877.

Miss Kingsbury was a very systematic, painstaking student, laboring diligently to excel in her work and early laid the foundation for that marvelous executive ability which has since characterized her labors in foreign lands.

At the age of 16 she became a member of the Christian church and has always been an ardent and energetic supporter of its teachings. Being of a deeply religious nature from her earliest childhood, it was no surprise to her friends, when the call having been sent out by the Christian Women's Board of Missions of Indianapolis, Ind., for four young ladies to volunteer to go out to India to organize and establish a mission field in that far off country, that she was one of the first to respond.

Accordingly on the sixteenth day of September, 1881, she, in company with four young ladies sent out by the National Women's Board, and two gentlemen accompanied by their wives sent by the Foreign Board of the Christian church, sailed for India to begin their great work of spreading the gospel of Jesus Christ.

These pioneers first located in Jubbulpur, where they at once began the study of the language, and later they removed to Hurda, which was regarded as a more healthful city, and after two years of faithful study they perfected plans for opening up a permanent mission station at Bilaspur in the Central Provinces.

With bullock carts, provisions and small tents in which to sleep at night, they started through the thick jungle to undertake their new work. Bilaspur was two hundred and twenty miles away, a journey of three weeks, traveling as they then must go. The first part of the trip was pleasant and over a smooth government road, but after three or four days this was left behind and they entered the dense jungle, which was filled with tigers and other wild animals. At night they would stop for rest and around their tents and trains they would keep large camp fires to protect themselves from wild beasts.

When they reached Bilaspur, jaded and weary, they were accorded a

cordial welcome by the chief men of the village. Miss Kingsbury at once began doing zenana work (teaching women in their homes), in which she continued until a year or so later, when she met with a very severe accident, which resulted in a broken ankle and from which she suffered from lameness for many years. This necessitated a change of work, which led to the founding of a girls' orphanage which became Miss Kingsbury's individual work.

An interesting story is told of an appeal made to our missionaries in Bilaspur before the founding of the orphanage. An old man and his wife were living near them. They were so poor and miserable they could scarcely live, and the father was so very ill that he did not live very long after this. One day they came to the missionaries bringing their baby boy and telling them they were too poor to feed and care for him and asked them to take him. The missionaries refused several times for they had no orphanage, and they could not understand why the parents would give up such a dear little boy. Day after day the old people came pleading with them to take the child, saying it would die of starvation if they did not. When at last they were allowed to leave him they went away quite happy, though afterward they found the mother quietly weeping, when she thought she was not seen. The missionaries would have thought she cared nothing for the child had they not seen her. Sirawan, the name of the child, was the first member of the orphanage. Now he is a useful Christian man as a teacher and evangelist in Bilaspur.

This orphanage is now used exclusively for girls and has been a haven of refuge for many a helpless little one. Here they are tenderly cared for and taught to be self-reliant, capable women. All these years Miss Kingsbury has faithfully cared for these orphan girls. Many have married Christian men and now preside over Christian homes, showing their own people what such homes are like. Many have become teachers and many others nurses and helpers not only in Bilaspur station, but in other missions. There are now in the orphanage about one hundred and thirty girls being trained to live useful lives.

It may be interesting to mention that during the many years Miss Kingsbury has been engaged in missionary work she has only made three visits to her native land. The first visit was made in the spring of 1888, when she remained at home with her loved ones for over a year.

Her second visit was made in the summer of 1896 and upon this occasion she made a short visit with friends in Sterling, then going on to Brookings, S. Dak., to spend a few months with her mother, and completing her visit with her sisters and brothers in Butte, Mont.

Her third and last visit was made in the summer of 1905, when she remained for over a year. Upon this occasion she divided her time between Minneapolis, Minn., and Butte, Mont.

In September of 1906 she again sailed for India and to quote from a letter just received from her, dated November 14, 1907, she writes: "A year ago today the good ship Caledonia was gradually drawing near to Calcutta. How quickly the time flies."

Miss Kingsbury's strong personality, genial disposition and kind but firm leadership has greatly endeared her to the girls and her quiet dignity and

influence for good is leaving its impression upon all who are so fortunate as to become inmates of the Bilaspur Orphanage for Girls.

MISS J. EDITH JENKS.

She was born in Fenton township, April 11, 1872, and is a graduate of Wheaton college, 1897. In her early girlhood she consecrated her life to her Savior, joining the Student Volunteer Movement soon after entering college. While pursuing a training course in Bible study at Moody Institute, Chicago, the way opened that she could become a candidate of the Woman's Board of the Northwest. She was accepted in April, 1901, and assigned to India as her field of labor. Her work there has been greatly blessed. Miss Jenks is a member, much beloved, of the Newton Presbyterian church. Not the "little church around the corner" of New York, but the modest frame church of the prairie and the woods.

HUME.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.—*Hamlet*.

David Hume was a philosopher and a historian. Hume's History of England was all our grandfathers knew. David enjoyed life, and died in Edinburgh in 1776, before he could tell how our glorious revolution was to end. Was Hume township named after the Scotch historian? Did any of the original settlers believe in his philosophy? Were they Highlanders, and admirers of their distinguished countryman? We fear not. They were true blue New Englanders.

No, the first settlers were not scholars, simply earnest, industrious men and women. They preferred a good quarter section to all the Humes from the beginning of time. For instance, there was Leonard Morse, who built a log cabin in 1836. Uriah Wood, 1839, who in a sod house with wife and seven children, still had room for boarders. These early cabins were like modern omnibuses, always room for one more. Strangers could sleep on floor, and the table could be set outdoors. Most of the emigrants came after 1840, the Scotts, McKenzie, Paddock, Plumley, Baker, Crook, and others.

Like Newton, Ustick, and some of the other townships, Hume has no central village, no seat of influence with lawyers, doctors, merchants, and politicians. It is a broad district of bottom land, occupied with comfortable homes, fertile fields, and every substantial sign of rural independence. The main road from Rock Falls southwest offers a delightful drive in early autumn. You have glimpses of Rock river. You see the old road that ran to Como when there was a ferry boat moved by the current. Here and there the track is raised over low places that in 1840 must have been mires to stagger a yoke of oxen.

As you turn at the beautiful Ramsay farm to go south, what a vast area of land level as a floor stretches away far as the eye can reach. Doubtless, in the past ages, the bed of a lake, perhaps a greater Michigan. Here is a little,

deserted, ragged hut, seven by nine. What a story it could tell of other days. Built, says someone, by Joseph Peckham. This is the South Hume school, Miss J. McNeill with 22 pupils, who as it is recess crowd around the door at our approach. We recall Alice Carey's poem:

All at the windows open wide,
Heads and shoulders clear outside,
And fair young faces all ablush;
Perhaps, you may have seen some day,
Roses crowding the self-same way,
Out of a wilding, way-side bush.

Here we turn to the east, and by the roadside embossed in a thicket of evergreens, shrubbery, and coarse grass growing over the stones falling from their base, is a little cemetery. You can hardly read the names so dim and rusty. Not a dozen graves in the half acre. It was started evidently by some people in the neighborhood, who after the burial of their friends, have moved away and left the sacred corner desolate.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid,
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire.

R. B. Stoddard claims he built the first house on the prairie in South Hume in 1854.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

We are informed by Mrs. C. F. Rumley there are three Sunday schools, North, South, and West Hume. Once a month, preaching at West Hume, Rev. Mr. Durdick of Prophetstown often officiating. Christian Endeavor at North Hume every Sunday night. Mrs. Edward D. Clemens, secretary, writes that the Good Deed Circle of King's Daughters has 26 members, who meet every four weeks at the homes of the members. The object is to develop spiritual life, and to stimulate Christian activity, as well as to aid home missions in every way. The officers are elected annually, and the present are: Mrs. Frank Russell, leader, and Mrs. Harry Butler, treasurer. Social intercourse is highly esteemed and encouraged by the circle. But some positive work is always on hand. At one meeting two comforters were made, and at another, a box of clothing was packed for the needy. Sometimes a special session is called to do sewing for a poor family. There is a Ladies' Aid society that meets at the various homes to engage in some useful work, like sewing carpet rags, quilting, or similar domestic diversions. A good supper always closes the festivities of the occasion. The Loyal Circle of King's Daughters sent a quantity of children's clothing to an orphanage in Chicago. Another form of entertainment on winter evenings is the Basket Social. There is a program of music and recitations, the ladies bringing baskets of dainties which are sold at auction to the highest bidder. At one of these the Christian Endeavor realized eleven dollars.

DITCHING FOR DRAINAGE.

The commissioners of Union Special Drainage district of Tampico, Prophetstown and Hume townships met January, 1908, in Morrison and

decided to have Coon creek line No. 1 ditch deepened and widened. The ditch is seventeen miles in length and has its source in Lee county north of Van Petten and crosses several townships in Whiteside county and empties in Coon creek below Prophetstown. 241,240 cubic yards of dirt is the estimate to be removed from the mammoth drainage ditch. The ditch will have a twenty foot width at the bottom and will have a good slope. 46,260 acres of land is comprised in the drainage district. The estimated cost of making the improvement is from \$16,000 to \$20,000. The cost will be more than the excavation work as the ditch passes under the government canal feeder and is also spanned by several bridges which have to be removed before a steam dredge can pass the obstruction.

The ditch was widened and deepened about twelve years ago, and at that time was increased to a water carrying capacity which was ample for the purpose intended. Since that time, sub-districts have been organized and lateral ditches connected with the main ditch, and this with the fill in has caused a demand for a widening and deepening of the stream which will be large enough to carry off the water without causing an overflow.

REPRESENTATIVE PIONEERS.

Perhaps the face of no man was more familiar than that of Charles Wright. He was one of those cheery, companionable souls that seemed to enjoy the good things of life, and aimed to make the world better and brighter. Stout and active, fond of being in the crowd, mingling with his fellows. The writer often saw him on the streets of Sterling. He held several public positions. In 1852 elected sheriff, for nine years supervisor, for seven years revenue assessor in the district. Like Lincoln, fond of a good story, ready to tell or to listen. Mr. Wright came from Vermont, and settled in Hume in 1840. He died in 1875, not quite 70.

David Cleaveland first came in 1850, and then again in 1852. A large family. He came from Oneida county, New York. His name will be best preserved by the gallantry of his son David, captain in the 34th Illinois, now living near Prophetstown, the liveliest soldier in the post.

Josiah Scott, a genial old man, who died not long ago, walked in his eightieth year from his home to Sterling to present the writer for the Historical Society a manuscript bearing the signature of an early president. Mr. Scott was born in 1819, and emigrated from Ohio to Whiteside in 1839.

Pond Lily Farm west of Rock Falls was the home for many years of Mr. and Mrs. William Ramsay. She was Lucy A. Church, Oxford, N. Y., and was married in 1845. Five children. Mr. Ramsay died in 1900, Mrs. Ramsay in 1907. Lizzie, Kate, and Luman reside in the old A. P. Smith property, the family home since leaving the farm.

ITEMS.

The first traveled road in Hume was the stage route from Chicago to Rock Island, now the Sterling and Prophetstown road, and one of the finest in the country on account of the numerous improved farms and residences along the entire distance.

Miss Jane Griffith has the honor of teaching the first school, 1857, in the Cleaveland schoolhouse.

David Ramsay in the forties built a large frame house, which travelers patronized on the trip from Chicago to Rock Island.

John H. Plumley, a Vermonter, got his first house from Charles McCarter by trading a silver watch for it. When he opened his farm, there were no fences or dwellings to be seen.

THE Y. P. S. C. E. OF WHITESIDE.

Once a year the young people of the county meet in convention to hear reports and addresses, and elect officers. The last convention was held in Tampico, and the officers for 1908 are: President, Miss Marie Hey, Sterling; vice presidents, Miss Myra Jennings, Rock Falls, Jonas Baer, Sterling, and Miss Fredda Rosene, of Tampico; secretary and treasurer, Miss Jennie Spoolman, Garden Plain.

The reports of the Endeavorers was made on Saturday afternoon and sixteen of the twenty Endeavor societies handed in reports which were very gratifying. It was very noticeable this year that thirty-six of the forty delegates present were new members of the society. The Junior Endeavor society of Garden Plain was granted the banner for giving the largest amount of money to the mission fund. Their sum given averaged \$2.50 for each member. The Garden Plain young people have been granted the banner for the past six years and it is impossible for any of the other Junior societies of the county to beat their record. The next county meeting will be held in Rock Falls next fall.

George H. Fonken, of Sterling, gave a splendid talk on Sunday afternoon on the subject, "The Needs of the Hour," and W. H. Hunt, of Moline, delivered a fine address to a large assemblage of people Sunday evening.

OUR THREE RAILWAYS.

Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale,
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the rail!—*Saxe.*

We do not appreciate our privileges. We step on the train any hour of the day, and go in any direction. In 1835 there was not a mile of railroad in northern Illinois. Think of our luckless pioneers floundering through the sloughs. In 1836 the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad secured their first charter, and operations began. It was to start in Chicago and run to the Mississippi river. The strap rail was to be used, as T-rail was too expensive. The survey began in 1847, and various branches were completed from time to time. There was the Aurora Branch, the St. Charles Branch. The main line of the Galena road was finished to Freeport, 120 miles from Chicago, September, 1853. Meanwhile work was progressing in other directions. What was called the Chicago, Fulton & Iowa Line was opened to Dixon, Dec. 4, 1854,

to Sterling, July 22, 1855, to Morrison, Sept. 23, 1855, and to Fulton, Dec. 16, 1855.

That was a wonderful July day for Sterling. The iron horse at last. Preparations were made for a grand jubilee. Why not have an old-fashioned barbecue, feast the world, and make the welkin ring with shout and address? Simeon Coe furnished a three-year-old ox, which was roasted on a primitive arrangement of forked sticks, and then borne in triumph, bedecked with flags and oranges, to an immense arbor of branches near the present Central school. After the banquet, B. F. Taylor, the poet, made a flowery address. The lion of the day was Stephen A. Douglas, who talked to the masses in his own earnest style. Deacon Bross of the Tribune, Long John Wentworth, John B. Turney, railway magnate, governors, judges, editors, all men of note within reach, were on the platform or in the crowd. Estimates of the multitude ran as high as five thousand.

So small was the business of the road even in 1858 that the locomotives were named. Easy to do, as they were only sixty. The boys in Sterling knew every engine by its whistle before they saw it. The Pioneer was the oldest, 1848, built by Baldwin, Philadelphia. All kinds of names, Indian and local. J. B. Turner, Shawbeney, Waubensee, Whirling Thunder, Black Hawk, Achilles, Samson, Hercules.

But the Mississippi had to be crossed for westward progress. On Feb. 14, 1857, the Albany Railroad Bridge Company was incorporated by the Illinois legislature with the following stockholders: Barzillia Cottle, William Prothrow, W. W. Durant, Thomas Long, G. H. Parker, E. B. Warner, and A. J. Mattson, for the purpose of building a bridge across the Mississippi between Illinois and Iowa, and for the use of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and in 1864 this road completed the bridge across the river from Little Rock Island to the Clinton side. In June, 1864, the old Galena company was consolidated with Chicago & Northwestern, and the development of this colossal corporation began. W. B. Ogden was president.

The Peoria and Northwestern Railway is the name given to the branch extending from Nelson in Lee county on the main line to Peoria, eighty-five miles. Its construction was begun in March, 1901, and completed in January 19, 1902.

A generous pension system was adopted by the directors in 1900, by which all employes who have attained the age of 70, and who have been twenty years in the service, shall be retired and pensioned. Larry Gagín, who ran the Sterling passenger train to Chicago and back every day for thirty-six years, and who has been an engineer for forty-eight consecutive years, was retired Feb. 1, 1908, on a pension. He has been thrifty, has property of various kinds, and lives in a modest home in Sterling with a daughter and son, both having enjoyed a good education. With the retirement of Gagín, Philip O'Neill becomes the dean of Northwestern engine drivers, having been on duty during the civil war.

The Northwestern is lavish in outlay to improve its facilities. The opening of the gravel pit near Como and the thousands of carloads hauled for elevation of the track east of the government dam, the new ninety-pound

steel rails, the widening of the tracks, the riprapping to protect against encroachments of the river, the new bridge with its twenty-eight piers and abutments over the river at Clinton, all exhibit the ceaseless activity of the great corporation. Picturesque stations of brick at Sterling and Morrison. The lawn at Sterling is gay with the flowers of the season. A pledge has been circulated among the employes for signatures and went into effect January 1, 1908. A large majority of the employes of the entire system will be teetotalers. Not content with this, the leaders of the movement hope soon to have every man employed from end to end of the 7,000 miles of road a signer of the pledge.

THE BURLINGTON LINE.

This is the only road by which Sterling has communication with Lyndon and Erie, Prophetstown and Tampico. At Denrock the main lines of the Burlington from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, and the West, intersect, and here the traveler can make connection for all points. The Burlington is the successor of the original railroads that were opened and operated for a time under other names, the Chicago and Rock River through the southern townships, and the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis down the river. Much litigation, but of no avail. The great corporations always absorb the branches.

For years the Burlington continued its business in Rock Falls, but in 1883 sufficient property having been quietly secured for a right-of-way, the bridge was built, and the track laid across the Northwestern, and along Second street, south of Wallace Hall. Here on the block between Locust street and Avenue A, a substantial station and depot were erected. The traffic of the road has greatly increased, and it now divides the freight business of Sterling with the Northwestern. Much of this prosperity is due the sagacity and perseverance of L. C. Thorne, general agent for twenty-eight years, who, like all efficient railroad men, has risen from the foot of the ladder.

Ah, whence is that flame which now bursts on his eye?

Ah, what is that sound that now larums his ear?

'Tis the lightning's red glare, painting hell on the sky!

'Tis the crashing of thunders, the groan of the sphere!—*Dimond.*

On the night of Oct. 23, 1888, Sterling beheld the spectacular event of her history. The Burlington bridge across Rock river was discovered on fire, and as the flames fairly leaped along the arches, the whole structure was speedily a blazing mass. As the catastrophe happened before midnight, the entire population were witnesses of the work of the destroying angel. It was a scene of weird and fascinating excitement. Twelve hundred feet of flame, illuminating heaven above and the waters beneath. The origin of the fire a mystery. As the piers were intact, another superstructure of frame was reared the next year.

The cities of Sterling and Rock Falls within a few years have become an important railroad center, and there is a permanent pay roll of almost four hundred men.

The Twin Cities are the division point of the Shabbona and Sterling line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and are the division point for the

Sterling and Denrock branch of the same line. It is the terminal of the Northwestern & Peoria Railroad, and a part of the administration officers of the Galena division are located here. These officers are the train master, road master of the Galena division and the assistant road master, and the road master of the Peoria line, the traveling engineer and the superintendent of signals.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy maintains two very large yards, one on either side of the river, and has a total of about seven miles of switch tracks, in addition to the main lines.

The Northwestern has one yard, and has about five miles of switch tracks.

The "Q" maintains here the office of the roadmaster of the two branches. The only wrecking crew on the Northwestern between Clinton and West Chicago is maintained here.

The monthly pay roll on the Northwestern has been as high as \$60,000 a month, and last year for three months it had an extra pay roll of \$800 a day. The normal pay roll monthly on the Northwestern is about \$42,000 and on the "Q" about \$20,000, making the monthly pay roll on the two roads about \$62,000 or about \$744,000, or close to three-quarters of a million dollars annually. It will therefore be seen that after all is written about the various and varied factories and their pay roll, the greatest factors in the two cities are the railroads. They employ more men and have annually a larger pay roll than any other institution.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

As this strong road skirts only the western edge of the county, striking the Mississippi at Savanna, as it comes from the lakes, and crossing the Northwestern at Fulton, then following the river to Rock Island, it is not a heavy factor in the commercial interests of Whiteside. It gives Albany communication with the world, but there are only two trains a day, one from the north at ten, the other from the south at four. The small station at Fulton is in the eastern end of the city at the intersection of the Northwestern, but the trains of the latter stop only at their own station further west.

MONTMORENCY.

And as I read,

I hear the crowing cock, I hear the note

Of lark and linnet, and from every page,

Rise odors of plowed field or flowery mead.—*Longfellow.*

This is one of our purely inland townships, no river, no railroad, but one wide stretch of farms and cottages. How did it get its name? Ustick, for instance, is after an early settler, Erie from the lake, Mt. Pleasant for its situation, but Montmorency is French, and the first emigrants were Yankees. It certainly has one merit, it is musical, which cannot be said of Oshkosh.

The main road from Rock Falls southward is known as the Golder road from Alonzo Golder, who opened a large farm in 1856, and became a repre-

sentative citizen, but in later years retiring to Sterling. Here was the second school building called the Banes schoolhouse, a central place for meetings of various kinds and religious services. In the third schoolhouse in the McWhorter district, Capt. W. C. Robinson, afterwards in the war, taught in the winter of 1860.

Two early roads. One a trail from Dixon to Green river, northeast to southwest. The other was the stage route from Dixon to Rock Island. A familiar landmark was the "Lone Tree," a honey locust, blown down in Camanche tornado of 1860. The first regular rail, laid out in 1854, runs east and west through the town.

On this Golder road is a small white frame structure with the inscription above the door, M. W. A. Camp 1912, 1896. North of this you come to

THE CEMETERY.

Beneath these rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a molding heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Most of the tombs bear dates since 1866. Among the older names are Cornelius Bachellor, 1829-1899. George Murray, 1815-1881. Elizabeth Murray, 1820-1892. Elizabeth Foster, 1798-1877. Alonzo Golder, 1807-1895. George W. Curtis, 1822-1902. (This name recalls the celebrated editor of Harper's Weekly.) Hullinger, 1820-1897. Then there are Doty, Fitch, Blanchard, Stevens, Ward, Frank, Sawyer. Of the soldiers we noticed G. B. Reynolds, 1841-1887. Francis Brown, 1872. P. C. Woods, 1880, aged 59. Elijah L. Halsted, 1885, aged 42. Faded flags were drooping over the graves, but some of them had no details of companies, regiments, or battles. This is a satisfaction to the visitor, and is a memorial due the brave boys sleeping beneath.

Within a generation the country has made a remarkable improvement. The primitive buildings have given way to modern dwellings with large barns, hay sheds, and all the smaller structures necessary to convenience and comfort. Some of our prosperous farms today look like a small village. Dwellings generally white, barns red, which is a durable color, warm in winter, and showy in appearance. Soil a black loam with here and there a mixture of sand, which makes heavy travel on the roads. This has been remedied in many places by gravel and embankment. Ditching has been of vast benefit to many sections of the township.

The common roads through Montmorency and Hume cross the feeder of the Hennepin canal by means of high steel bridges, approached by long embankments. They are visible afar, and make graceful landmarks.

Corn is king. On both sides of the roads a sea of yellow stalks. Hogs and cattle in the meadows, poultry in the barnyards.

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

The writer had an interview with Luman Kakeman, one of the last of Montmorency's pioneers. He came from the banks of the Hudson in 1854,

buying land south of Asa Scott in 1859, the only pioneer then in the township. The only Indian trail up and down the valley was traveled in the time of California gold excitement, and some days one hundred teams passed along. On the road between Sterling and Prophetstown, George Richmond is the last of the men of 1859. Where the busy town of Rock Falls now is, he could have bought the land at \$15 per acre. Near that Lone Tree there was once a graveyard, called the Lone Tree Cemetery, but the friends of the dead moved away, and the bodies were never removed. The land in Hume south of his place was unoccupied for many years.

The most active secret order in the township is the Mystics. At the annual meeting in December, 1907, the following officers were elected:

Prefix—Samuel May.

Secretary—Frank Ashling.

Banker—William Ashling.

Marshal—Mrs. John Schaff.

Warder—Theodore Frank.

Sentinel—Matthias Grennan.

Supervisor for three years—Cyrus Dellenteen.

One of the diversions occasionally is a poverty ball. In order to gain admittance it will be necessary for all guests to be attired in rags and tags. Good clothes will not be tolerated.

To indicate the interest taken in the subject of transportation in these rural districts, this item clipped from a county paper is suggestive:

Twenty-two farmers in the town of Montmorency have been hauling crushed rock for grading and making hard roads in their town. It is expensive as the material has to be hauled several miles, but the campaign for good roads is worth pushing.

LETTER FROM A LADY.

Dear Sir: In reply to your request to furnish you with a few facts that exist in Montmorency, I will say that we have six public schools. The buildings are frame buildings, and are in good condition. We employ six teachers at an average of forty-five dollars per month. Each school has a library and such days as Arbor Day, Flag Day, Decoration Day, and Lincoln and Washington days are observed. From these schools are many of the prominent teachers of the county. We have at the present time a student at Urbana who is heading the Junior Class in Botany and Medical Science. There are two Sunday schools and a Home Department Class of twenty members. There is preaching at the Banes Sunday school of the Methodist Denomination. There is a Woodman Hall, and Camp No. 19 hold regular meetings. The Mystic Workers lodge, No. 104 also meet at this hall. This township has twenty-three steel bridges which span its drainage ditches, which have been the means of greatly advancing the value of the land in this township.

There is a number of W. C. T. U. workers here, and a number of young people who have taken part in medal contests.

Hoping some of these facts will be a benefit to you, I am,

Yours Respectfully,

Mrs. ELIZA FRANK.

FAMILIAR FACES OF PIONEERS.

A face with gladness overspread,
Soft smiles by human kindness bred!—*Wordsworth.*

As the writer's residence in Whiteside dates from 1856, he often met many of the early settlers on the street. Alonza Golder after coming to Sterling was dignified as Judge. He was a thick-set man, good-humored countenance, and plain in his manners. He formed partnership with his son in the lumber and coal trade. His daughter was married to Moses Dillon, long in the elevator business, now in New York. The Judge was a member of the Congregational church, and an estimable citizen in all the relations of life.

Another was Nathan Williams, who, when the writer first knew him, was engaged in a dry goods store, but after three years left Sterling, and devoted his energies to a large farm of 640 acres in Montmorency. In 1871 he was elected to the legislature as representative, serving two years. Faithful to his constituents. To him the writer is indebted for a complete set of the Geological Survey of Illinois, under direction of A. H. Worthen. A third was C. C. Buell, the best educated of all the circle, valedictorian at Madison University, New York. An illustrious record as professor, quartermaster in the Civil war, principal of Second Ward school in Sterling, influential as farmer and dairyman. Mr. Buell was a good writer, ready speaker, and well equipped for the intellectual or commercial affairs of the community.

Asa Scott, who made that peculiar boat trip from Ohio to Como in 1839, where he remained until 1847, when he purchased a farm in this township, had sixteen children, putting him in the class with Susanna Wesley, mother of the famous Methodist founder. Asa's early experience was full of all sorts of hardship. Tyler McWhorter's name was familiar to the citizens of the county, as he was supervisor and member of the legislature. He came in 1854 from Indiana. His widow resides in Sterling. A. A. Church is best known as a raiser of improved stock. Herman Sterling removed to Sterling, and then to California. Henry M. Barnum is now in Sterling. In fact, nearly all of Montmorency's older people are gone. Another generation have taken up their work.

WHITESIDE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

People and realms of every tongue,
Dwell on his love with sweetest song,
And infant voices shall proclaim
Their early blessings on his name.—*Watts.*

No cause has more loyal, efficient, untiring workers than the men and women in the Sunday school movement. A pure and disinterested service, so refreshing in this age of graft and selfishness. The children are the hope of the country, and they should be brought up in the ways of righteousness. When time-servers are forgotten, they that turn many to holiness, shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

The first County S. S. convention was held in Morrison, Dec. 11-12, 1876.

Rev. D. E. Wells was chosen moderator, and Payson Trask, secretary. State Secretary, E. Payson Porter gave an address, Saving of the World. Fourteen townships of twenty-two were represented. D. J. Jenne, Sterling, president; Payson Trask, Fulton, secretary, H. C. Donaldson, Morrison, statistical secretary, were chosen for the ensuing year. The next convention met in Farwell Hall, Sterling, May 7, 1877. The report showed 52 schools, and 5,430 scholars. The next year the meeting was in the Presbyterian church, Fulton, May, 1878. April 29, 1879, saw the convention in the Presbyterian church at Morrison. Rev. E. Brown was one of the speakers. The next time in the Congregational church, Sterling, May 4, 1880. The report gave 75 schools and 6,404 scholars. Fulton M. E. church had the following session, Dec. 13, 1881. At the next convention in Morrison Baptist church, Dec. 7, 1882, there were 64 schools reported with a membership of 5,160. Jenne, Trask, and Donaldson, after a faithful service of seven years retired, and C. W. Sholes, Morrison, president; Joseph B. Kearns, Garden Plain, sec.; and G. P. Perry, Sterling, treasurer, succeeded. At the convention in M. E. church, Sterling, Oct. 31, 1883, W. B. Jacobs gave an address on The True Object of Our Work, and How to Accomplish It. Forty dollars was appropriated for the state fund. Next in Morrison, Presbyterian church, Nov. 11, 1884. Erie had the next meeting, in M. E. church, Nov. 2, 1885, and the officers elected were: Pres., Dr. Donaldson; I. M. Phillips, v. pres.; G. P. Perry, treas; rec. sec., B. T. St. John. Oct. 21, 1886, saw the convention in Fulton, Oct. 25, 1887, in Cong. church, Rock Falls, Dec. 22, 1888, in Morrison, Nov. 21, 1889, in Fulton, Nov. 20, 1890, in Sterling, Nov. 19, 1891, in Morrison, Nov. 1, 1892, in Fulton, Sept. 20, 1893 in Prophetstown, Nov. 13, 1894, in Rock Falls, Oct. 1, 1895, Erie, Nov. 21, 1896, Morrison, Nov. 9, 1897, Sterling, Nov. 9, 1898, Prophetstown, Nov. 7, 1899, Rock Falls, Nov. 20, 1900, Morrison. Rev. Henry Moser, Mary Foster Bryner, and W. B. Jacobs were present. The silver anniversary was observed, 1876-1900, to commemorate the first convention, which was held also in Morrison. Among those present then were W. F. Eastman, Overholser, Tuttle, Payne, Mrs. Hamilton, R. Aldritt, L. E. Mathews, Mrs. Woodruff. At the meeting in Fulton, 1901, Nov. 12, I. M. Phillips was pres. and S. A. Maxwell, secretary. The convention met in Sterling, Nov. 11, 1902, in Oct. 29, 1903, at Erie, Nov. 3, 1904, Presbyterian church, Albany, Nov. 2, 1905, in M. E. church, Tampico, Sept. 20, 1906, in M. E. church, Rock Falls, Sept. 26, 1907, at Morrison.

COUNTY OFFICERS FOR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHT.

President, George W. Welch, Sterling.

Vice-President, C. E. Ackerman, Morrison.

Recording Secretary, George A. Potter, Erie.

Statistical Secretary, Theodore Trouth, Sterling.

Treasurer, I. D. Woodford, Morrison.

Normal Superintendent, George P. Perry, Sterling.

Primary Superintendent, Miss Fanny Riggs, Morrison.

Temperance Secretary, Rev. J. Burch, Fulton.

Home Dept. Secretary (Northern District), Mrs. Lizzie Detweiler, Sterling.

Home Dept. Secretary (Southern District), Mrs. Eliza Frank, Rock Falls.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

District No. 1—Hugh Miller, Sterling; Jordan, Sterling, Coloma, Genesee and Hopkins.

District No. 2—Frank Milligan, Tampico; Mountmorency, Hahnaman, Hume and Tampico.

District No. 3—M. I. Fadden, Lyndon; Clyde, Mt. Pleasant and Lyndon.

District No. 4—W. W. Watson, Morrison, Ustick, Union Grove and Fenton.

District No. 5—Dr. L. Barber, Fulton; Fulton, Garden Plain, Newton and Albany.

District No. 6—Frank Cleaveland, Prophetstown; Erie, Prophetstown and Portland.

As will be noticed, the conventions have been changed in place every year so that an interest may be aroused in every section of the county. The plan has proved successful, and in every town the convention is the enthusiastic event of the week. Good singing, addresses by prominent educators, discussions that appeal to teachers and people. Today Whiteside has every township organized, and is the banner and star county in the state for S. S. work.

LARGEST SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN COUNTY.

Fourth St. M. E., Sterling.....	482
St. John's Lutheran, Sterling.....	412
Dutch Reformed, Fulton.....	323
Congregational, Sterling	308

In the county the total:

Sunday School Enrollment.....	8171
Home Department	570
Cradle Roll	507

Grand Total9248

There are 936 officers and teachers, and the amount contributed for state work is \$165.

Theodore Trough, Sterling, statistical secretary, who has furnished much of the material for this sketch, and is himself a pioneer in the movement, has given the writer a long list of the worthy men and women who freely gave their time and talents to the cause. Among the wheelhorses are James P. Overholser, I. M. Phillips, George P. Perry, G. W. Olmstead, H. K. Hostetter, J. K. Chester, N. G. Van Sant, Hugh Miller. For twenty years Perry has conducted every winter a training class in Sterling, in which are presented the best methods of teacher training.

TAMPICO.

I hear thee speak of the better land,
 Thou callest its children a happy band;
 Mother, oh, where is that radiant shore?
 Shall we not seek it, and weep no more?
 Is it where the feathery palm-trees rise,
 And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?—*Mrs. Hemans.*

Tampico sounds like Mexico, and calls up suggestions of dates and palms, but it is not so far south, although on the southernmost tier of our townships. If you leave Sterling in the morning at seven on the Burlington, change at Denrock, and take the train on the Mendota branch, you will reach Tampico at nine. As you alight at the station, the first object that catches the eye is the soldiers' monument on a small triangular plaza in Spanish. It is made of granite, seventeen feet to the head of the infantry soldier on the summit. On each of the four sides, these stirring names, Pea Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, Gettysburg. Below, El Caney, Guayama, of the Spanish-American War. Also, the inscription, This stone is a reminder of the cost and value of the Union of the States, 1861-1865. Erected by the G. A. R., W. R. C., and loyal citizens. It cost about \$700. A handsome ornament, and in a place where it appeals to the traveler to pause and think.

Every place has its great name that shades all others. In Chicago it was Marshall Field, in Philadelphia it is John Wanamaker. In Tampico it is John W. Glassburn. Theodore Parker once asked a stranger visiting in Boston if he had seen George Ticknor, the Spanish historian. "No," replied the man. "Well," said Parker, "you might as well visit hell, and not see the devil, as come to Boston, and miss Ticknor." Mr. Glassburn is called the father of Tampico, and is today its prominent citizen. He came to Whiteside in 1856, and laid out his farm in 1861 where the town now stands. He paid \$7.50 per acre for the land. He is a man of solid frame, and a hopeful expression that promises many more years of activity.

On the Main street which runs north and south, and Market street, east and west, there are forty business houses, stores, restaurants, shops. On a corner is the Tampico Bank, established in 1882. J. W. Glassburn is president, A. T. Glassburn vice-pres., and A. C. Glassburn and T. A. Curnow, assistant cashiers. Chicago, New York and foreign exchange bought and sold. The Pitney House is kept by O. D. Pitney, an old timer, who came in 1863 when there were more frogs and wild ducks than good citizens in Tampico. He came originally from Ashtabula, Ohio, and has reminiscences of Joshua R. Giddings, James A. Garfield, and the worthies of that heroic district. He is "mine host" of the novels, who sits down in the common room, and chats with his guests.

Where village statesmen talked with looks profound,
 And news much older than their ale went round.

Simpson's lumber yard is the largest of that business, one of twenty or thirty branches in different cities, and near is Legg's poultry house, shipping

chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, chiefly to Boston market. A good point for fowls, Tampico in this respect ranking second in the list, Polo standing first, and Sterling third for the supply of barnyard roasts.

Tampico Tornado is the name of the forceful journal that faithfully carries forward the various interests of the community. George Isherwood, a practical printer, an aggressive and intelligent young man, is editor and proprietor. For the benefit of foreign advertisers, he has a standing bulletin at the head of a column that sets forth the claims of the town at a glance:

TAMPICO, ILLINOIS.

Tampico is located in southern Whiteside County, on the Burlington Ry., 24 miles southeast of Morrison, the county seat, in one of the best farming sections of Illinois. It has a population of 1,500 and is a model little city of neat, comfortable homes and is a very desirable residence place. The citizens are progressive and alive to the signs of the times. Its religious interests are well cared for by the Methodist, Catholic, Christian and Baptist churches, while the public schools are excellent, well conducted and largely attended. It is lighted by electricity and is one of the best grain and live stock markets in this latitude. Tampico has a bank, two elevators, two lumber yards, cement works, feed mill, two poultry and egg houses, newspaper, and two hotels. All other lines of business are represented by wide-awake business men and it is a fine trading point.

The Tornado was established in 1876 by C. F. Gifford, who published it until seven years ago, when it was sold to A. D. Hill, who in turn transferred to Mr. Isherwood. One of the oldest weeklies in the county.

THE CHURCHES.

The Baptist was organized about 30 years ago, and has a membership of one hundred and a Sunday school of 120. Numerous societies, The Young People, Ladies' Aid, Cradle Roll, and two stirring associations, the Baracas and Philatheas, who planned a program to solemnize the leave-taking of Rev. Mr. Wright and family, whose ministrations during eight years closing in 1908 were productive of so much pleasure and profit. The public reception at the church called out a large audience of parishioners and friends. F. B. Thomas presented the retiring pastor and wife a box of silverware, which was accepted by Mr. Wright in a feeling speech, alluding to the cordial relations about to be severed.

The Christian church has had a rapid growth as it was organized only in October, 1900. There is a membership of 96, a Sunday school of one hundred, a Young People's Union of 43, with Ladies' Aid and other societies. Rev. Guy L. Zerby is pastor, and occasionally fills engagements in evangelistic work.

The Methodist is doubtless the largest church in the place, with 250 members, a Sunday school of 150, two Ladies' Aid, Epworth League, Junior League, Men's Club. Rev. James Potter, pastor, has had charges at Walnut and Albany. He pursued his studies at the Northwestern University. At

one time, Tampico was on the Spring Hill and Yorktown circuit, but in 1871, the members decided to be independent, and in 1872 erected a building. This was destroyed by the tornado of June, 1874, and in 1875 the present building was completed, at a cost of \$2,500.

St. Mary's Catholic church is the most costly and imposing in Tampico, perhaps in the county. Only completed in October, 1907. It is constructed of a beautiful brick, with a lofty spire containing two bells, the interior richly finished in hard wood, stained glass windows and paintings in the highest style of art, heated by hot water. The parish was organized in 1875, and at first in connection with Sheffield had the ministrations of the same priest. But for nearly thirty years Tampico has supported its own rector. McGuire was first resident priest, followed by Weber, Sullivan, and others. The present pastor, Rev. L. X. Du Four, in his fourth year, is popular with all classes, Catholic and Protestant. A saintly name. X stands for Xavier, the devoted apostle to the Indies. Du Four was ordained at Philadelphia in 1882, and has been professor and preacher. The membership of St. Mary's consists of one hundred families. The parsonage is a neat frame, south of the church. A short distance to the north is the cemetery. In the center on a high wooden cross hangs the body of the Savior.

Was it for crimes that I have done,
He groaned upon the tree?
Amazing pity! grace unknown!
And love beyond degree.

As may be expected, the names on the tombstones speak of the Emerald Isle: Sheehan, Murphy, Leahy, McGuire, Tierman, Conroy, Power, Curran. Any relative of Tyrone Power, the Irish comedian, lost in the steamship President 1840? Any relative of John Philpot Curran, the noted Irish orator? Let us keep track of our great kindred. Here is the monument of Mary A. Ford, 1816-1896. "May her soul rest in peace. Amen." On the same is the name of Peter Ford, her husband, laid by her side in 1907, the oldest man who ever lived in the county, an account of whose life will be found in Deer Grove. The memorials are chiefly granite, and display good taste.

ST. MARY'S LARGEST CLASS.

On Sunday morning in January, 1908, a class of over ninety children were confirmed by Archbishop Quigley of Chicago, the confirmation occurring at the 8 o'clock mass. The services were extremely solemn and impressive and were witnessed by a very large congregation, there being many who were unable to gain admission to the church. A throne was erected at the right of the sanctuary for the bishop. The altar was prettily decorated with flowers and plants and presented a very pretty appearance.

The class was the largest in the history of the Tampico parish. The girls were adorned in pretty gowns of white and the boys wore bouquets of flowers in their coat lapels. Father L. X. DuFour, who has charge of the parish, is to be congratulated on securing the large class and the very successful service.

THE SCHOOL.

Like our other towns, Tampico takes pride in the education of her children. In the two-story building there are eleven grades under the direction of the following efficient corps of teachers: Miss Edna Allen, first primary; Miss Grace Booth, second primary; Mrs. Jennie Maxwell, intermediate; Mr. L. W. Denison, grammar; Mr. T. J. Haney, high school. Mr. Denison, one of the most successful and efficient teachers in Whiteside, is now filling his thirteenth year in the school. He is a capable supervisor of grade work, and a useful citizen everywhere. The principal, T. J. Haney, is a Hoosier, and after teaching country schools for seven years, studied two years at Eureka college, and after graduating at State Normal at Carbondale, took post-graduate work at Indiana State Normal and University of Illinois. After eight years as principal in various towns, he assumed his present position in 1903. In 1900 he passed the state examination, and holds a life certificate. The members of the school board are Frank Davis, president, O. D. Olson, clerk, and Bert Meredith. There is a three years' high school course adopted upon the recommendation of the state university. In the first year, English, arithmetic and algebra, physiology and Latin. In the second year, English, algebra, English history and Latin. In the third, English, geometry, physics, civics, and American history. English, as will be noted, runs through the whole course. This is sensible, as readiness to speak and write correctly is of the first importance.

Before Tampico was started, the first school in the district was a half mile south, 1869, but when the railroad was made in 1871, the schoolhouse was moved to town. When this became too small, an upper room of Guffey's building, now part of Burden's opera house, was rented, and another teacher hired. The present structure was built in 1874. A long list of teachers have wielded the birch since A. W. Bastian, who, after attaining fame and fortune, is now educating his countrymen through the columns of the *Fulton Journal*.

Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. CHARLES WEST.

Westward the course of empire takes its way.

Eli Cain was one of the earliest landlords of the old Tampico House, one of the first buildings in town. James Cain was one of the earliest merchants, and still owns two buildings on west side of Main street. Alfred and Fred Smith have been hardware dealers for nearly 35 years. The old store is beside the new implement building. The first store and postoffice building occupied by S. B. Winter, now 84, living in New Jersey, was replaced a year ago by a brick. A part of the home of Delos Craddock belonged to a structure which occupied the site of Union hall, and was used by Dr. Taggart, the earliest physician, and later as a millinery shop. William Kilroy has the house which was occupied for many years by C. F. Gifford, the first editor of the *Tampico Tornado*. The tornado destroyed the back part, and left the front open to the

weather until it was repaired. Thomas Dow occupied the first schoolhouse, moved to town from the prairie where it was originally built. It was used for town elections. The teacher was George Apley, now 79, and living in Nebraska. Charles Burden built an addition to an old brick, and with his brother, William, conducts a store. Above the two is Burden's opera house. I think it was in the spring of 1874 that A. W. Bastian took charge of the school. That winter the upper part of Guffey's building was rented, and the younger pupils placed in charge of Miss Rose Laughlin, a lovely girl, sister-in-law of Fred Smith. Mr. Bastian was an exceptionally good teacher. At the dedication of the new building in 1874 a fine program was given. The music was by Isaac West and his son, De Witt, and daughter Lovina. It was the earliest orchestra I can remember. Afterwards a big supper was served in the unfinished room. It was a very pleasant occasion.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

We are not many, we who pressed
Beside the brave who fell that day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest
Than not have been at Monterey?—*Hoffman*.

The Grand Army here was organized in 1884, and is called the S. G. Steadman Post, 491. There are 27 members. It was the privilege of the writer to visit some of the veterans. Thomas O. Steadman, born in Ohio, came to Illinois in 1855, enlisted in Co. D, 75th Illinois, 1862, serving until 1865, when he was discharged by general order. He was in Perryville, Stone River, Nashville, and never a scratch. Health somewhat impaired of late.

Robert Collins was born in Ireland, Queens county, coming to Elgin in 1854. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. C, 7th Illinois Cavalry, re-enlisted in Co. B, 36th Ill. Cavalry, and again re-enlisted in Co. K, 10th Ill. Cavalry. He fought at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Chickamauga, Kenesaw, Atlanta, and Bentonville, North Carolina. Served to the close of the war, and never wounded.

Barney McGrady came from New York, enlisting at León, 1862, in Co. D, 75th Ill., Infantry, then at Prophetstown, re-enlisting in Co. B, 34th Illinois in 1864. He met the enemy at Perryville, Nashville, Atlanta, Murfreesboro, Lookout Mountain, Dallas, Raleigh, North Carolina. He served to the end of the conflict, and passed every battle unhurt.

John H. Milligan, born in Ohio, enlisted in Co. B, 85th Ohio Infantry, 1862, re-enlisted 1863 in Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and faced bullets at Knoxville and Franklin, Tennessee. Came through safe and sound.

Jesse Van Bibber, another Ohio hero, enlisted in Co. H, 87th Ohio Infantry, then in Co. G, 116th Ohio Infantry. The regiment was so badly cut to pieces towards the close of the war that it was consolidated with the 62nd Ohio Infantry, and later with the 67th Ohio. When discharged from service he was in this regiment. Comrade Van Bibber faced the foe in dozens of battles, Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Piedmont, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Appomattox. He was wounded and captured at Harper's Ferry, wounded

at Newmarket, at Winchester, and at Fisher's Hill. Appomattox shows that he was in at the death of the Confederacy. Most of the old boys are in good health, and are met on the streets every day, and always ready to recall the bloody fight and the tented field. They face the setting sun, but like they faced the southern foe, with a heart that feels no fear. These five soldiers were all past commanders of the post.

The veterans were very much surprised and gratified with the action of a comrade, Henry Giles, an old soldier and a familiar character, who resided in Tampico for the past thirty years or more, made a will, bequeathing to Mrs. DeWitt West \$200, also left \$200 for a monument, \$100 at interest to care for his grave and the remainder, about \$1,000, to the G. A. R. post in Tampico. He had no relatives living so far as he knew. He did not know the date of his birth, but thought it was about 1833. He came to Prophets-town when about fourteen years old. He enlisted in Company B of the Thirty-fourth Illinois and was wounded at Corinth by being shot in the arm which left the arm stiff at the elbow.

Robert Collins, by the way, was a scout for Gen. O. O. Howard under Captain Duncan from Atlanta to Goldboro and he was one of the party of eight scouts under this same captain who captured Milledgeville, the town that then was the capital of Georgia, thirty miles in advance of Sherman's army. He was with Lieut. John A. McQueen's scouts from Buford to Goldboro and was in the night engagement at Darlington, S. C., where Lieut. McQueen was wounded.

TAMPICO AS A PHENIX.

In the Greek fable the phenix was a bird that burned itself to death, and from the ashes a young bird arose. This is Tampico. Like a plucky pugilist coming up smiling after a desperate round. In 1872 the frame hotel of Maurice Fitzgerald, and part of Cain's store were destroyed. In 1874 High's grocery and dry goods, Burke's grocery and residence, Case and Davis, Clothiers, and Conroy's dry goods and grocery, were burned out. This was in January, and by the following June the site was built up. Then came the fearful tornado of June 6, 1874, which fell upon the devoted village on the evening of Saturday. The worst since 1860. The Whiteside Sentinel gave a full account of the damage. The warehouse and elevator of Glassburn & Bryant, T. S. Beach's elevator, stores, shops, dozens of dwellings, the Methodist church, were wrecked by the tempest, and all the dreadful ruin in a few seconds. No lives lost, but many persons more or less injured. The storm came from the southwest. A committee appointed to receive aid for the sufferers met a generous response. But the cup of calamity was not yet full. In 1876, early on Wednesday, May 17, 1876, a fire was discovered between the stores of Burke and High, and six buildings were consumed before the flames were under control. The grocery and residence of James Conroy, Nelson Maxson's store, Peter Burke's grocery, High's store, the Tornado office, Melvin's law office, Paice's residence and butcher shop, Case & Adams' Billiard hall. Many of these were at once rebuilt. The courage of the citizen always rose to the occasion.

LODGES AND ORDERS.

Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness.

No, Cowper was flighty, he ought to have wished for a pleasant town where people are neighborly. Tampico is nothing if not sociable. Most of the orders; and all flourishing. There are 220 Woodmen, and 100 Royal Neighbors, and when they have drills and suppers, no end of solid satisfaction. Burden's opera house is the favorite resort for these functions. It will seat 500 persons. The Woman's Relief Corps have 52 members, and are active in every direction. There are 25 ladies in the W. C. T. U. who meet every two weeks. The president is Mrs. DeWitt West. After the late installation, 225 persons sat at tables groaning with chicken and angel's food. The rooms of the Masonic lodge are over Glassburn's bank, and are nicely fitted with every equipment for business and festivity. About eighty in the blue lodge. T. A. Curnow, of the bank, is master. The Fraternal Reserves have 155 members. The Mystic Workers are rolling up a good membership. Every installation of the officers of these orders is followed by a banquet, and no Venetian carnival ever called forth so much happy entertainment. The churches, too, have their bazars. It is a community of good fellowship.

PIONEER HOGEBOOM.

Noah J. Hogeboom died at the home of his son John at Denrock, Jan. 13, 1908, in his 93rd year. Mr. Hogeboom came from Vermont in 1855 and located on a farm south of Tampico, which was his home for nearly 50 years. A few years ago he went to Missouri and stayed about three years and on his return made his home with his son at Denrock. The deceased was born in Manchester, Vt., Nov. 22, 1815. He married Miss Sara Estabrook Sept. 14, 1842. They were the parents of four children, two of whom survive, John N., and Highland. The funeral was held at Tampico Thursday, with burial in the cemetery.

Mr. Hogeboom was widely known throughout this section and was a conscientious citizen, filling a number of official positions.

His early home in Vermont was near Bennington, where General Stark defeated the Hessians in 1777. The writer saw the old gentleman at Denrock a month before his death, and his tottering step showed that the pilgrim would soon pass to the other shore.

In the cemetery in the northern section of town we find the names of well known citizens, Glassburns, Allen, Leonard, Wylie, Howlett, Ferris, Brown, Craddock, McMillen, Hughes, Morse, Vandemark, Dean, Muray. Isaac W. Hayes, a soldier, 1861, aged 21, a flag on his tomb. J. F. Leonard, G. A. R., 1838-1905. This stanza on one brave boy's stone:

He has finished his task,
He is now with the blest,
May this flag ever wave,
O'er a soldier at rest.

On the tomb of Olsson, an inscription in Swedish. Some expensive monuments. Iron fence in front. Numerous evergreens.

Besides Dr. A. P. McMillan, dentist, there are four physicians, Horner, Terry, Newton, and E. W. Wahl, here since 1895. He is a graduate of the medical department of University of Illinois, Chicago, and has his office and residence on Main street.

One of the earlier doctors was Taggart, succeeded by Dr. A. C. Smith, of Kentucky, graduate of Long Island Hospital College, 1874. For over twenty years he was a medical Good Samaritan to Tampico and the whole outlying district, traversing the Winnebago swamps when bridges were scarce, and horses had to swim. His father in Kentucky was a disciple of Henry Clay. A few years ago Dr. Smith removed to Sterling, and soon acquired a fine practice.

TAMPICO'S G. O. M.

In a cozy cottage sitting in an arm chair, the writer found the dean of early settlers, Tampico's grand old man, Rufus Aldrich. He was born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1817, emigrated to Whiteside in 1855, and purchased the farm on which he spent most of his life for five dollars an acre. Of seven children, four are living. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Steadman, was the first child born in the township. Sparsely settled then. Only two houses between his place and Sterling. Mr. Aldrich is the picture of a patriarch, who, with his bright eye, genial smile, snowy hair and beard, has welcomed the advancing years gracefully.

—Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly.

To George Isherwood, editor of Tampico Tornado, we are indebted for the subjoined account of the telephone business:

The Tampico Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company, which now has in active operation about three hundred phones and has miles of wire reaching out on nearly every country road, was the direct outgrowth of the work of one man, A. A. Shere, who resides southwest of Tampico in Bureau county. Tired of riding for doctors and threshing hands, Mr. Shere thought that he and a few neighbors could erect a telephone line along their highway and let it do the work. A dozen farmers responded to his request to buy phones, put up poles and have a line. Other farmers then clamored for admission as they saw the benefits of the service, and the Company repeatedly outgrew its lines, central stations and reached a magnitude beyond the wildest dreams of the organizers. At first a president and secretary attended to what little business was transacted but as the volume of traffic grew the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000, all shares subscribed and paid for and at this date the capital stock will have to be increased. The company maintains a central office in Tampico and also has a central office in Rock Falls. Its lines reach Prophetstown and all other neighboring villages either over its own lines or that of several other mutual lines that are connected with the Tampico central. E. A. Emmons is one of the pioneer founders of the company and virtually the "Father" of the Telephone Co.

A SOLDIER PIONEER.

His family was shocked by the sudden death of Elbert E. Wheelock in February, 1908. He was born in Massachusetts in 1847, came to Whiteside in 1854, and 35 years ago moved to the north of Tampico, where he lived ever since. Mr. Wheelock served as a private in Co. G, 147th Ill., Vol. Inf., and on his enlistment in Feb. 18, 1865, moved with his regiment right into the thick of the war around Dalton, Ga., and until mustered out at Savannah in Jan. 1866, was engaged in the perilous work of scouting and fighting the numerous guerrilla bands that infested northern Georgia, and protecting the Union's interests among the people. He always took a very great interest in the Grand Army Post and was the founder of Samuel G. Steadman Post, located here. He also was instrumental in securing the large cannon that decorates the park and was active in the formation of the Tampico Relief Corps. He was Commander of the post for several terms and was also the first consul of the Tampico Woodmen camp, being a member of that order and also the Knights of the Globe, holding insurance in each order for \$2,000.

In all things pertaining to the post his whole soul was wrapped up and he will be greatly missed by his old comrades and the Post.

A PIONEER MINISTER.

His son, Rev. William Pinkney, now residing in Sterling, has given the writer some account of his father, Rev. John Pinkney, Wesleyan clergyman, who seemed to be pastor at large for the whole lower section of the county, from Tampico to Hume, preaching in schoolhouses and homes. He labored in season and out of season, and his devotion was duly appreciated by the people who otherwise would have had no gospel privileges. He came from Yorkshire, England, in 1841, and died in 1870. Pleasant to relate, his son, William, continues the work in some of the old neighborhoods.

Servant of God, well done,
Rest from thy loved employ!

ITEMS.

A good stock market. Farmers buy, feed, and sell. Ralph McGrady this winter shipped a carload of hogs to Chicago, which averaged 263 pounds.

For the six months ending Jan. 1, 1908, the first class mail weighed 1,192 pounds, second, 2,924, third, 261, fourth, 234.

Water is good and abundant. Wells can be sunk anywhere, and at a depth of a few feet, a never failing flow is secured.

C. F. Gifford, former editor of the Tornado, is one of the retired oracles of the town, to drop into offices, and regulate the policies of the nation. He spent some years in California.

The road leading from Sterling to Green River and Yorktown was the first main highway, with branches at Glassburn's farm, one to Yorktown, the other to Green River.

A natural curiosity west of town called the "Blow-Out." Over a space of seven acres is an immense basin, the sand blown away to the depth of sixty

feet, as if by a succession of enormous whirlwinds. A red cedar once stood in the center, cut down in 1850.

Before the land was drained by ditching, the sloughs in spring and winter were terrible, and many narrow escapes are related of teamsters from drowning and freezing.

The Tornado is now printed on a large new cylinder press recently installed. It is so large that it nearly reaches the ceiling, and the press feeder has to mount four steps to reach his position.

The Baptist church, vacant for a time, has a new pastor in Rev. Mr. Mayhew. He was born in Wisconsin, and after attendance at various schools, and attaining the degree of A. B., he studied in the graduate schools of the University of Chicago from 1902 to 1905, specializing in public speaking. Later teaching public speaking at Illinois Wesleyan college and serving pastorates at Albany, Wisconsin; Barrington, Illinois, and later at Silvas, from which place he came to Tampico.

The following is the ticket elected in 1908, April. Trustees: P. A. McMillan, 79; A. J. Glassburn, 67; J. M. Jacobs, 73; Clerk, Frank Linder, 67.

ATTORNEYS OF THE WHITESIDE COUNTY BAR IN 1908.

W. H. Allen, Erie; J. O. Allen, Erie; Frank J. Bowman, Sterling; Wm. A. Blodgett, Morrison; E. M. Blodgett, Sterling; Jacob Cantlin, Rock Falls; Jarvis Dinsmoor, Sterling; D. S. Efner, Albany; V. S. Ferguson, Sterling; Walter N. Haskell, Sterling; Alfred M. Hanson, Fulton; C. C. Johnson, Sterling; Edmond Jackson, Fulton; Royce A. Kidder, Sterling; J. J. Ludens, Sterling; Harry Ludens, Morrison; C. G. Macklin, Morrison; C. C. McMahon, Fulton; Wm. H. Mitchell, Fulton; R. W. E. Mitchell, Sterling; S. M. McCalmont, Morrison; Luther R. Ramsay, Morrison; John A. Riordon, Morrison; Myron C. Rogers, Fulton; L. T. Stocking, Morrison; Walter Stager, Sterling; John Stager, Sterling; C. L. Sheldon, Sterling; Carl E. Sheldon, Sterling; N. G. Van Sant, Sterling; H. C. Ward, Sterling; A. A. Wolfersperger, Sterling; C. H. Woodburn, Sterling; D. C. Wait, Fulton; H. H. Wait, Prophetstown; I. L. Weaver, Sterling; John A. Ward, Sterling.

Of these the longest in practice are W. H. Allen, Walter Stager, C. L. Sheldon, H. C. Ward, C. C. Johnson. Several brilliant young advocates are coming on who may in time take the place of Judge Marshall on the bench and Daniel Webster in the Senate.

HAHNAMAN.

Joy, temperance, and repose,
Slam the door on the doctor's nose.—*Longfellow.*

If our early friend, Reuben Davis, or Doc Davis as he was familiarly called, had been the first settler, the supposition might be that he named the township after Hahnemann, the celebrated German physician, who died in 1843. But as he was the founder of homeopathy, and Reuben may not have believed in that method of treatment, we give up the conundrum. William

Renner and family from Pennsylvania, who settled at Deer Grove in 1841, were the pioneers in this quarter.

DYING IN THE LAST DITCH.

Although much of the land is swampy, the settlers knew that thorough drainage, as in Holland, would bring rich returns from the deep black soil, and from the first have spared no labor or expense to improve the situation. Never say die. Winnebago Swamp on the north and Green river on the south surround a large area, and form what is known as Paddy's Island, from the number of Milesian emigrants who were gathered there. These ditches have done excellent service, but are not yet complete. Heavy rainfalls or gorges of snow and ice still occasionally inundate fertile fields. A contract has been made for a new ditch, perhaps the largest yet constructed. The drainage district begins on the Lee county line, and continues westward to Prophetstown. The ditch when completed will be one of the largest in Whiteside county and will be a small river. It will be twenty feet wide on the bottom with a slope of one to one. Even now through what was once a sluggish marsh, a strong current flows along like a creek. For the new ditch there were twelve bidders, prices ranging from twelve and one-half cents per cubic yard to six and four-tenths, the lowest. In February, 1908, the necessity for better defense against the elements was signally shown. The levee on Green river broke under pressure of heavy snow following rain, submerging hundreds of acres. Only the summer before Green river was dredged and widened and a bank built to protect the farm lands in that country. The work on the river and on Winnebago ditch was done at a cost of \$100,000. The only safety is in enlarging and strengthening these levees.

Deer Grove is the largest cluster of houses in the township. Besides the railroad station, there is an elevator, two stores, school, a few dwellings, an inn for the entertainment of travelers, and a blacksmith shop. Occasional preaching by Methodist ministers from Walnut. The postoffice was established in 1873, W. H. Wheeler as postmaster. He had come that year and built a house. Other settlers were Harvey Durr, M. Patterson, Cady Burgess. Fred Wahl bought his land in 1868, paying \$18 per acre, living there until his removal to Sterling. Dr. Wahl, the leading physician in Tampico, is his son. Henry Flock and Henry Pott, Germans, were also settlers about 1872. Both in the army.

On the hill south of Deer Grove is the residence of William McCormick, born in Ireland, 1825, who sailed from Cork in 1854, landing in New York. A fearful trip. A thousand emigrants and at sea for months. He bought his farm in 1855, but lived awhile in Sterling.

The road from Sterling to Green river was the earliest traveled, an Indian trail. The first regularly laid out road was in 1856.

William Renner built the first log cabin in 1841 at Deer Grove, and the first schoolhouse, sixteen feet square and seven feet high, was erected at the Brakey settlement in 1857, with Amos Reeves as teacher, afterwards Supervisor and a prominent citizen.

BRAVE RECORD IN THE WAR.

But screw your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail.—*Macbeth*.

For a small, thinly inhabited town, the men of Hahnaman rallied nobly around the flag in 1861. Ten enlisted with the Yates Sharpshooters: McNickle, Hinman, Harvey, Reeves, William and Mahlon Humphrey, Crosby and H. D. Ryder, Henry May. The latter was killed at Atlanta in 1864. Mahlon Humphrey died at Cairo in 1862. Hinman was wounded at Atlanta. John Renner was four months in Andersonville. J. C. Reeves joined the 9th N. Y. Cavalry. James Renner, Walter Johnson, T. B. Davis, John Chambers, Albert McNickle, H. S. Humphrey, enlisted in various Illinois regiments.

HENRY POTT, VETERAN.

In his cozy cottage in Sterling, the writer had a delightful visit with Mr. Pott, who, with his family retired from his Deer Grove farm in 1901. His war experience fresh and thrilling as of yesterday. His regiment, 75th Illinois, had only thirteen rounds of ammunition until they clamored for sixty to go into that disastrous battle at Perryville, and when they retreated into the cornfield the rebel bullets rattled on the shocks and stones like hail. He was in all the battles to Atlanta. At Lovejoy station a ball destroyed an eye. After discharge from the hospital, he was sent with others to Mound City near Cairo, where they received bounty and pay, and came home. He bought 120 acres at Deer Grove in 1872 of improved land for \$30 per acre.

PETER FORD, CENTENARIAN.

The mossy marbles rest,
On the lips he has prest,
In their bloom;
And the names he loved to hear,
Have been carved for many a year,
On the tomb.—*Holmes*.

In January, 1908, it was the privilege of the writer to stand by the grave of the oldest man who ever lived in Whiteside. He was laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery at Tampico. It is a regret never to have met the veteran, and hear from his own lips the incidents of a career that started with the last century. Some of his younger neighbors who knew the old gentleman well, have given the writer various reminiscences of their intimacy.

Henry Pott and his brother-in-law, Henry Flock, ran a threshing machine, and frequently did work for Peter, on his farm. It was in the days when horse power was used. They had a pair of fine horses which they attached to the machine, the farmer furnishing the others. Henry did the driving with a long whip. Peter was lying barefoot by the stack, watching operations. The fat horses of the threshers were not pulling, and his own were doing most of the work, so Peter called out, "Henry, touch up your team wid your lash, the whiffletrees are dangling against their legs." Peter was a close observer and saw everything.

On another threshing occasion, the men started before breakfast to set the machine firmly to be ready to begin work early. But a blind horse balked, refusing to pull, and while the men rode back to the barn, on the way they had to pass a pond where a flock of geese were sleeping. The blind horse stumbled over the birds, bruising an old gander, and the whole troupe set up a furious screaming. Peter's kitchen door was ajar, and a face peered in the direction of the clamor. At breakfast, they told Peter of the catastrophe, claiming that a wolf had killed one of the flock during the night. "Wolf!" exclaimed Peter, "it was your horse, your blind wolf, that spoiled my fowl." To make the best of the disaster, Peter got the goose, and the two Henrys had the fat bird for dinner.

Several years ago Peter had a sore leg with an inflammation that refused to yield to repeated medical treatment, until a Spiritualist doctor was summoned from Polo, and the limb was restored whole as the other. This is not an advertisement, but belongs to our narrative.

His house had low ceilings, and on Mr. Pott telling him that he had to be continually dodging as he passed through the house, Peter said he didn't build the cottage for anybody taller than he was. Peter was a small man; of light frame, and until recent years of active habits, laboring regularly on his farm.

At one time, he had a large plantation of several hundred acres, lying northeast of Deer Grove, on the borders of Whiteside and Lee counties. Various misfortunes, however, rendered it necessary to sell parts, and at his death, he was in moderate circumstances. His son took charge of the farm in later years, and Peter with his wife retired to a home in Tampico, where he remained to her death. Since that time, he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Coleman, in Deer Grove, where he breathed his last.

His son Dominick lives in Sterling, and tells the writer his father at his death had a head of snow white hair, the color originally black. He had no full beard, simply whiskers on the chin.

His death occurred on Friday, May 17, 1907. Mr. Ford was born at Killala in county Mayo, Ireland, June 22, 1802. He was married to Miss Mary A. Muldoon on Jan. 24, 1834, and came to this country in 1840, locating near Utica, N. Y., where he worked on the Erie canal. Three years later his wife and two children came over and the family then went to Canada and made their home near Smith's Falls until 1857. They came to Illinois that year and stayed in Dixon for a short time. Mr. Ford then purchased a farm in Hahnaman and engaged in farming. In 1887 he removed to Tampico, where he resided until his wife's death in 1895, since which time he has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Coleman, in Deer Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Ford had nine children, seven of whom are now living.

Mr. Ford retained his faculties well until his death. He was strictly temperate in his habits and never used tobacco nor intoxicating liquors although at one time he was employed for several years in a distillery. He had a retentive memory and easily recalled the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk and Mexican wars. He had a distinct memory of the death of every president of the United States except Washington.

Mr. Ford came of a long lived race. All of his brothers and sisters lived to be over 80; one aunt lived to be 115 years of age and his grandmother also passed the century mark.

The highway commissioners of Hahnaman township are making arrangements to install two new steel bridges over Green river near Deer Grove. The structures spanning the river near Deer Grove have been in a dangerous condition for some time and these will be replaced with two good steel structures. The township of Hahnaman is one of the most costly townships of the county to be bridged, due to the many ditches and the Green river which crosses it.

His daughter, Mrs. Coleman, says her father had no faith in doctors, would not take medicine, and when sick, would often fast four days. He lost his last teeth ten years before his death. Although for the last four years, he sat much in his chair, he was not helpless. Appetite so good that he regularly took three meals a day. Took great interest in current affairs, and followed the operations of the Boer struggle and our Spanish-American war. He never wore glasses.

A PIONEER'S WIDOW.

In her white frame cottage on Sixth avenue, Sterling, the writer found Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, quietly enjoying the sunset of life. Her maiden name was Work, and she was married to Reuben Davis in Ohio in 1849. They came to Como, where they kept the Rock Island House, at which the stage travelers took meals. At the same time, her husband practiced his profession, as he had attended medical lectures in Cincinnati. In 1860 they moved to the farm in Hahnaman, where they lived till his death in 1887. Although busy with his farm, he had constant calls from the sick which he always obeyed. A ready speaker, and fond of debate. When able to go out, Mrs. Davis is a regular attendant at the Lutheran church. She is nearly 77. Doc was 68.

TWO GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple, drop a blessed crown.—*Shakespeare.*

Ponce de Leon looked for the fountain of perpetual youth in Florida, but never found it, because it was not there. It is in Hahnaman. People die even in California, but seldom in this favored township. Just think of two golden weddings within a week! On Sunday, Feb. 16, 1908, Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home, surrounded by their children, grandchildren and a host of relatives. They were married in Dixon, and after three years in Sterling, removed to Hahnaman, where they have since resided. They are both hale and hearty, and will now prepare for the diamond jubilee.

On Saturday, Feb. 22, by a freak of the almanac, the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wahl coincided with the birthday of the illustrious George. They really belong to Hahnaman, as their active years were spent there, but farming becoming too strenuous, in 1890 they took their abode in a new home on Ninth avenue, Sterling. This was the scene of the festivities.

All of their family were present except a daughter, Ethel, in California. Both are in the discharge of daily duties, and ready to greet friends with a smile.

Including the family of nine children, sixteen grandchildren, and one great-grandchild, thirty-six relatives sat down to a banquet that only Mrs. Wahl, a cook of the old school, could prepare. She was Miss Anna Kirgis. Besides words of congratulation, the occasion was made memorable by marks of substantial appreciation. Mr. Wahl was brought to time with a solid gold watch, and his estimable partner will hereafter make her toilet with a diamond brooch.

Perhaps the only murder in the township occurred June 26, 1901, when Thomas Brunton killed Thomas McDonald, at Deer Grove, by knocking him down. Both were tramps, and at the time were carousing at a shed or corn crib.

DRAINAGE IN WHITESIDE.

BY JOHN D. AREY, CIVIL ENGINEER.

The history of the drainage of the swamp lands of Whiteside county will at the present time cover a period of over fifty years. The south half of the county is mostly level land with here and there a few sand hills, and contains about four-fifths of the swamp lands. The north half is more broken and hilly, and most of the low lands are in the western part along the Mississippi bottoms.

In 1850 congress passed an act to enable the states to reclaim and improve the swamp lands within their limits, and in 1852 the general assembly of the state of Illinois passed an act giving each county the authority to select, and sell the swamp lands and devote the proceeds, to the drainage or reclaiming said lands.

The act also provided for the appointment of a drainage commissioner who was to select the lands, and under the directions of the board of supervisors see that the provisions of the act were carried to completion.

The total number of acres selected and sold by the county was a little over seventy thousand, of which about one-fourth was in the townships of Tampico and Hahnman, the rest being in the other twenty townships except Genesee and Jordan, both high and rolling land. The lands were appraised and sold at different prices, three dollars, one dollar and fifty cents, and fifty cents per acre, the terms of sale were one-fourth cash, with the balance in notes with interest. Forty acres was the smallest subdivision of land sold, and some tracts would be partially dry land, others entirely in deep swamps, the total receipts from the swamp land sales was over \$175,000.

Three-fourths of the proceeds of the sale of lands were loaned at a high rate of interest, and a large sum of money having accumulated it was turned over to the school fund, and distributed among the townships in the same ratio with other school moneys. The townships of Tampico and Hahnman protested against it, but were overruled. The amount turned over was about \$175,000, about the amount for which the lands were sold.

After the first land sale the drainage commissioner began the construction of ditches through the channels of the largest sloughs, the longest being the

Coon creek ditch about twenty miles in length, running from the east line of the county in the township of Montmorency, in a southwesterly course through the townships of Montmorency, Hume and Tampico, emptying into the creek east of Prophetstown village. This ditch has several branches that would make the total length over forty miles.

Over one hundred miles of ditches were made at a cost of nearly \$90,000. This amount was all the county of Whiteside spent in the drainage of the lands donated by the government for that purpose.

In 1879 an act was passed by the general assembly enabling the owners of adjoining tracts of land to form drainage districts for the purpose of raising money by assessment on the lands improved, to pay the cost of building levees, and digging ditches. The law proved to be a cumbersome piece of machinery to effect its purpose, and until it was amended in 1885 making the commissioners of highways ex-officio drainage commissioners, there was very little done. Since then there has been spent a large amount of money for reclaiming wet lands.

The land now improved under the drainage law is more than twice the amount selected and sold by the county, and about one-half of the wet land is now under cultivation. The old ditches have been enlarged, new ones dug, and ditching machines are continually at work. It will take much labor and time to make all of the low lands tillable every year, but as they increase in value, a greater expenditure will be warranted for their improvement.

The boundary line between the counties of Whiteside and Rock Island is the channel of a swamp through the low lands between the Mississippi and Rock rivers, a distance of about fifteen miles, called the Meredosia slough, the name being a corruption of "Marais D' Ogee", given the swamp by the early French explorers. About half way between the two rivers the channel is hard to find, the ground being very level for about two miles in all directions, and for some time there was a dispute about the line, each county claiming jurisdiction over about a thousand acres. The land in question is on a higher level than the swamp north and south, and forms a divide between the rivers over which the water from either river when high would flow to the other. A few years ago a dyke was built across the divide over which the water has never been high enough to pass.

The drainage of the swamp is accomplished by forming union drainage districts, parts of which are in each county.

COLOMA.

The world was sad—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled.—*Campbell.*

As Paris is France, so Rock Falls is Coloma. For a long time, there was no Rock Falls. It has shot up like a gourd within the memory of the present generation. After Sterling was a goodly city, the opposite bank, the site of Rock Falls, was a sand waste. It was open commons for sham battles. It was like Ethiopia on maps of Africa in 1850, a sort of unoccupied territory. In

looking across, there stood the Arey House, a solitary landmark, like the lone tree of the prairies, the lone star of Texas. It is today the historic building of Rock Falls. It has been removed from the original site, and is now on the street west of the Methodist church. It was built in 1837 by Edward Atkins, an Irishman, and had, says John Arey, walnut shingles, oak floor, and siding of various timber from the woods. Another early house but remaining on the original situation is the homestead erected by L. H. Woodworth, who came in 1839, as surveyor for that wonderful canal. But this dwelling was built later. It is the same as first erected, says Mrs. A. S. Goodell, with the exception of a porch added afterwards. It is on the river bank in eastern Rock Falls, and is still surrounded by the trees of the early woodland.

RAPIDS CITY.

A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.—*Byron.*

Our early settlers were men of large ideas, immense plans. In 1837 Edward Atkins, A. B. Wheeler, Isaac Merrill, and Daniel Brooks, laid out a tract a mile square to be called Rapids City. It was in keeping with the spirit of internal improvement that prevailed throughout the state. Rock river at this point was selected as a favorable stream for better navigation, and the scheme comprised a canal up and down the rapids to enable boats to pass by means of a lock. The canal was located along the south bank of the river, and \$40,000 expended. This gave the south side a great advantage in future prospects, and led to the project of Rapids City. It was on the south side of Rock river opposite Chatham, west of Broadway, and while the state canal work was in progress, seemed to have a more prosperous future than Chatham and Harrisburg on the north bank. The work done on the canal was one-half mile long, between avenues A and D in the present city of Rock Falls. A dry stone wall, eight feet wide at the bottom, and four feet at the top, was laid along the margin of the river far enough from the bank to give the canal the proper width. The stone was quarried from the bank to build the wall, and the stripping from the quarries deposited on the river side, making a bank fifty feet wide and a little higher than the wall. When the work was stopped, the wall was from six to eight feet in height, but no part of it was completed. With the failure of the canal, all further progress ceased in Rapids City. Business was suspended, and the parks and palaces of the paper city vanished in thin air.

The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft agley.

ROCK FALLS.

A. P. Smith was the founder of this hive of industry. Originally a music teacher, in 1867 he purchased of the Sterling Hydraulic Company, which controlled a dam built in 1854, one-half interest in their water power, and forty acres of land on the south side of the river, as well as 25 acres from other parties, and laid out the town. He constructed a race, and wisely offered



SECOND STREET, ROCK FALLS

tempting inducements to capitalists to make investments. His business sagacity was abundantly rewarded, and soon numerous factories were in operation. One of them was his own mitten factory, which employed eighty persons, mostly girls, producing \$100,000 worth of goods annually. In 1871 the railroad was completed, giving Rock Falls direct communication with Chicago. The largest concern to be established in the young town was the Keystone Works, 1867, formerly Galt & Tracy, in Sterling. In 1876 W. E. Lukens platted his nursery, and began to sell lots. The first new store was built by T. Culver in 1867. The village was organized in 1869 under the state law. The Rock Falls House, kept by Barnard Doty, was opened in 1868. The post-office was established in 1868, Truman Culver, postmaster. He held the office three years, and during the last year, the business amounted to \$1,500. A bank was established in 1874 by Ephraim Brookfield from Coleta, and after his death, George W. Nance took charge. The different ferries and bridges by which the two sides of the river have always had communication are considered under a separate head. As Como was declining, her buildings no longer in use, were removed to Rock Falls, whose star was in the ascendent. In the spring of 1867, A. C. Hapgood opened a store in a structure thus transported over the prairie. This was afterwards the Baltic House. Subsequently A. Woodworth became partner in a building also transplanted from old Como.

THE CHURCHES.

The rectory of Epworth is the fount

To which all streams of Methodism mount.—*E. W. Pearson.*

The Rock Falls M. E. church was organized as a class during the winter of 1868-69 by Rev. J. H. Alling, then pastor of Fourth Street church, Sterling. Religious services were held in the Industrial building, and later in the upper room of the Dr. J. L. Morrill building. Alling with Mr. Denning of Broadway church held a revival, assisted by Presiding Elder Moore, and the society began its career. The need of a building was urgently felt, subscriptions were asked for, a lot was purchased from Merrill for \$300, and the structure was occupied in the spring of 1870. An organ was secured in 1869 for \$140, and in 1870 the mission committee at Elgin appropriated \$100 to the support of the work. John A. Stayt was appointed first pastor, Oct. 11, 1870. The dedication of the church which had now cost \$4,189 took place in April, 1871, under direction of Dr. J. H. Moore. The first bell was cracked and taken down. The present bell, hung March 22, 1872, has been faithfully ringing its call to worshippers. In the early part of Stayt's pastorate, preaching points were established at Hume Center and Banes' Corners. A lot was bought for a parsonage, and the house completed in 1872, at a cost of \$1,104. At the close of 1872 the charge had grown to a membership of 87, with three Sunday schools, Rock Falls, Hume, and Banes, which had a total attendance of 388. Rev. Thos. Chipperfield became pastor in 1872, the membership increased to 158, and the S. school to 214. During the pastorate of Rev. M. M. Bales, the church was completely remodeled and a new parsonage constructed at a combined cost of \$5,146. During the 36 years of her history, 1,164 persons have united

on probation, and since 1883, more than 1,800 have been converted at her altars, an average of 61 conversions a year. The total enrollment of membership for 36 years is 8,795, an average yearly enrollment of 244. Total benevolence contributed \$5,896. Last year it amounted to \$506. The present pastor, Rev. F. W. Nazarene, is the seventeenth in this flourishing field.

In connection with the church proper, are numerous societies. The Sunday school has 286 pupils with 29 officers and teachers. The Epworth League has a membership of more than a hundred. Then there is a Junior Epworth. Four societies of the gentler sex: Woman's Home Missionary, Woman's Foreign Missionary, Ladies' Aid, and Social Auxiliary. Rev. C. A. Gage, appointed to the charge by Bishop Andrews in 1903, gathered the various items in regard to the history of this congregation and issued in a neat booklet, from which much of our information has been derived.

The Christian church, one of the last on this field, has had a phenomenal advance. Although only organized in 1904, the present membership is 200. Rev. Mr. Spicer of Sterling, and State Evangelist Monser took a leading part in its establishment. As a nucleus, a Sunday school had been started in 1897, which has an enrollment of 250. There is an Endeavor Society and Ladies' Aid. Rev. Roy Stauffer, now in an eastern pastorate, contributed largely by his unceasing efforts to the development of the work. A young man of unlimited energy. His successor, Rev. C. F. Ladd, was associated for a time with the Volunteers of America. He and his wife are both from Rhode Island, and find an earnest people to strengthen their hands. One of the active men of the young society is M. T. Mouck. At a recent prayer meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Trustee—Robert Larson.

Elder—Joseph Hoak.

Deacons—Howard Sprinkel and James Creighton.

Financial Secretary—Charles Hoak.

Treasurer—J. W. Hatch.

Clerk—Miss Ethel Mouck.

Deaconesses—Mrs. H. L. Shiffer and Mrs. M. T. Mouck.

In the western part of Rock Falls is a firm white frame edifice, bearing above the door the inscription:

Immanuel Evang. Luth. Kirche,
1877—1899.

There were ninety families in connection, but some have withdrawn to the Lutheran church in Sterling. There is German preaching in the morning, but no evening service, as so many of the people are farmers. The pastor, E. Hafermann, as we gleaned in an interview, came from North Germany, was educated at a gymnasium, came to America in 1888, and after thirteen years in Kansas and Wisconsin, accepted this place in 1903.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This was organized Dec. 26, 1875, by the following charter members: Richard and Mrs. Mary E. Arey, W. J. Rice and wife, Augustus Edgerton,

Mrs. Delia L. James and Mrs. Allpress, James and Mrs. Mary Arey, Mrs. Sarah E. Phelps, Miss Hattie L. Arey, Mrs. Sophia E. Wright, Mrs. Emeline A. Dyer, Miss Fannie Wright, and Rev. S. D. Belt. Certificate of incorporation filed July 27, 1876. The services were held in the fourth district school-house until Dec. 3, 1876, when the first service was held in the church building, on the corner of First avenue and west Third street, Rock Falls. The Sunday school was organized, Jan. 2, 1876, with a membership of one hundred, Rev. S. D. Belt, Supt. A long succession of Ministers: Rufus Apthorp, W. Cone, O. W. Fay, C. B. Ludwig, J. R. Kaye, A. W. Safford, E. A. Fredenhagen, H. A. Kearn, S. S. Healey, R. W. Purdue, W. A. Elliott, E. W. Murray now in charge. The present membership is 143, S. school, 183, Y. P. S. C. E., 25. Junior, 20. There are 24 members in the Woman's Miss. Society, Mrs. S. Atkins, president. In the Ladies' Mite Society, 60, Mrs. Ella Limerick, president. The officers of the church consist, besides the pastor, of four deacons, James Arey, J. Meckling, Aaron Fluck, E. Slater. Trustees, E. R. Nims, F. Lukins, F. H. Geyer, Fred Shuler, G. Fields. Treasurer, John L. Newton, clerk, G. H. Jennings, supt. of S. school, J. H. Meckling. The church is built of frame, neatly painted, and occupies a conspicuous position in the heart of Rock Falls.

THE BROWNING CLUB.

Grow old along with me!

The best is yet to be,

The last of life for which the first was made.—*Rabbi Ben Ezra.*

The Browning club celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization at the home of O. E. Maxson, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1908. The house was beautifully decorated with festoons of club colors, purple and gold.

The club was organized January 7, 1898, at the home of Mrs. A. J. McNeil with Mrs. McNeil president, Mrs. Robert McNeil vice-president, Mrs. C. C. Woodworth secretary and Miss Mary Geyer treasurer. The membership was limited to twenty. The object was the study of Browning and other poets. Of recent years the membership limit has been placed at thirty. About twenty of the charter members are still members, and during the ten years over sixty ladies have availed themselves of this opportunity to study the poets. The club is essentially a study class and in the past ten years has studied the Brownings, Scott, Tennyson, Homer, Emerson, Lowell and Shakespeare. Over four hundred study classes have been held besides the evening meetings for gentlemen and afternoon socials.

On the occasion of this anniversary the members and their guests to the number of fifty assembled at 1 o'clock when an elaborate four course luncheon was served. Several of the young lady daughters of the members assisted. Each guest received a beautiful souvenir in the shape of a folder prettily decorated and containing a striking photograph of the esteemed leader, Miss Gould, and the names of the present members. This was a surprise to the leader and shows the love and reverence in which she is held by those who have been helped and cheered by her close companionship during these ten years while she has given so freely of herself to meet their varied needs.

After luncheon the president, Mrs. Mae Smith, called the meeting to order and in a neat speech offered a toast to "The Brownings—may their shadows never grow less and may they live to celebrate their one hundredth birthday." Miss Farena Hubbard opened the program with a difficult selection on the piano. Miss Gould read one of her scholarly papers entitled "Literature; its place in Civilization." Under the general title "People Whom We Have Met," the following characters were discussed:

"Aurora Leigh," Mrs. Charles Hubbard.

"Romney Leigh," Mrs. A. S. Goodell.

"Caponsacchi," Mrs. William Wells.

"Ulysses," Mrs. Charles Geeting.

"Penelope," Mrs. Frank Anthony.

"A Winter's Tale," Miss Lizzie Coe.

Miss Elizabeth Emmons read a very brief and witty history of the club.

Miss Clara McCune sang several beautiful selections. She was accompanied by Miss Emma Sheldon.

These circles in which ladies meet to discuss literary subjects and at the same time enjoy social recreation cannot be too highly commended. Afternoons at cards leave no valuable thoughts to occupy the mind, and waste time that should be more profitably employed. The name, too, is full of inspiration. None of the nineteenth century poets have done more to ennoble and sweeten the thought of the world than have the Brownings, Robert and Elizabeth Barrett.

THREE PIONEER MOTHERS.

A mother's love—how sweet the name!

What is a mother's love?

A noble, pure, and tender flame,

Enkindled from above.—*Montgomery.*

"Mother Wright" is a remarkably strong and cheerful woman for eighty-eight. She gave the writer a cordial reception. Mary Mahaffey was born near Belfast, Ireland, 1819. Queen Victoria's year, for whom she has a warm admiration. Her grandfather was a Scotchman. She was married in Philadelphia in 1847 to Hugh Wright, who died at 51. She has lived 31 years in Rock Falls. A loyal Presbyterian. No matter what the weather, she crosses the river to attend the church of her fathers in Sterling, shaming the younger people who are afraid to turn out. Somewhat older and also quite bright is Mrs. Asa Emmons, or "Aunt Nancy," who occupies a room with her daughter, Mrs. Hewitt. She was born June 22, 1814, at Beverly, West Virginia. Her father, William Booth, was in the War of 1812. She came with her father to Albany, this county, in 1837, and was there married to Asa Emmons, an expert stair-builder. A devout Methodist, and happy in her religious hopes. She prefers to receive callers in her own apartments, where she reads, sews, writes, and meditates. In pleasant weather, she takes a walk. This paragraph appeared in a Sterling paper:

Mrs. Asa Emmons, Rock Falls, ninety-three last June, 1814-1907, in a conversation yesterday with W. W. Davis related an incident that gives her

a remote connection with 1776. Her mother's father, Edward Hart, was a brother of John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was from New Jersey, and the Hessians in 1777 burned his property. Singular enough, Mr. Davis happens to have among his curios, a piece of Continental Script with the signature of John Hart.

One morning in February, 1908, the writer called upon Mrs. Phebe Worthington, doubtless the oldest woman in the county. She was born on Long Island, July, 1812, and was in her 96th year. The venerable lady was sitting in a low chair by the window, and readily engaged in conversation. Her sight is failing so that she is no longer able to read the Bible, but her hearing is perfectly good. She retires at nine, and rises at eight, partakes of three meals a day, enjoys oatmeal for breakfast, uses tea instead of coffee. In earlier years, she attended the Baptist church in the pastorate of Elder Mason in Sterling. She came with her husband in 1839, who died long ago, and is now living with her son Alf, on the original homestead. A gracious picture with her kindly face and loving manner.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Josiah S. Scott, mentioned in the history of Hume township, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bernard Miller, in Rock Falls, Jan., 1907. As he was born in Ohio in May, 1819, he was in his 89th year. After carrying on his farm in Hume for nearly forty years, in 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Scott removed to Rock Falls, where she died in 1899. Josiah cast his first vote for Van Buren in 1840, but in 1860 he voted for Lincoln and was a Republican ever since. A carpenter in early manhood. His father had thirteen children, and he had twelve. Dr. F. J. Scott is a prominent physician in Rock Falls. Josiah united with the Methodist church, and in every relation of life was an honored citizen. A broken hip some months before his death increased the weakness of his advanced age.

THE G. A. R.

There are thirty-two members. It is known as Will Enderton Post, No. 729, and is named for its first commander in 1891, of the 34th Illinois regiment. It was originally a part of the Will Robinson Post, Sterling, but for convenience, the comrades withdrew, and organized their own. The writer met two of the boys in the office of J. G. Limerick, and gathered several incidents from their career. H. L. Brewer, present commander of the post, belonged to the 12th Illinois Infantry, Col. John McArthur, afterwards general. He was a Scotchman, had the boys wear Scotch caps, and the slogan was "McArthur and his men." Hard fighting. They were in the assault at Fort Donelson, at Shiloh, Atlanta, the march to the sea. Mr. Brewer was in the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865, the military pageant of the war and the century. Adam Brown joined a battery in Pennsylvania, Capt. Stevens was at Stone River, Franklin, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain. He spoke of Grant's marching the 21st Illinois regiment to St. Louis to break them in. He remembers seeing above a shop door in Greenville, Tennessee, the sign "A. Johnson, Tailor." This should be in some Historical Society.

The latest member of the post to answer the solemn roll call was Captain William Parker, who died at his home in Rock Falls, Dec., 1907. Like Lincoln, he was born in Kentucky, but spent most of his life in Illinois, as editor of papers in different towns of the state. At the time of his death he was postmaster, and shortly before had sold his interest in the Rock Falls News. He enlisted as second lieutenant of Co. A, 75th Illinois Infantry, was promoted to captaincy, and served until mustered out. A brave soldier. Public funeral services at the Congregational church, conducted by Rev. Edwin Weary of the Episcopal, and Rev. F. W. Nazarene, of the Methodist. Burial at the Rock Falls cemetery in charge of the Masonic order, of which he was a member. He was born in 1835.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

From a humble beginning thirty years ago, the school has kept pace with the development of the city. It was started in the brick building now used for city purposes, corner of Second street and Third avenue. The present main edifice, containing eight rooms, was erected in 1888. The other building on the side was erected in 1895. It contains the high school and the seventh and eighth grades. In the year 1907-1908 there were 525 pupils enrolled, with ten subordinate teachers and one musical director. The Board of Education consists of Ward Lincoln, president, A. A. Thome, J. W. Hatch, P. G. Kelsey, C. L. Hubbard, A. L. Coe, and Dr. F. G. Scott, secretary. An excellent corps of teachers. E. O. Phares, superintendent. Mathematics and biology, and principal, Etta E. Grunewald. Latin and German, Madge V. Knevels. English and General History, Nellie H. Davison. U. S. History, civics and science, E. O. Phares. In the grades are principal, Mrs. Ella Brown, Myra E. Jennings, Margaret Hax, Josephine Dundon, Harriet Scott, Maude E. Williamson, Bessie McNeill, Louise Pfulb, Mrs. Genevieve Pierce, Blanche Emmons, Mrs. Nellie Halsted. Music, Miss Muriel Price, Sterling. Drawing teacher to be supplied. Janitor, M. J. McAllister.

"High Life," the new publication of the Rock Falls high school, is a four page folder containing some interesting reading matter for pupils and patrons of the school, and no advertising. The paper is to be published once a month during the school year.

Two quartettes have been organized in the Rock Falls high school and will be in charge of the musical director, Miss Muriel Price.

In the form of maps, globes, charts, apparatus, the school is gradually increasing its equipment as means will allow. In 1907 the Turner Art Loan realized \$184, which were invested in pictures for the decoration of the various rooms. The school steadily increases in numbers and efficiency, and already ranks among the best in the county.

Prof. Phares, who succeeds Prof. Haney, began his career in a country school in Indiana, and after graduating from the Greentown high school, took a four years' course at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, graduating in the spring of 1901. He spent the summer at Cornell University. He has taught in all thirteen years, and is in his second year at Rock Falls.



SECOND STREET, ROCK FALLS

S.S.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE CEMETERY.

There is a calm for those who weep,
 A rest for weary pilgrims found,
 They softly lie, and sweetly sleep,
 Low in the ground.—*Montgomery.*

On the eastern edge of Rock Falls, picturesque with evergreens, ready to receive the rays of the rising sun, is the burial ground with its rows of granite monuments. We were struck with the number of aged people. John L. Morrill, 1823-1898. William Ramsay, 1815-1900. George Adair, 1827-1906. G. Rosengreen, 1835-1905. Ramsel Brooks, 1838-1905. Helen Nims, 1835-1888, and John W., 1831-1895. John E. Durstine, 1842-1900. Lyman Baker, 1818-1892. J. B. Mingle, 1834-1896. Allen Hayes, 1825-1905. Henry Price, 1830-1892.

That familiar name, L. H. Woodworth, pioneer of 1839, has the widest record from 1806-1902, being ninety-six at his death. Also, P. P. Woodworth, 1807-1844, and A. H., 1820-1902. The names appear of various old families: Worth, Glassburn, McFalls, Payson, James Mason, Paisley, Scotland, 1830-1892, and his wife, Lois. William Rae, Scotland, 1818-1894, and wife, 1896. Several soldiers. J. E. Van Densen, sergeant Co. F, Third Michigan Infantry. George Rae with flag on grave. Also, D. G. Lindsley. Charles Lahram, London, England, 1830-1871, no regiment given. L. H. Linn, Swede, Henshaw's Battery. The freshest heroic mound strewn with wreaths is that of Capt. Wm. Parker, 75th Illinois, 1835-1907.

In its stanch weekly, the young city has always had an ardent supporter. The Rock Falls News was established by Captain William Parker in 1882, and was first located in rooms over the postoffice, still in the same place. In 1884, his daughter, Anna F., became his associate. On her marriage two years later to Charles Lee Mentzer, he purchased a half interest in the business. They then bought the building on the corner of Third avenue and Second street, which was burned with all its contents, Jan. 3, 1896. A new outfit was at once secured, and business was resumed in the Industrial building, until the new office was erected on First avenue, the present site. Here they moved in the summer of 1897, with a new equipment. The business was carried on by Parker and Mentzer until Oct. 1, 1907, when, on account of failing health, Capt. Parker sold his interest to Emery L. Bond, Mr. Mentzer still retaining his interest. The next change was the formation of the News Publishing Company, E. L. Bond, president and treasurer, and Anna F. Mentzer, secretary. The capital stock is \$7,000. With new job type, an improved press, and steam heating plant, the operations will be conducted on a larger scale than ever before.

THE FACTORY DISTRICT.

In every rank, or great or small,
 'Tis industry supports us all.—*Gay.*

'Tis a bad wind blows nobody good, for when Galt and Tracy lost their

factory by fire near the railroad in Sterling in the summer of 1867, and at once crossed the river to Rock Falls and laid the foundation of new works, they put the young town upon its feet, gave it a place on the map, and made the beginning of that conglomeration of shops, chimneys, and warehouses that are crowded along the river bank. Galt and Tracy grew into the Keystone Company in 1871, whose cornplanters and other farm machinery had an astonishing popularity for years throughout the west. After the death of George Tracy, several changes occurred, and now the commercial title is the International Harvester Company. Among the machines made are corn shellers, mowers, harrows, side-delivery rakes. The plant covers seven acres, and the buildings proper, averaging three stories, occupy five. The yearly production is between 45,000 and 50,000 machines of various kinds. The foundry makes yearly 1,500,000 castings, or eight million pounds of iron.

The trolley hanger, made by Lawrence Brothers, is the best article of the kind sold in the trade in the United States. It is intended for stable or barn doors, by which they roll smoothly to the side, without binding, sticking, or scraping. In the manufacture of door butts they rank second, and for hinges of another type, third, in the entire country. The Messrs. Lawrence, John and Edwin, began operations in 1876, and have steadily enlarged until there is now a floor space of 74,000 square feet in the shops. Both in the prime of life, and reside in Sterling.

One of the newest works is fast growing into huge proportions. That is the branch of Russell, Birdsall and Ward Bolt and Nut Company, of Port Chester, N. Y. In 1896 the business started here on a small scale in the Industrial building, and four years ago was moved into a new factory built for the purpose, with 60,000 feet of floor space. The business has increased ten fold in a decade, a hundred men are employed the year round, and an enlargement of space will be necessary. The product of this factory is confined to rivets and bolts of small sizes, as can be made cold.

Besides the agricultural implements made by the Keystone branch of the International Harvester company, there is the Sterling Manufacturing Company, who manufacture a large line of corn planters, disc harrows, stalk cutters, hay rakes and loaders, feed grinders, bob'sleds. A. J. Platt company turn out a superior potato planter, one of the most efficient on the market, and which has a gratifying sale everywhere. Of the five carriage works in the two cities, the Eureka company is the most extensive, turning out yearly 5,000 light vehicles in the form of buggies, surreys and light Concord wagons. Their trade extends over the United States and to foreign countries.

One of the heaviest concerns is the Illinois Straw Products Company in the west end. Eleven and a half tons of straw is used daily in making Manila, rag, and straw wrapping paper, 300 tons a month, 3,600 tons a year. Besides straw, twenty-one tons of paper stock is daily consumed. A welcome opening for the waste paper of offices, stores, houses. A market for the collections gathered by the ladies in various towns, of odds and ends. Although water power is used some months of the year, the average daily consumption of coal is fifty tons, or 18,250 tons annually. The yearly output is between 4,200

and 5,000 tons. Seventy-five hands are employed, and the mill runs day and night.

The Northwestern Barbed Wire Company, of which W. M. Dillon is a prominent member, manufactures a great variety of ingenious and convenient goods in the shape of square mesh field fence, diamond mesh fence, diamond poultry fence, plain and ornamental gates, portable chicken coops, and other articles handled by the wire trade.

Among the new concerns is the Evan Reed Manufacturing Company, occupying the stone mill of the old Dillon Milling works. Their list is various and desirable, comprising rat and mouse traps, racks, cracker box covers, automatic pulleys. Thirty men will be employed during the next year, with an expected output of over \$100,000.

The First National Bank has a capital of \$25,000, and does a general banking business. Four per cent is paid in the savings department, as well as interest on time deposits. Hours from 9 to 4. C. L. Hubbard is president, and O. E. Maxson, cashier.

The Odd Fellows with the customary forethought and thrift of the order, purchased a lot two years ago, corner of Second avenue and Third street, and are considering the erection of a handsome structure, three stories high.

The city of Rock Falls is one of the best equipped towns for sidewalks in this part of the state. It now does not have a board walk or a wooden crossing within the city limits.

The bridge over Howland creek east of Rock Falls was completed in 1908. The floor is of concrete and the remainder is of stone and steel. It is said that the bridge is one of the best in this section of the state. It was erected by the Clinton Bridge & Iron works and the work was under the supervision of John Rosengren.

THE OLD BRICK SCHOOL.

In Boston, the Old South church is still standing, but the Old Brick School, east of Rock Falls, on the Dixon road, is only a dream. On its site is a white frame, 1906, with cupola and bell, vestibule and furnace. Miss Etha Scanlan, with 23 pupils, is teaching her second year. She is a graduate of the Rock Falls high school. In the Historical Society is a large photograph of the early brick, taken at a picnic of the old patrons in 1897. There are twenty-eight men and women, patrons and pupils of the institution, all standing or sitting in front. Grove Wright presented the picture, and has indicated by numerals the different people. The faces are life-like, and you can pick every one at a glance. Among them are Deacon Arey and James Arey, L. L. Emmons, Henry Batchellor, Bird Emmons, Robert McNeill, Alf Worthington, Ed Macomber, Nettie Yeoward, Alice Shirley, Mary King, Mary Nims, Walter Fox. Some have already fallen into the shadow. The old brick had three windows with blinds on each side, and a roof projecting in front for a portico, supported by four square columns. What associations this building and this spot have for these silver heads. Here they studied, played, and enjoyed many a spelling match. Whittier must have gone to just such a place.

Within, the master's desk is seen,
 Deep scarred by raps official;
 The warping floor, the battered seats,
 The jack-knife's carved initial.

On the back of the photograph is a poem of 26 stanzas, written by Grove Wright, and read by Mrs. Nancy Macomber at this merry picnic. We give the first and last:

This is the lot, and this is the spot
 Assigned to education;
 And here was laid without parade,
 The old brick school foundation.

* * * * *
 Whate'er befalls, long may these walls,
 With reverence still impress you,
 Then will your years have scanty tears,
 And children's children bless you.

John Arey says the Old Brick was erected in 1853, and at nineteen he taught the school that winter.

This tells its own story:

First Annual Statement of the
 ROCK FALLS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
 of Rock Falls, Illinois.

Incorporated February, 1887. Authorized capital, 10,000 shares of \$100 each.

Officers: A. C. Stanley, pres.; Robt. McNeil, vice-pres.; Isaac I. Bush, sec.; James Pettigrew, treas.; Walter N. Haskell, attorney.

Directors: A. C. Stanley, F. W. Wheeler, H. Sterling, W. B. Price, Jas.

Pettigrew, J. M. Bickford, Robert McNeil, T. Culver, C. M. Worth.

Regular meetings are held the Third Monday of each month for the payment of installments and loaning of money.

The city officers are A. A. Thome, mayor. Aldermen in first ward, Joseph Wright and Henry Longfellow; in second, E. L. Adams and Charles Grady; in third, Samuel Lowry and John Goeffroy. Henry Longfellow claims no relationship with the popular poet. Joseph Wright is a son of Mother Wright, the most active octogenarian in Rock Falls. City attorney, Jacob Cantlin; treasurer, John Kadel; city marshal, Charles Billings; superintendent streets, Richard Arey; health officer, Dr. F. J. Scott; chief fire department, John L. Washburn; electric light, O. M. Aarvig.

Population about 3,000.

LODGES IN ROCK FALLS.

I. O. O. F.—Hall corner Third avenue and E. Third street.

Ark Encampment No. 143—Meets first and third Friday of each month.

E. J. Pierce, secretary.

Advance Lodge No. 590—Every Wednesday. E. J. Pierce, secretary.

J. H. Montague Lodge No. 202, Daughters of Rebekah—Second and fourth Mondays. Mrs. Lida Woods, secretary.

American Stars of Equity. Rock Falls Lodge No. 16—Meets at call. Dr. C. M. Frye, secretary.

A. O. U. W. Industrial lodge No. 5—Meets at call. J. A. Kadel, Jr., secretary.

B. of A. Yoemen—Meets at call. Dr. C. M. Frye, secretary.

Fraternal Reserve L. A. Rock Falls Lodge No. 83—Third Wednesdays, McNeil hall. Dr. F. J. Scott, secretary.

G. A. R. Will Enderton Post No. 729—First and Third Saturdays, McNeil hall. J. V. McCarty, Adj.

W. R. C. Will Enderton Corps No. 193—Meets first and third Thursday afternoon in McNeil hall. Mrs. Amelia Brewer, secretary.

Home Fraternal League. Rock Falls Lodge No. 18—Meets at call. J. G. Limerick, secretary.

Keystone Relief and Aid—Meets third Thursday, 201 W. Second street. E. J. Pierce, secretary.

Knights of the Globe. Union Garrison No. 21—Second and fourth Tuesday, McNeil hall. R. B. McNeil, Adj.

Eminent Ladies. Betsy Ross Garrison No. 5—Second and fourth Mondays. McNeil hall. Fay Rodemyer, Adj.

Juvenile K. of G. Cara McNeil Garrison No. 1—Second Mondays, McNeil hall. Dorman Emmons, Adj.

Modern Woodmen. Rapids Camp No. 151—Second and fourth Fridays, McNeil hall. Wm. Hansen, clerk.

Royal Neighbors. Holly Camp No. 100—First and third Fridays, McNeil hall. Mrs. Susie Hamblock, clerk.

Mystic Workers. Rock Falls Lodge No. 32—Meets first and third Tuesday, McNeil hall. Dr. C. M. Frye, secretary.

GERMANS AND HOLLANDERS.

Our oath resounds, the river flows,
In golden light our banner glows,
Our hearts will guard thy stream divine,
The Rhine, the Rhine, the German Rhine.—*Carl Wilhelm.*

The Germans and the Dutch form a large element in the population of Whiteside. They are not the same, but are often confounded. The Germans are from Germany, the land of Goethe, Schiller, Humboldt, and Unser Fritz. The Dutch are from Holland, the country of canals, William of Orange, and Admiral Tromp. Sometimes called Low Dutch, by way of distinction.

The Germans are most numerous in Jordan, Hopkins, and Genesee, eastern Whiteside. Many have come since the Civil war. Indeed, they were soldiers, and were anxious to settle down after years of march. Most came directly from the old country with little means, and worked as day laborers

until they secured enough to make first payment on the land. After twenty or thirty years they owned their farm, often two or more, and were able to spend their declining days in comfort. Their children struggled with the old people, and are cultivating the same soil, or perhaps land they bought for themselves. No race suicide, but families generally like Jacob's.

The German takes to the soil as a duck to water. He is a natural farmer. It seems to be in the blood. He is thrifty. Wife goes to the field, and husks corn in busy times. The children are put to work as soon as they are able. No waste, everything turned to account. They live well, plenty of plain food, no luxuries, work early and late, no rest or visiting except on Sundays.

Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you'll have corn to sell and keep.

They believe in large barns, spacious corn cribs, warm shelters for stock. Red is a favorite color. Both men and women are portly and ruddy because of outdoor life and generous larders. The smoke house and the cellar stored with abundance of meat and vegetables.

Next to his comfortable home, the German has a high regard for religion. As a child he was baptized in the church, received catechetical instruction, and must have a place of worship on Sunday. Jordan, Genesee, and Hopkins, all have their churches, where services are regularly held. Part of the time, English service is given in obedience to the desires of the younger generation. It is surprising how soon the children become Americanized, speaking our language as fluently and as correctly as the natives of the east. To show the steadiness of the German, the son of a tenant, who cultivated a farm 25 years, west of Sterling, and left for one of his own, has married, and taken his father's place on the boyhood farm.

The Hollanders are invading Whiteside from the west. They started in Fulton, and have advanced to Morrison. Their church, the Dutch Reformed, is larger than any of the other denominations in Fulton, and the same condition is true in Morrison. The sermons are preached in Dutch morning and evening at the request of the people. Like the Germans, they are farmers, and drive with their families long distances to church. They have brought from the mother country that excessive neatness which distinguishes Holland above the rest of the world. They set abundant tables, dress well, and are a very estimable class of citizens. Like the Germans they are thriving, and manage to get ahead rapidly in the battle of life.

WHITESIDE IN THE WARS.

In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger:
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood.—*King Henry V.*

When the South trained her batteries on Fort Sumter in 1861, she fired the heart of the nation. An electric current of patriotism seemed to spread

from ocean to ocean, from city to hamlet. The flag was assailed, and millions of freemen rose in its defense.

Our county as everywhere else, caught the spirit of loyal enthusiasm, and young men and old men were eager to rally around the banner of the Union. The Board of Supervisors met promptly in April, 1861, and passed stirring resolutions to voice the sentiment of the people. After several resolutions endorsing the action of the government to sustain the integrity of the constitution and maintain the unity of the states, they

Resolved, That the people of Whiteside County do, without regard to party, unanimously pledge to the governor of the state the entire resources of our county for the defense of our state and the Union, and that we pledge the entire credit of our county to furnish men or money as the government may require.

Resolved, That we hereby appropriate a fund of \$20,000 to be placed in the hands of five commissioners, to be appointed by our chairman, to be used for the support of needy families of volunteers while said volunteers are engaged in the service of their country.

As the war progressed, and men were wanted, the secretary of war ordered an enrollment of the militia, to make a draft if necessary. To secure volunteers, the supervisors passed an order offering each man a bounty of sixty dollars. Private citizens offered premiums, rousing meetings were held, and our quota of 359 was filled with many additional men offering their services. This was August, 1862. Proud Illinois! Some states had repeated drafts.

By August, 1862, the county had furnished 1,600 men for the war. To provide for the bounties of the soldiers and meet the necessary expenses, the supervisors sent a committee to Chicago to make a loan of \$40,000. In September, 1864, a bounty of \$200 was offered, and \$10,000 appropriated for the families of volunteers. By Sept. 27, 1864, eighty-seven men were due on the county's quota, and a draft was appointed for Oct. 5. Much money was raised by private subscription to add to the public bounty, and avoid a draft. This was successful in all the townships except Hahnaman, with a small population, where three citizens were drafted, the only case during the war.

Whiteside's quota under the last call for 300,000 men, Dec. 19, 1864, was 250 men. At the December term, the supervisors voted a bounty of \$500, and in February, \$100 more. The townships voted \$100 additional to each volunteer, and the quota was secured. Several men were recruited for the old regiments in the field.

Of Whiteside's noble contribution to the armies of her country, the excellent history of Bent and Wilson furnishes the following summary: In 1860 the population of the county was 18,729. In 1863, the enrollment was 3,328; in 1864, 3,338; in 1865, 3,338. The quota of the county in 1861 was 525 men; in 1862, 359; in March 4, 1864, 726 men; July 18, 1864, 519. Total quota prior to Dec. 31, 1864, 2,129 men. Total credits prior to Dec. 31, 1864, 2,019 men. Deficit then was 110 men. Dec. 31, 1865, assigned quota was 520 men. Total quota of county Dec. 31, 1865, 2,539. Total

credit under last call, 516. Entire credit during the war, 2,535 men. Deficit under all calls, only four men. The total indebtedness of the county caused by the war was \$529,402. Immediate steps were taken to reduce the obligations, by September, 1867, seventy per cent was paid, and a few years afterwards not a dollar of indebtedness remained.

FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The Union forever, hurra, boys, hurra!
 Down with the traitor, up with the star!
 While we rally round the flag, boys,
 Rally once again,
 Shouting the battle cry of freedom!—*George F. Root.*

This regiment had its first severe experience in the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, where it lost 170 men, and next at Corinth in May, where seventy were swept from the ranks. In an expedition to intercept Forrest, the boys marched one hundred miles in four and a half days. Jan. 9, 1864, three-fourths of the men re-enlisted, and returned home on furlough. After Chattanooga, they marched with Sherman through Georgia, fought the rebels at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Decatur, Atlanta, continued the march to the sea through the Carolinas, participated in the triumphal procession at Washington in May, grander than any martial pomp Rome ever saw in the proudest days of the Cæsars.

For company F of the Fifty-second, sixty-six men were enlisted from Whiteside, mostly from Fulton and Albany. Nine recruits were received, afterwards. The captains were Nathan P. Herrington and Oscar Summers. First lieutenants, Lucien S. Kinney and Luther A. Calvin. Second lieutenants, John Dyer and Stephen Withrow. The regiment was mustered into service Nov. 19, 1861, with 945 men, moving first to St. Louis, then to Cairo and Fort Donelson. It was mustered out July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS.

We're tenting tonight on the old camp ground,
 Give us a song to cheer,
 Our weary hearts, a song of home,
 And friends we love so dear.—*Kittredge.*

This regiment enlisted for one year, was mustered into service Feb. 19, 1865. Company B was from Whiteside, and a large part of company G. George H. Fay was captain of B, and W. H. H. Jones and Charles Bent, lieutenants. A. C. Bardwell was captain of G. Frank Clendenin of Morrison, was major. For its short term, the regiment had numerous skirmishes and passed through many historic points in the Southland, Chattanooga, Dalton, Ringgold, Marietta, Andersonville, Savannah. It was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, one of the last Illinois regiments discharged.

ONE HUNDRED FORTIETH ILLINOIS.

Strike till the last armed foe expires;
 Strike for your altars and your fires;
 Strike for the green graves of your sires;
 God and your native land!—*Halleck.*

In the spring of 1864 President Lincoln issued a call for 100,000 men to do garrison duty at various points, and relieve the veterans for the grand forward movement in preparation. The time was for one hundred days. Two full companies and part of a third were recruited in Whiteside. Company A had 81 men, company B had 83, and company D the cadets from Fulton college. The regimental officers from this county were: Michael W. Smith, lieutenant-colonel; L. E. B. Holt, adjutant; W. A. Lipe, chaplain. Officers of company A were J. A. Morgan, captain; Charles M. Worthington and Benjamin Gurtisen, lieutenants, all of Sterling. Lipe was pastor of the Lutheran church there. In company B, Charles W. Hills was captain; George H. Fay and Erastus Fuller, lieutenants. The regiment was mustered into service at Dixon, June, 1864, and sent to Memphis. From this point, companies were sent to different posts on the Memphis and Charleston railroad to relieve the veteran troops. The rebel general Price was in Missouri, and St. Louis needed the presence of Union troops to assure her safety. For weeks the regiment was stationed along the Iron Mountain railway, and was finally discharged Oct. 29, 1864. As a pleasing and precious memento of their readiness to serve their country in this emergency, an engraved certificate of elegant design, signed by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, was presented to each member of the regiment.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS.

John's body lies moldering in the grave,
 But his soul goes marching on.

This regiment was in service six months of the one year for which it enlisted, being discharged Sept. 20, 1866. It was chiefly engaged in garrison duty and the escort of prisoners. Company G with 100 men was from Whiteside. Captain, Chauncey B. Hubbard. Lieutenants, Wm. H. Shears and Peter R. Boyd. Several of the boys died from disease.

FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

O Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
 The home of the brave and the free,
 The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
 A world offers homage to thee!

This regiment had its share of hard fighting and hard luck. At the slaughter of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, with Hurlburt's Fourth Division under Grant, one-half of its officers and men were killed, wounded and missing. They were at Corinth in May when Beauregard retired before Halleck, and

at the siege of Vicksburg when Grant starved Pemberton into surrender, July 4, 1863. In May previous, five companies were captured by the rebels while on picket.

After the unsuccessful Peninsular campaign, the regiment returned to Alexandria, and Sept. 4, 1862, moved across the Potomac, and entered upon another series of lively engagements. At Monocacy church they captured the colors of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. At South Mountain a hand-to-hand fight with Fitzhugh Lee's troopers. Then came Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, when Lee, after repeated onsets upon McClellan's army, was driven after a stubborn resistance across the Potomac. Over the gallant men who fell here the national monument has this sublime inscription:

Not for Themselves, but
For their Country.

The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861, by Col. John A. Davis of Stephenson county, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Hatchie. Company E was from Whiteside. Wm. Lane, of Morrison; Wm. N. Haney of Hopkins, Albert Seizick of Morrison, and Samuel V. Boyer, of Fulton, were lieutenants. At the close of the service, only thirty-one was left, and thirty of these re-enlisted. About twenty of the company perished during the war.

He sleeps his last sleep,
He has fought his last battle,
No sound can awake him
To glory again.

FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

By B. T. St. John.

In the fall of 1861 an attempt was made to raise a regiment from Whiteside and adjoining counties, under John Dement, of Dixon, as Colonel, and was called the Dement Phalanx. Enlistments were very slow at that time, but the few that did enlist were rendezvoused at Dixon, in tents on the river bank north of where the College now stands. When the weather became too cold they were moved to the building that is now the Grand Detour plow works, being the first soldiers to occupy the building. Late in December this nucleus of several companies were organized into four companies, and were then consolidated with the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, then at Camp Butler, and were lettered D, E, N and I. Colonel Dement dropping out and retiring.

These companies remained in Dixon until Feb. 5, 1862, drilling in company drill and manual of arms, as best they could, officers and men being very green in military affairs. On Feb. 5th joined balance of regiment at Camp Butler, under Colonel John A. Davis, of Stephenson county. On Feb. 11th started for Fort Donelson, only just having received their arms, consisting of old Harper Ferry muskets, and without having any battalion drill. Embarked at Cairo and were part of that fleet that followed Foote's gunboats up the Cumberland river to Fort Donelson. The regiment saw long and hon-

orable service. Participated in the following engagements, and sieges: Fort Donelson, Feb. 15 and 16, 1862; Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862; Siege of Corinth; Hatchie, or Metamora, Oct. 5, 1862; Siege of Vicksburg; Siege of Jackson, Miss; Jackson's Cross Roads, July 5-6, 1864; Siege of Mobile, including Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865, the latter being the last general engagement of the war. Besides these engagements the regiment was almost constantly moving from place to place, never having any "soft snap" or easy duty. In Dec., 1863, and Jan., 1864, the Forty-sixth was organized into a veteran regiment, a large portion of the men remaining at that time, re-enlisting for three years more service. Later it received many recruits at various times. The regiment with others was sent up Red River at the time of the surrender of the rebel forces, under General Kirby Smith, and remained, to keep order, until 1866, being mustered out at Baton Rouge Jan. 20, 1866, and discharged at Camp Butler Feb. 2, 1866. The veterans having served four years and from three to five months, according to date of enlistment.

The following named soldiers from Whiteside Co. enlisted at original organization.

Abbreviations: Vet. for Veteran, Dis. for discharged, Trans. for transferred.

John J. Jones, Fulton. Lieutenant Colonel, *Vet. promoted to Brevet Colonel. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.

Jasper M. Cadmus, Fulton, First Sergeant. Died May 6, 1862.

Andrew F. Echelberger, Erie. Killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Porter Benjamin, Prophetstown. Trans. to Co. I. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.

James Balmer, Prophetstown. Dis. Mar. 24, 1862.

Samuel E. Crawford, Fulton. Trans. to Co. I. Died Mar. 12, 1863.

John Conoway, Fulton. Dis. Apr. 28, 1862.

Dennis Donovan, Newton. Trans. to Co. I. Dis. 1864.

Benj. P. Echelberger, Erie. Trans. to Co. I. Dis. 1864.

Truman Hill, Fulton. Died Oct. 22, 1862.

Jacob P. Miller, Erie. Trans. Co. I. Dis. Sept. 21, 1863, as Sergeant.

Josiah B. Sweet, Prophetstown. Killed at Shiloh.

Lewis Waterhouse, Prophetstown. Died Mar. 2, 1862.

John B. Winebrenner, Erie. Trans. to Co. I. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.

Thomas Wier, Fulton. Trans. to Co. I. Trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps.

Franklin Case, Prophetstown. Dis. Oct. 18, 1862.

William Lane, Morrison. First Lieutenant. Dis. Sept. 11, 1862.

William N. Haney, Hopkins. Promoted Sergt. and First Lieut. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.

Albert Seizick, Morrison. Promoted First Sergt. and Second Lieut. Vet. Resigned June 27, 1864.

Samuel V. Boyer, Union Grove. Promoted Sergt., First Sergt., Second Lieut. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.

William Morton, Morrison. Sergt., died June 6, 1862.

* The word Veteran as used here means a soldier who had served two or more years, and then re-enlisted in the field for three years more.

- Wilson Lenhart, Fenton. First Sergt., Dis. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Samuel Roberts, Clyde. Sergt., Dis. May 20, 1862.
 John McClintock, Morrison. Corporal, died Oct. 16, 1862.
 James T. Jackson, Morrison. Corporal, Dis. May 5, 1862.
 Elliott E. Pollard, Union Grove. Corporal, Sergt., Vet., Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
 David Evans, Genesee. Corporal Sergt. Vet. Dis. 1866.
 Julius Bosley, Union Grove. Vet. Deserted Dec. 31, 1865.
 Charles H. Burdsell, Hopkins. Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps 1863.
 Douglass D. Blodgett, Morrison. Died Mar. 6, 1862.
 George O. Cooper, Fenton. Dis. Dec. 1, 1864.
 James M. Cole, Fenton. Vet. Deserted Dec. 31, 1865.
 Henry Creighton, Ustick. Died July 13, 1862.
 Columbus Dodge, Morrison. Died May 4, 1862.
 Jonathan Eades, Ustick. Died May 12, 1862.
 Samuel L. Evans, Genesee. Sergt. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
 David Frazier, Fulton. Deserted, May 13, 1863.
 John F. Frank, Ustick. Died June 10, 1862.
 Peter Gillespie, Morrison. Vet. Trans. to Co. K, Dis. May 22, 1865.
 David Hays, Union Grove. Died April 9, 1862.
 Jesse Hill, Clyde. Dis. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Robert Imlay, Ustick. Vet. killed in battle July 7, 1864.
 William T. Hopkins, Genesee. Dis. Dec. 25, 1862 of wounds, battle of
 Shiloh.
 August Johnson, Genesee. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
 Lafayette J. Justus, Morrison. Vet. Corporal, Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
 Joseph R. Kennedy, Clyde. Corporal, died Sept. 9, 1863.
 Silas N. Lenhart, Fenton. Died May 2, 1862.
 David Laidley, Albany. Dis. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Carlo Lathrop, Lyndon. Died May 4, 1862.
 Alexander McNeil, Morrison. Dis. Dec. 1, 1864.
 John Morton, Morrison. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
 James S. Martin, Ustick. Died May 16, 1862.
 Frank Mann, Mt. Pleasant. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
 Mathew McGee, Morrison. Dis. Sept. 5, 1862.
 John B. Mellinger, Clyde. Dis. Nov. 11, 1862.
 James H. Newton, Fenton. Dis. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Alonzo B. Noble, Genesee. Deserted Nov. 18, 1863.
 Addison Newton, Union Grove. Dis. Sept. 29, 1862.
 William Palmer, Sterling. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
 Charles N. Peck, Mt. Pleasant. Died July 19, 1863.
 John Reimer, Fenton. Sergt. Trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps, wounded.
 Michael Ryan, Morrison. Vet. Dis. June 24, 1865.
 Alanson H. Russell, Morrison. Vet. Dis. 1866.
 Benjamin Switzer, Clyde. Vet. Corporal, Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
 Michael Sheehy, Morrison. Deserted Mar. 18, 1863.
 Bela T. St. John, Genesee. Vet. First Sergt., Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.

John Still, Morrison. Dis. May 5, 1862.
Alfred M. Trefethen, Ustick. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Elmore Y. Titus, Clyde. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Edward C. Vennum, Mt. Pleasant. Dis. Mar. 30, 1863, wounded.
John T. S. Wilbur, Ustick. Died May 13, 1862.
Ephraim Wetherbee, Genesee. Trans. Vet. Reserve Corps.
Patrick O'Neal, Sterling. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
William McDonald, Fulton. Corporal, deserted Nov. 6, 1863.
George M. Blaker, Sterling. Deserted July 15, 1862.
Peter Foy, Fulton. Died April 4, 1862.
Shepard P. Parker, Fulton. Deserted Aug. 1, 1862.
Michael Roach, Fulton. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Peter Ready, Fulton. Vet. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
James Whalen, Fulton. Vet. Dis. July 21, 1865.
Rothchild N. Clark, Prophetstown. Died June 22, 1862.

The following were recruits, that joined later, from Whiteside county:

Franklin Case, Prophetstown. Dis. Oct. 18, 1862.
Merrill Buckley, Fulton. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Warren E. Buckley, Fulton. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
James Butler, Fulton. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Albert H. Colcord, Genesee. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Ivory A. Colcord, Genesee. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Ralph L. Carpenter, Fulton. Died Jan. 9, 1865.
Columbus D. Evans, Genesee. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
James T. Hill, Fulton. Dis. May 22, 1865.
William W. Johnson, Coloma. Deserted Dec. 31, 1865.
Michael Keenan, Union Grove. Dis. Feb. 2, 1865.
John E. Middaugh, Morrison. Deserted July 16, 1864.
Patrick O'Brien, Fulton. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Thomas Pike, Fulton. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Edward Quinn, Genesee. Deserted Nov. 4, 1865.
Charles W. Roberts, Hopkins. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866 as Corporal.
Willis A. Randall, Fulton. Dis. Feb. 20, 1866.
William Shaw, Fulton. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Stephen Shaw, Fulton. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
John Shumake, Fulton. Died Aug. 17, 1865.
Robert W. Turney, Fulton. Died Oct. 20, 1864.
Isaac N. Thorp, Genesee. Drowned Jan. 3, 1865.
Charles O. White, Fulton. Died of wounds July 22, 1864.
William J. White, Fulton. Dis. June 14, 1865.
Albert Wilson, Fulton. Dis. July 16, 1864.
Martin Powers, Fulton. Dis. Aug. 19, 1865.
George W. Benjamin, Prophetstown. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Daniel E. Lee, Jordan. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Thomas J. Osborn, Clyde. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.
Thomas Daws, Whiteside Co. Dis. Feb. 2, 1866.

NINETY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Just before the battle, mother,
 I am thinking most of you,
 Comrades brave are round me lying,
 Filled with thoughts of home and God,
 For well they know that on the morrow,
 Some will sleep beneath the sod.—*Geo. F. Root.*

This was another of the regiments that passed through the Vicksburg campaign with Grant, climbed Mission Ridge at Chattanooga, drove the Confederates at Dalton and Allatoona, marched to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Washington, participating in the memorable review at the capital.

The regiment was organized in September, 1862 by Col. Holden Putnam, of Freeport, afterwards killed at Mission Ridge, 1863. Whiteside contributed company F of ninety men, recruited from Garden Plain, Fulton, Mt. Pleasant, Newton, Albany, Erie, and Fenton. Alfred F. Knight, who died April, 1863, Wm. A. Payne, and Wm. M. Herrold, were captains. John Dyer and Henry M. Eddy, first lieutenants. Second lieutenant, Robert A. Adams, who died of wounds. Dr. C. A. Griswold, of Fulton, was surgeon. He is still living there in the enjoyment of his books and the practice of his profession. The Ninety-third was discharged July 7, 1865. By the official record, the casualties were 446 killed, one officer and 31 men accidentally wounded. The men marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, by rail, 1,237 miles, a total of 6,087. By death, company F lost 18 of its soldiers.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

My country, 'tis of thee,
 Sweet land of liberty,
 Of thee I sing!
 Land where my fathers died,
 Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
 From every mountain side,
 Let Freedom ring!—*S. F. Smith.*

No other branch of the army, east or west, saw so much strenuous service as the Eighth Illinois cavalry. It was aggressive, always on the move. Gen. Sumner once remarked, "Go as far to the front as you dare, and you will find the Eight Illinois ahead stealing horses."

The regiment was recruited in northern Illinois, and mustered in September 18, 1861, at St. Charles. John F. Farnsworth, from 1857 to 1861, our representative in congress, was the first colonel, but he soon resigned to form another regiment. Company C was raised by D. R. Clendenin of Morrison, afterwards major and lieutenant colonel. Companies G, H and I also had members from the county. Alpheus Clark, of Lyndon, commanded Company C till May 24, 1863, when he was made major. He died July 5, 1863, from the effects of a wound at Beverly Ford. Daniel D. Lincoln and Porteus J. Kennedy succeeded Clark in command. The first lieutenants were John C. Mitchell, Truman Culver, and Delos P. Martin.

After two months' drill in Washington which they reached in October, the winter was passed in camp in Alexandria. Here Company C lost by disease Asa W. Shelby, Joy T. Canfield, W. J. Davis, John Porter, and Rollin C. Sholes.

A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers,
There was lack of woman's nursing,
There was dearth of woman's tears.

When spring came, the Eighth entered upon four years of steady and splendid heroism in the Army of the Potomac. They were with Stoneman's Light Brigade at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, when Hooker's single division held the whole rebel army in check. They were at Gaines' Hill, Malvern, and in a continuous skirmish with the Confederate cavalry.

When Burnside made his disastrous attack on Lee's strong entrenchments under Longstreet and Jackson, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, the Eighth crossed the pontoons over the Rappahannock, exposed to a heavy fire. The loss of the regiment to this time is given at twenty-seven killed, seventy-one wounded, twenty missing.

The campaign of 1863 was one long succession of raid, skirmish, and battle from Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan to Gettysburg, July 1-3, where Lee met his Waterloo, and Meade was Wellington. In this campaign, the loss was twenty-three killed, one hundred and sixteen wounded, thirty-seven missing. In 1864, the regiment assisted in the defenses of Washington, and in the pursuit of the assassins of President Lincoln.

The Eighth was mustered out at Benton Barracks, Missouri, July 17, 1865. It was a good training school for military supplies, furnishing twenty-two officers for colored regiments, three colonels, two majors, two surgeons, for other Illinois regiments, two brigadiers and five brigadiers by brevet. Clendenin became major in the regular army. The aggregate strength was 2,412 men. The original Company C had ninety-seven men, and in 1864, forty-nine re-enlisted. Eighty-six were recruited during the war. The total enlistment from Whiteside for the company was 172 men exclusive of officers. Besides those killed, several died subsequently of wounds received.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.

THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Yes, we'll rally round the flag,
Boys, we'll rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom!
We will rally from the hillside,
We'll gather from the plain,
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom!

How the Lombard Brothers, of Chicago, as they sang this famous song of George F. Root, used to rouse the enthusiasm of the mass meetings in the first years of the war. It was the American Marseillaise for

Ye sons of France, awake to glory!

No finer regiment in personnel and gallantry ever wore uniform than the Thirteenth. Always ready, always efficient. Two of its best companies were furnished by Whiteside, B from Sterling, G from Morrison. On Saturday evening, April 20, 1861, a week after Sumter was attacked, a meeting was called in Wallace Hall, Sterling, to organize a company. Fifty men signed the roll. D. R. Bushnell was elected captain, and Cooper Berry, first lieutenant. Captain Beattie, a veteran of the Mexican war, was appointed drill master, and day after day the boys under his direction went through the evolutions on the green in the center of the city. The citizens furnished blankets and uniforms, and on Thursday afternoon, May 9, the company now numbering ninety men, left on the train for Dixon. Here in Camp Dement they met nine other companies from Dixon, Amboy, Rock Island, Sandwich, Morrison, Sycamore, Aurora, Chicago, and Naperville. As no rations were ready, the officers of Company B gave the agreeable order for the boys to march to the Nachusa House for supper. A vote taken the next day, May 10, resulted in the choice of John B. Wyman of Amboy for Colonel, B. F. Park of Aurora for Lieut. Col., and Adam B. Gorgas of Dixon for Major. Joseph C. Miller, a Baptist minister of Amboy, was appointed Chaplain. Rev. W. W. Harsha, of Dixon, Pres. pastor, preached a sermon in camp on the first Sunday.

Company G came from Morrison, and was formed from a troop of cavalry that had been started in the western part of the county. Several rousing meetings were held until there was an enrollment of one hundred and fifteen men. George M. Cole from Fenton was elected captain, William M. Jenks first lieutenant, and Silas Jackson second lieutenant. The monotony of camp life was broken on the night of June 12 by the death of Berry, then acting as sergeant-major. Going outside the camp to ascertain the cause of some disturbance, he was shot through the neck by one of the guards, and instantly killed. His body was taken to Sterling for burial.

Farewell, my friends, farewell, my foes!

My peace with these, my love with those!

After five weeks at Dixon, orders at last came to move, and marching to the Illinois Central, twenty-two cars of men and baggage started for the long campaign in the South. Passenger cars, too, writes the historian of the Thirteenth, but the last style of that genteel transportation the boys enjoyed in the service. This was June 16, 1861. Caseyville near St. Louis, their first stop, and next Rolla, Missouri. Here they were held for nearly eight months, July 7, 1861, to March 6, 1862. The boys grew very tired of the "masterly inactivity" and in their letters home always closed with, "we are spoiling for a fight." It came soon enough. The winter at Rolla, too, was snowy and disagreeable, and it required much engineering to make their tents comfortable.

Now began a terrible march of over a thousand miles to Helena, Arkansas. When summer came on, the sun was scorching, the dust blinding. Their throats were parched. Few wells. Two dollars offered for a canteen of water. At Helena, the regiment was embarked on the steamer John Warner,

and sailing up the Yazoo, was landed on the Johnson plantation near Vicksburg. Sherman's army at this point, consisted of four divisions, the fourth commanded by Brig.-Gen. Frederick Steele. The first brigade of the latter was under Gen. Frank P. Blair, and its first regiment was the Thirteenth Illinois. On Dec. 28, 1862, the brigade had a hot engagement with the enemy at Chickasaw Bayou, and Col. Wyman, while surveying operations with a field-glass, was killed by a sharp-shooter, the ball passing through his breast.

When elected colonel, Wyman was division superintendent of the Illinois Central at Amboy. He was fond of military tactics from a youth, and enjoyed the warm regard of his associates. Over his grave in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, the men of his regiment erected a handsome monument to his memory.

The next day, Dec. 29, the brigade made an attack upon the Confederate works, but was repulsed. Then followed the expedition against Arkansas Post, and various movements about Vicksburg until its surrender, July 4, 1863. Decisive events followed in quick succession. The pursuit of Gen. J. E. Johnston, the battle of Lookout Mountain, Rossville, the fierce engagement at Ringgold, where Major Bushnell received a bullet in the brain.

Major Douglas R. Bushnell was from Connecticut, a civil engineer by profession, and had superintended the construction of various railroads in the east and the west, and at the outbreak of the war, was residing with his family in Sterling. An ideal home. A wife of rare culture, and three young daughters to gladden a father's heart. It was a precious sacrifice on the altar of his country.

Home they brought her warrior dead;
She nor swooned, nor uttered cry;
All her maidens, watching, said,
She must weep or she will die.

Sergeant Samuel Harvey was detailed to take the body to his desolate home, and Riverside cemetery holds all that is mortal of a fond husband and father.

General Hooker in speaking of the fight at Ringgold calls the Thirteenth, "that brave regiment", and Osterhaus says they "executed the order in magnificent style".

New Years, 1864, terribly cold, after steady rains, found the regiment at Woodville, Alabama, preparing to stay for the winter. The boys decided to be comfortable, and made genuine log cabins with fire places and shingle roofs. Checkers and chess men were constructed for games, schools held for the negro children who were eager to learn, pipes whittled out of laurel root, foraging expeditions undertaken for corn and pork, every device employed to keep minds and hands in healthful activity.

When can their glory fade?
Oh, the wild charge they made!

The end of three years' faithful service came at last, and on Thursday, May 26, 1864, the Thirteenth started for the north by way of Decatur, Nash-

ville, down the Cumberland, to Cairo, up the Illinois Central, to Springfield and Camp Butler, where the boys were mustered out. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Illinois were there, also, and the ladies of Springfield and the state officers invited the regiments to a picnic on the grounds of the new state house. Governor Yates, Adjutant Gen. Fuller and Major Gen. Oglesby made addresses of welcome. On Saturday, June 18, the boys received back pay and bounty in full, and the Thirteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry became again plain and honored citizens of the United States.

Of the original members of Company B who enlisted at Sterling, only three are left in Sterling, Andy Haberer, Gordon Pierce, and John Aument; and three in Rock Falls, John Davis, James Arey and Richard Arey.

Tabular view of the Thirteenth:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Total
Total Enrollment	118	106	106	102	107	103	110	109	111	112	1084
Mus't out end of service	44	53	52	51	55	49	43	54	43	37	482
Dis. for Disability	19	14	17	11	13	19	6	19	24	22	164
Trans. to other Reg'ts..	32	14	4	6	33	7	16	8	17	21	128
Woun., Killed in Battle	13	16	14	21	22	16	27	18	12	16	175
Deserted	1	3	6	6	11	5	13	3	12	6	59
Resigned	2	2	2		2	1	1	2	2	1	15

Andy Haberer has the original pay roll of Company B which the writer has had the privilege of examining. It is on heavy paper, and in good preservation. Here it is

ORIGINAL MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY B.

D. R. Bushnell, captain, civil engineer, Conn.
 N. Cooper Berry, 1st lieut., bookkeeper, Ohio.
 W. M. Kilgour, 2nd lieut., lawyer, Penn.
 J. M. Patterson, 1st sergt., merchant, Penn.
 G. P. Brown, 2d sergt., civil engineer, N. Y.
 J. J. Bupill, 3rd sergt., lawyer, Mass.
 M. R. Adams, 4th sergt., farmer, Ohio.
 A. J. Stowell, 1st corp., blacksmith, N. Y.
 Gideon Bower, 2d corp., clerk, Penn.
 S. C. Harvey, 3d corp., clerk, N. Y.
 John Buyers, 4th corp., farmer, Penn.
 A. W. Adams, private, farmer, Vermont.
 Jas. Simmons, private, farmer, Canada.
 Richard Arey, private, farmer, Ill.
 John Aument, private, wagon maker, Penn.
 Warner Banes, private, clerk, Penn.
 Howard Burket, private, farmer, Penn.
 David B. Brink, private, farmer, Ill.
 George A. Blinn, private, engraver, Conn.
 Harvey Brink, private, farmer, Ill.
 John Bartholomew, private, farmer, Penn.
 Samuel D. Chamberlain, private, farmer, Canada.

John Coba, private, harness, N. Y.
Solon Chamberlain, private, farmer, Canada.
Alfred Carpenter, private, farmer, N. Y.
Edward E. Dunham, private, farmer, N. Y.
John D. Davis, private, farmer, Mass.
Edward Dickinson, private, farmer, N. Y.
Richard Evans, private, farmer, England.
Augustus Dickinson, private, mechanic, N. Y.
John A. Euston, private, clerk, N. Y.
M. V. B. Farrington, private, farmer, Ill.
M. W. Finnarvan, private, confectioner, Canada.
Levi Gilbert, private, farmer, Penn.
William H. Gavitt, private, manufacturer, R. Island.
Roscoe Green, private, clerk, Mass.
Fletcher Galloway, private, farmer, N. Y.
William Hagey, private, clerk, Penn.
J. J. Hollslander, private, carpenter, N. Y.
Rora Herchnon, private, wagon maker, Canada.
R. Heffelfinger, private, clerk, Ohio.
Oliver Harnisher, private, farmer, Ohio.
Andrew Haberer, private, farmer, Germany.
Newton How, private, teacher, N. Y.
Lucius E. Hawley, private, farmer, Conn.
William Irons, private, farmer, Ill.
Benjamin Judd, private, farmer, Ill.
Edward B. Joslin, private, farmer, Mass.
Prince King, private, mechanic, N. Y.
Rudolph Kauffman, private, wheelwright, Penn.
Warren Lukens, private, farmer, Ohio.
John Lewis, private, linguist, England.
Henry J. Madison, private, printer, England.
Amos H. Miller, private, farmer, Penn.
Charles Mann, private, printer, N. Y.
M. H. McMillan, famer, Ohio.
Wm. Morgaridge, private, farmer, Ohio.
John G. Manahan, private, lawyer, Penn.
Chas. M. Mack, private, printer, Penn.
Frank McCarty, private, farmer, N. Y.
Simeon Morgaridge, private, farmer, Ohio.
John M. Mabbie, private, agent, Maine.
Henry C. Osgood, private, merchant, Vermont.
David Over, private, cooper, Ohio.
Henry Plant, private, farmer, N. Y.
Marcus Potts, private, clerk, N. Y.
David Parsons, private, clerk, Mich.
Gordon Pierce, private, carpenter, N. Y.
William Pollington, private, tailor, England.

George Russell, private, farmer, Ohio.
 John Rhodes, private, farmer, Ind.
 O. D. Reed, private, farmer, N. Y.
 Jesse Rood, private, farmer, England.
 Cyrenius Stewart, private, farmer, Penn.
 Nathaniel Sipes, private, farmer, Ohio.
 John H. Sulsh, private, shoemaker, Germany.
 James B. Smith, private, farmer, Canada.
 Homer Sillanton, private, mason, Ill.
 Calvin Smith, private, farmer, Mass.
 Lake Tuttle, private, farmer, Conn.
 William Thomas, private, farmer, Maine.
 George F. Tobie, private, R. R. R. Island.
 David Ustis, private, farmer, Penn.
 Henry Weaver, private, clerk, Penn.
 Horatio Wells, private, farmer, Mass.
 Francis Willard, private, farmer, Mass.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS.

To arms, to arms, ye brave!
 The avenging sword unsheathe?
 March on, march on, all hearts resolved
 On victory or death.—*Marseillaise*.

On August 15, 1862, Capt. Wm. M. Kilgour received orders from Gov. Yates to take command of the volunteers who were to assemble at Dixon for organization and drill. In due time the several companies reported.

Company A was enlisted at Dixon and composed of men principally from Dixon, Palmyra, and Nelson.

✓ Company B was formed at Lyndon of recruits from Lyndon, Fenton, Garden Plain, Newton, Round Grove, and Prophetstown.

✓ Company C at Morrison with members from Morrison, Prophetstown, Round Grove, Newton, Clyde, and Portland.

✓ Company D was started under the auspices of the Chicago Board of Trade, but returned to Sterling. It was composed of men from Sterling, Coloma, Genesee, Hume, Hahnman, Hopkins, Montmorency, Portland, and Prophetstown.

Company E was raised almost wholly from the towns of Lee Center and Sublette. Companies F, G and K also from Lee county.

✓ ✓ Company H was recruited in Sterling, Como, Genesee Grove, and Jordan.

✓ Company I was enlisted principally in the townships of Sterling, Erie, Fulton, and Ustick.

Thus it will be seen that the Seventy-fifth was preeminently a Whiteside regiment, from the strong preponderance of our county boys in its membership. In the other regiments, Whiteside being represented simply by one or two companies. Kilgour was well qualified for drill master, having already had a year's service in Missouri with the Thirteenth Illinois.

On Sept. 2, 1862, George Ryan of Co. K was elected colonel, John E. Bennett of Co. C, lieutenant colonel, and Wm. M. Kilgour, major. They were sworn in for three years or the war by Capt. Barri of the U. S. army.

Camp Dement now became a school of instruction. Several other companies were assembled, and there was regular drill in the whole round of military tactics, in everything pertaining to camp, garrison, the march, the field. Like pupils at school, the boys had to practice every motion connected with the manual of arms, position and step, loading and firing, facing and wheeling, the order of company, battalion, and brigade. This was well, and as events speedily proved, the noble boys needed all their discipline. Orders came for a movement to the seat of war, and on Sept. 27 the regiment left Camp Dement for the South. The route was by Chicago and Indianapolis, and on Sept. 29 they reached Jeffersonville, Indiana, meeting thousands of other new troops to repel the threatened capture of Louisville.

At this stage of the war the border states seemed to be the battle ground, and the rebels prepared to resist the advance of our troops from the north. Buell was in command of the Army of the Ohio with three army corps. The Seventy-fifth was assigned to the Thirtieth Brigade, ninth Division, of the Third, commanded by Gen. Gilbert. Bragg had posted his army on a range of low, wooded hills in front of Perryville. The battle was opened on the morning of October 8 by an artillery fire from a rebel battery, but the desperate fighting began in the afternoon and raged till dark. The carnage was awful. Men fought like demons. Rousseau's division, after being engaged for three hours with dreadful loss, was appealing for help, and a fresh brigade, Col. Gooding, from Mitchell's division, was rushed to the rescue.

When this brigade formed in line of battle, the Seventy-fifth was in the center. Soon the tremendous conflict raged fiercer than ever. The roar of cannon and musketry was deafening. A sheet of fire blazed between the opposing lines. Now it was a hand to hand grapple, now a charge with fixed bayonets. But our boys never wavered, although their ranks were thinned.

Hundreds of instances of heroism. James Blean, wounded, refused to be carried off the field, exclaiming, "I'll take care of myself; fight on; give the rebels the best you have." Crawling to the rear, he was again wounded, and expired the next day.

Make way for liberty! he cried.

Make way for liberty! and died.

Among the wounded were Major Kilgour, and Captains Whallon, Frost, and Roberts, and Lieutenants Barber, Thompson, Irwin, and Blodgett. Lieut. Col. Bennett commanding the regiment, had a horse shot, but was himself unhurt.

Compared with their other home regiments, the Thirteenth and the Thirty-fourth, the Seventy-fifth had a cruel experience. Those two were in camp or on the march for six months before a battle. Six months of soldiering had what may be called military acclimation, while the Seventy-fifth was rushed from the plow or the shop in five weeks to the bayonet thrust and the

cannon's mouth. Even now the survivors speak of the misfortune with a shudder.

Forward, the Light Brigade!
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blundered;
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die;
Into the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

It was certainly a calamity. Forty-three of the boys were left dead on the field, nine mortally wounded, one hundred and fifty received hospital treatment, twelve taken prisoners. All through the night the injured soldiers were brought from the field, and the surgeons were kept busy dressing their wounds.

Thus thro' the night rode Paul Revere.

Our regiment's next encounter was with their former antagonist of Perryville, Braxton Bragg, decidedly one of the busiest warriors of the Confederacy. It was the fierce fight of Murfreesboro, in which the 34th Illinois made a brilliant record, and where Kirk received his mortal wound. When the smoke of battle lifted, the ground was covered with mangled masses of men and horses, dead and wounded. For eight hours the conflict raged, and no regiment did more valiant service than the Seventy-fifth. Finally on Jan. 3, 1863, Bragg retreated, and our army occupied the town. Here the losses of the regiment were two killed, 25 wounded, and 21 prisoners, among the latter, Capt. McMoore of Co. D.

After Chickamauga the regiment had its share in the famous campaign at Chattanooga. Bragg was on the heights, and controlled the railroads, while our army was in the town, suffering for supplies. When Gen. Grant telegraphed Thomas to hold the place, Thomas replied, "I will hold the town until we starve." Food was scarce. The half-famished soldiers ate moldy bread, picked coffee and rice from the mud, devoured greedily offal from the slaughter yards. Provision trains could not reach the beleaguered city. But all this ceased when the stars and stripes on Nov. 25, 1863, floated from Old Lookout and Missionary Ridge, amid the cheers of the brave men who had stormed the rebel entrenchments.

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er.

And the rebel rides on his raids no more.

Winter of 1863-64 was spent at Whiteside, on the Charleston and Memphis railroad. Meantime Grant and Sherman had arranged their chessboard. Grant was to move towards Richmond, and at the same time, Sherman was to strike for the heart of the Confederacy. This was the Atlanta campaign, and the Seventy-fifth was in it. A series of stubborn fights, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek. September 2 saw Hood in retreat, and Sherman in possession of Atlanta. This was one of the strategic

movements of the war, perhaps the longest running conflict of modern warfare. Napoleon's invasion of Russia was a failure. Think of an army on forward move for four months, and one hundred days under fire.

While Sherman started on his spectacular march to the sea, Hood began a counter movement into Tennessee. The Seventy-fifth was now with Gen. Schofield, who had a fierce fight with Hood at Franklin. At the battle of Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864, the regiment was in the command of Gen. Grose, and after a bloody assault, Hood's army was a wreck, and fled across the Tennessee. Gen. George H. Thomas, the hero of the day, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, issued an order congratulating the soldiers on the glorious results of the long campaign.

Give us a song, the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding.

Hail, happy day! While the Fourth Army Corps was lying at Nashville, orders came for the payment and mustering out of the veteran troops, and on June 13 the Seventy-fifth was en route for Chicago. July 1 they were paid and discharged, departing for home to resume the common duties of the American citizen, after two years and nine months in the Southland.

Then they rode back, but not—
Not the six hundred.

Of the regiment, sixty-four were killed, thirty-one died of wounds, ninety-one of disease. Besides, 216 were discharged for disability, and 184 wounded. A grand total of 586, or nearly 57 per cent.

Many of the prominent officers were spared to enjoy the peace of the land they struggled to save. Col. John E. Bennett, Brevet Brigadier-General, who afterwards accepted a lieutenancy in the regular army. General William M. Kilgour died in 1887 in California. Dr. Henry Utley, second assistant surgeon, practiced his profession in Sterling until his death a few years ago. William Parker published the Rock Falls Progress until his death in Dec., 1907. Andy McMoore was a merchant in Sterling, and then removed to the south. F. A. Caughey is still living in Sterling. There are, of course, others in the county and elsewhere of whom we have no knowledge.

THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

On Fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.—*Theodore O'Hara.*

Early in the summer of 1861, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk gave a party on the lawn of their elegant home, now the property of Wash Dillon, opposite the Hennepin dam. As the writer and Mr. Kirk stood on the piazza, he remarked, "It does not seem right to be quietly at home while men are needed at the front." He soon was to put his thought into execution.

Authorized by Governor Richard Yates to raise a regiment, Kirk at once

proceeded to make arrangements, muster rolls were opened, and in a short time the companies had their complement. Edwin N. Kirk was commissioned Colonel, Amos Bosworth of the Grand Detour Plow Works, Lieut. Colonel, and Charles N. Levanway, of Dixon, Major. David Leavitt, of Sterling, Adjutant, and Francis McNeil of Rochelle, Surgeon. The various companies, except H, G and K, assembled at Dixon, September 3, 1861, took the Illinois Central, and the next day arrived at Camp Butler, near Springfield. The other companies came later.

While on a trip to Springfield that autumn, the writer visited Camp Butler, and found the boys in excellent spirits. They spoke in the highest terms of Mrs. Kirk, who had accompanied the Colonel, and took a motherly interest in the quality of the coffee and food that were furnished.

After a month of drill, the regiment started, October 3rd, on box, coal and stock cars, with soft planks laid across for seats, for Cincinnati. Crossing the Ohio river to Covington, Kentucky, they enjoyed a bountiful supper provided by the citizens. At Frankfort hot coffee and lunch were served by the best ladies of the city. They reached Camp Nevin, near the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Oct. 11, in the midst of a chilly rain.

Gen. W. T. Sherman with headquarters at Louisville, was in command of the Union army in Kentucky, having relieved Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, who was in poor health. Sherman was soon succeeded by Buell. At Camp Nevin the boys suffered from various diseases induced by the rainy season and the change in diet, and twenty per cent of the regiment were unfit for duty. Even both of the assistant surgeons were sick. Intermittent fever and measles were the prevailing ailments. Camp Nevin was evacuated Dec. 9 for Mumfordsville to the south on Green river, where the regiment remained to Feb. 14, 1862, when the advance of Grant's army on Forts Henry and Donelson made necessary a move in another direction.

Few, few shall part where many meet,
The snow shall be their winding sheet,
And every turf beneath their feet,
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

Events henceforth moved rapidly, and two terrific battles were ahead. Past Mammoth Cave, across the Cumberland at Nashville, Columbia, Savanna, up the Tennessee river on boats to Shiloh, where the men landed at sunrise on the morning of April 7. They had marched 27 miles the day before, and were very tired, but forming their lines they were soon in the midst of a deadly conflict which had begun the day previous. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston had marched with an army of 50,000 from Corinth and attacked Grant with 32,000 troops, driving the Union army towards Pittsburgh Landing. Johnston was killed on the first day, and Beauregard was in command of the rebels. Gunboats on the river and artillery on land covered our line of defense, the Confederates fell back, and when Buell came on the morning of the 7th with 13,000 fresh troops, the battle was renewed, a general assault made, and the rebels, after a tremendous conflict, driven from the field. It was one of the fiercest contests of the war, both sides losing in killed and

wounded from 10,000 to 12,000 men. Major Levanway was killed by a canister shot in the neck, and Col. Kirk was severely wounded. The regiment lost 35 killed and 92 wounded.

Shortly after this a recruiting squad was sent north to secure men for the ranks which by battle and disease had been lessened twenty per cent in seven months. Capt. Miller of Company H, Adjutant Leavitt, and a Sergeant from each company formed the detail. Gen. Bragg was now the foe in front. After the battle of Perryville, where the 75th Illinois lost so heavily, he had retreated southward, and taken position along the railroad at Murfreesboro, his cavalry operating between that point and the outposts of Rosecrans's forces, covering the pikes south of Nashville. Gen. R. W. Johnson was in command of our Second Division of McCook's corps, and Gen. Kirk in command of the Second Brigade. No Christmas for the boys, for an hour before daylight, Dec. 26, 1862, the bugles rang out, and in cold and rain, the forward movement began from Camp Andy Johnson.

Soon after breakfast on the morning of Dec. 31, the advance of the enemy in overwhelming force moved on the pickets of the Thirty-fourth Illinois, the batteries on both sides opened, and in five minutes the contest was terrific. The rebels charged with a yell and with the dash of a tidal wave. For the Thirty-fourth it was a hand-to-hand conflict. With twelve men killed, sixty wounded, five color bearers falling in quick succession, the regiment still struggled to maintain its line. Kirk had a second horse killed, and although severely wounded in the thigh, continued cheering his men, until his strength failed, and he was borne bleeding to the rear. Col. Dodge of Thirtieth Indiana, then took command. After an operation in the hospital in July, to gain relief, Gen. Kirk seemed to rally and smoked a cigar, but he soon sank into the last sleep.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried,
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

✓ Edwin N. Kirk was born in Ohio, 1828, and was in the prime of life. Tall and handsome with black hair and beard, an agreeable presence, of impetuous bravery, his early loss was sincerely lamented.

Meantime the battle waged everywhere over the field. Bragg was on Stone river, with Breckinridge holding the right, Polk the center, Hardee the left. On the first day, Rosecrans lost 28 pieces of artillery, and was forced from his position, on Jan. 1 there was a lull, but on the second the Confederates were repulsed with dreadful slaughter. There was no fighting on the third, and on Jan. 4, Bragg evacuated Murfreesboro. Of 354 men in the regiment at the beginning of the battle, 36 were killed, 92 wounded, 74 taken prisoners.

Another change of scene. After the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863, Rosecrans had retired before Bragg and Longstreet to Chattanooga, and here in October Gen. Grant was appointed to the command of the Union forces. The camp of the Thirty-fourth was at Moccasin Point, made by a bend of the Tennessee. The troops who had been there before, left some log

and pole cabins, which after some repair the boys pronounced the best quarters they had during their whole experience. Bragg was on Missionary Ridge, Grant's army in the town and valley to the north. When the camp-fires of both armies were lighted at night, gleaming like myriads of stars, from the Ridge, from Old Lookout mountain, from every hill and outpost, it was a weird panorama of almost celestial splendor, weird, awful, for beneath all that splendor of night, lurked the demons of destruction.

While on picket duty at Moccasin Point, the Thirty-fourth saw the last act of the Chattanooga drama. On the afternoon of Nov. 25, Grant ordered Thomas to advance, and take the first line of rifle pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Sheridan's and Wood's divisions were put in motion, and with wild enthusiasm they swept up the slope, driving Bragg into disastrous and rapid retreat, with immense loss of prisoners and munitions of war. It was no longer a fight but a footrace. For three miles our boys witnessed a battle picture of gleaming gun barrels and waving colors in the light of dying day.

On Linden when the sun was low.

The regiment had now served the term of three years, and those who re-enlisted were mustered in as Veterans, Jan. 3, 1864, and 184 new recruits were received during the return of the veterans on furlough to Illinois.

Then followed the long tramp through Rome, Atlanta to Savannah, northward up the Atlantic coast, through Columbia, Raleigh, Richmond to Alexandria, which they reached May 18. The Thirty-fourth led the Division in platoons through the streets of Richmond. At Washington occurred the most magnificent military pageant the world ever saw. On the 23d the Army of the Potomac marched in review, and on the 24th Sherman's Army from its march to the sea. Cromwell nor Napoleon never headed such troops. The men were bronzed, the flags were stained, but it was a march of heroes. For over six hours, Sherman stood by the President as the veterans with swinging step passed before the reviewing stand amid the cheers of the surging multitudes. Pennsylvania avenue will never again witness so patriotic a parade.

Hail to the chief who in triumph advances!

After the arrival in Washington, by enlistments, assignments and transfers, the regiment numbered 451, one hundred more than were in the ranks at Stone River. After some delay, the regiment broke camp, and by rail and boat reached Louisville on June 18. Eight months' pay and \$50 bounty were paid the men, and on July 12, 1865, the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered out after three years, ten months and five days of active service. From Louisville to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where the pay rolls were signed, and on Monday, July 17, the boys hastened to their firesides.

Home again, home again,
From a foreign shore!

Companies A and B, and a part of D, I and K were from Whiteside. Company A was enlisted at Sterling, and numbered 98 men. E. Brooks Ward was captain, but resigned on account of ill health; Will C. Robinson went as ser-

geant but became captain; Peter Ege was first lieutenant but became colonel; Lorenzo D. Wescott, Benjamin Gurtisen, Richard J. Heath, went as sergeants, but rose to lieutenantcies. Jonathan A. Morgan resigned as first lieutenant in 1862, and in 1864 was made captain of Co. A, 140th Ill. Volunteers.

Company B was enlisted at Morrison, known as the Whiteside Blues, and numbered 100 men. Hiram W. Bristol was captain, afterwards lieutenant; Cornelius Quackenbush, first lieutenant; John A. Parrott, second lieutenant; David Cleaveland rose from sergeant to captain; Leland L. Johnson from sergeant to first lieutenant and acting adjutant.

STATISTICS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH.

Enrollment	1,551
Promoted from company or resigned.....	44
Transferred	47
Killed in battle	70
Died of wounds	61
Died of disease or accident.....	100
Discharged on account of wounds.....	62
Discharged for disability	176
Mustered out in 1864.....	132
Mustered out in 1865.....	749
Unaccounted for	69
Deserted	41
	<hr/>
	1,551
Wounded, not including those died of wounds.....	222

LETTER OF GEN. E. N. KIRK.

The following letter is in the Whiteside Historical Society, and explains itself. It was written as may be seen, before Kirk entered the service, and was still at home:

Col. Wilson,

Dear Friend: I am glad to know that you are well, and engaged in earnest in defense of the capital. I suppose now that Washington is filled with troops, you are relieved of some of your labors. It is time now for men to prove what stuff they are made of, and for the government to prove, too, that it has vitality enough to maintain itself, and it will do it.

I have no fear of this administration. I believe that Lincoln and his cabinet are the men for the occasion, and equal to it. You, of course, being on the ground, must know from actual observation what is going on. Some of our restless men here are dissatisfied because they think the government moves too slowly. The people demand of the government prompt and vigorous action. They will tolerate no compromise, no patching up of this matter, nothing short of unconditional submission on part of the rebel states, and the extirpation of treason and traitors. I think Lincoln has done miracles, almost, in the short time he has been there.

We have two tip-top companies here, and one at Morrison. I am hoping every day to hear of your receiving some good office, as I have no doubt you will. Write when you can. Your letters coming right from headquarters at such a time, are of peculiar interest. With many kind wishes for your success, I am

Yours truly,

Sterling, May 4, 1861.

E. N. KIRK.

THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS.

Roster of soldiers who served in the 34th Illinois Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, enrolled in Whiteside county, from the records of Colonel Peter Ege, Albany, Illinois.

In compliance with order of War Department, the Sterling Rifles, Capt. E. B. Ward, and the Newton Guards, Capt. Peter Ege, were consolidated Aug. 25, 1861, and designated as Co. A, Capt. Ward, as ranking captain of the regiment. He left the regiment at Duck river, March 7, 1862, and died at Sterling. The Whiteside Blues, Capt. H. W. Bristol and the Prophets-town Rifles, Capt. John A. Parrott, were consolidated, and designated as Co. B. Capt. Bristol as second ranking captain of the regiment. He died at Urbana, Ohio.

The regiment was mustered into U. S. service, Sept. 7, 1861, Col. E. N. Kirk in command. He was wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, promoted Brig. Gen. Nov. 29, 1862, wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and died at Sterling, June 29, 1863, death resulting from wounds. Total service, one year ten months. David Leavitt was adjutant, resigned July 10, 1863. He died at Sterling, after a service of one year ten months. Surgeon was A. S. Hudson, who resigned March 11, 1862, and died in California. Lieut. Col. H. W. Bristol, was ranking captain with regiment when Major Levanway fell at Shiloh and took command of the regiment. He was promoted to major and lieut. col. He commanded regiment during siege of Corinth, March to Stevenson, Ala. A long march of over 500 miles by way of Louisville and Franklin to Murfreesboro, Tenn. During this march the regiment received the name of McCook's foot cavalry. Col. Bristol resigned, Feb. 14, 1863. His time in service, two years six months. Sergeant major L. E. B. Holt, in service one year.

COMPANY A.

Capt. E. B. Ward, Ranking Capt. of Rgt. With Rgt. Six Mo.

Vet. Capt. Peter Ege. Promoted Maj., Lieut. Col. and full Col.

Vet. Capt. W. C. Robinson. Prisoner Eight Mo. Aid Brig. Staff. Died at Sterling, Ill. Total time in service, three years and ten months.

First Lieut. J. A. Morgan. Res. May 16, 1863. In service, one year and nine months.

Vet. First Lieut. L. D. Westcott. Res. April 2, 1864. In service two years and seven months.

Vet. First Lieut. R. J. Heath. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months. In command of Co. A. March to sea. Never a day off duty.

Vet. Second Lieut. E. W. Payne. Dec. muster. In service three years and eight months. Wounded at Jonesboro Sept. 1, 1864. Right arm amputated.

Vet. Second Lieut. Edward Whitcomb. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months. Injury to knee while on march to sea.

SERGEANTS COMPANY A.

L. D. Westcott. Pro. First Lieut. Vet. In service two years and seven months.

Benj. Gustisen. Dis. Disability Feb. 15, 1862. Died Sterling. In service six months.

W. C. Robinson. Pro. Capt. Vet. Died Sterling. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. R. J. Heath. Pro. First Lieut. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. E. W. Payne. Pro. Second Lieut. In service three years and eight months.

Vet. Edward Whitcomb. Pro. Second Lieut. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. J. B. G. Hill. Trans. to regular army. In service three years.

Vet. E. C. Winters. M. O. First Sergt. Wd. Jonesboro. Died Rock Falls. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Henry H. Miller. Killed Jonesboro Sept. 1, 1864. In service three years.

Vet. John Gibner. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. John T. Bryson. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. W. H. Enderton. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. S. T. Miller. M. O. Wd. in jaw, Aversboro, March 16, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

CORPORALS—COMPANY A.

Frank Morrill. Died March 7, 1863. Mursfreesboro. Typhoid. In service one year and seven months.

W. T. Abbey. Died Dec. 19, 1861. Camp Nevin. Typhoid. In service four months. First child born in Newton Twp. Buried in Newton, Whiteside County.

J. N. Beard. Wd. Shiloh. Leg Amp. Died Morrison. In service one year.

Vet. J. S. Crow. M. O. July 12, 1865. Pris. 6 Mo. Died in Neb. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Chas. P. Rarey. Wd. Rome. Killed Kenesaw. In service two years and ten months.

Vet. John Crichton. M. O. July 12, 1865. Prison six months. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Geo. B. Brandt. Killed Jonesboro. Prison six months. In service three years.

Vet. Lewis T. Babcock. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Kenesaw. Finger amp. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. John Stallsmith. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Moses Deep. M. O. Wd. Kenesaw, also Nov. 9, 1864. In service, three years and ten months.

Vet. A. H. Phillips. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Patrick Lynch. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Erastmus Hanson. M. O. Wd. May 9, 1864. Died Whiteside County. In service three years and ten months.

MUSICIANS—COMPANY A.

Vet. J. D. Irons. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. E. R. Richmond. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

COLOR GUARDS—SHILOH.

James L. Worrell. Wd. Shiloh. Dis. Feb. 8, 1863. In service one year and six months.

Charles A. Haines. Wd. Shiloh. Eyesight damaged. M. O. 1864. In service three years.

COLOR GUARD—KENESAW.

Vet. Geo. Phipps. Wd. severely planting flag on enemy's works, Kenesaw. In service three years and eleven months.

PRIVATES—COMPANY A.

Allison, John. Dis. Aug. 27, 1862. Disability. In service one year.

Vet. Blair Jonas. Dis. Jan. 25, 1865. Disability. In service three years and five months.

Bradley, Robt. Killed Shiloh, April 7, 1862. In service seven months.

Baxter, George. Killed Shiloh, buried at Fulton, Ill. In service seven months.

Burt, Delos C. Died Aug. 7, 1862, Battle Creek, Tenn. In service one year.

Barber J. E. Died March 14, 1862, Nashville. In service six months.

Bunley, J. M. Died Dec. 31, 1862. In service one year and four months.

Brooks, Erastus O. Wd. severely in right arm, Kenesaw. M. O. Nov. 21, 1864. In service three years and three months.

Vet. Cozzell, Henry. M. O. June 15, 1865. In service three years and nine months. Wd. severely; both thighs; Kenesaw; prisoner six months.

Vet. Cherry, Sydney. Wd. Aug. 5, 1864. Died of wounds. In service three years.

Vet. Colburn, Geo. W. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Cain, Thos. C. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Aug. 7, 1864. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Crichton, Charles. M. O. July 12, 1865. Prisoner six months. In service three years and ten months.

Cohenour, Jos. Dis. Oct. 27, 1862. Disability. In service one year and two months.

Connors, Timothy. Dis. Dec. 22, 1862. Disability. In service one year and four months.

Vet. Clements, Jesse N. M. O. July 12, 1865. Pro. Adj. In service three years and ten months.

Clemmons, Freeman. M. O. Sept. 17, 1864. In service three years.

Cox, F. C. M. O. April 17, 1864. In service three years.

Chamberlin, T. C. M. O. Sept. 17, 1864. Wd. hip, Rome, Ga. In service three years.

Durstin, John E. M. O. Sept. 17, 1864. Orderly Brigade. In service three years. Wd. left thigh, severely, Stone River. Died at Rock Falls.

Duntin, Harvey. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. Died at Rock Falls. In service three years.

Deep, G. W. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. In service three years.

Ellis, Clark. Dis. April 17, 1862. Disability. In service eight months.

Vet. French, Harris. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

French, W. W. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. Blind. In service three years.

Vet. Garwick, George. Died Oct. 24, 1864, of wounds, Kenesaw. In service three years and two months.

Gorgas, John. Dis. May 7, 1863. Severely wounded Stone River. In service one year and eight months.

Hagermin, David. Killed, Shiloh. In service seven months.

Vet. Henry, David. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. March 19, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Harvey, W. H. H. M. O. Sept. 9, 1864. In service three years.

Heifer, G. W. M. O. Sept. 9, 1864. In service three years.

Hill, Geo. A. M. O. Sept. 9, 1864. Sore eyes. In service three years.

Hanks, W. S. M. O. Sept. 9, 1864. Prisoner six months. In service three years.

Hanks, Enos S. Dis. Aug. 19, 1862. Disability. In service one year.

Hayes, Isaac W. Died Camp Nevins, Ky., Dec. 16, 1861. In service four months.

Hawthorn, W. J. Dis. March 11, 1863. Sunstroke. In service one year and seven months.

Hostetter, Benj. E. Died Dec. 18, 1862. Nashville. In service one year and four months.

Husens, W. C. Died July 14, 1862. Stevenson, Ala. In service eleven months.

Vet. John, Abia C. M. O. July 12, 1865. Hospital Steward. In service three years and ten months.

Jones, D. P. Dis. May 5, 1862. Disability. In service nine months.

Vet. Morse, Charles. Died March 18, 1864. Smallpox. In service two years and seven months.

Meriden, James. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. Wd. Stone River. In service three years.

Murry, H. Judson. Dis. May 27, 1862. Disability. In service one year and five months.

McCartney, W. H. Died May 31, 1862. In service nine months.

Myers, J. L. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. Prisoner eight months. In service three years.

Penrose, R. F. Died May 16, 1862. Nashville. In service nine months.

Penrose, N. L. Dis. Aug. 9, 1862. Disability. In service eleven months.

Pittmas, Z. Dis. Nov. 16, 1861. Disability. In service three months.

Pinkney, Elijah. Dis. May 14, 1862. Disability. In service eight months.

Peacock, George. Killed Nov. 29, 1862. In service one year and three months.

Palmer, H. B. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. Died Erie, Ill. In service three years.

Payne, L. A. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. In service three years. Head Quartermaster Clerk. Carried a gun in battles.

Vet. Palmer. Irwin W. Wd. Resaca. Killed Aversboro. In service three years and seven months.

Vet. Rexroad, S. A. Killed Rome, Ga., May 17, 1864. In service two years and nine months.

Rouse, Robt. E. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. In service three years.

Roderick, Thos. Dis. May 14, 1862. Disability. In service eight months.

Vet. Schick, Charles. M. O. July 12, 1865. Roll of Honor. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Slocumb, Chas. H. M. O. July 12, 1865. Prisoner six months. In service three years and ten months. Wd. June 25, 1863, arm, May 9, 1864, shoulder, Aug. 11, 1864, face.

Vet. Summers, Cloys. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Dec. 30, 1862. Pro. Com. Sergt. In service three years and ten months.

Scoville, E. F. Dis. Nov. 1, 1861. Disability. In service two months.

Smith, H. H. Killed Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862. In service one year and four months.

Smith, Joseph R. Died at Nashville, Tenn., 1862. In service nine months.

Winters, Geo. C. Died Dec. 27, 1861, Louisville. In service four months.

Woodworth, G. L. Wd. arm, Shiloh. Killed Stone River. In service one year and four months.

Vet. Wilson, Chas. B. M. O. July 12, 1865. Prisoner six months. In service three years and ten months. Wd. Shiloh, left hip; Kenesaw, right leg.

Vet. West, Edwin W. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Woodin, Harry J. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

COMPANY B.

Capt. H. W. Bristol. Pro. Maj. and Lieut. Col. In service two years and six months.

Vet. Capt. John A. Parrott. Killed Resaca, May 14, 1864. In service two years and nine months. Buried at Prophetstown, Ill.

Capt. David Cleaveland. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

First Lieut. C. Quackenbush. Resigned March 10, 1862. Died Morri-
son. In service seven months.

First Lieut. L. L. Johnson. M. O. Nov. 7, 1864. In service three years and two months.

Vet. First Lieut. David L. Eagle. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months. Commanded Co. B on march to sea.

Vet. Second Lieut. Thos. Marshall. M. O. July 12, 1865. Dec. Mus-
ter. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Second Lieut Phillip S. King. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Kene-
saw. In service three years and ten months.

SERGEANTS—COMPANY B.

L. E. B. Holt. Pro Sergt. Maj. In service one year.

Frank W. Chapman. Dis. Feb. 15, 1863. Disability In service one year and six months.

Vet. David Cleaveland. Pro. Capt.

L. L. Johnson. Pro. First Lieut.

Vet. Chas. Spatz. Pro. Com. Sergt. M. O. July 12, 1865. In serv-
ice three years and ten months.

Thomas C. Rhoads. Wd. Shiloh. Dis. Sept. 7, 1862. In service one
year.

Oscar Olmstead. M. O. Sept 12, 1864. In service three years.

Wilburn, N. F. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. In service three years.

Vet. D. L. Eagles. Pro. First Lieut.

Vet. Thos. Marshall. Pro. Second Lieut.

Edmond W. Holton. Dis. April 16, 1862. Disability. In service
seven months.

William Fay. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. Dead. In service three years.

Vet. C. A. Gaylord. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Shiloh. In service
three years and ten months.

Vet. Chas W. Wood. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and
ten months.

Vet. Jeremiah Bottorf. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years
and ten months.

Vet. Ransom Foss. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Geo. H. Fay. Dis. Sept. 19, 1862. Disability. In service one year.

CORPORALS—COMPANY B.

Vet. Sylvester C. Lyon. M. O. July 12, 1865. Died Morrison. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. W. E. Cox. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Geo. Hahn. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. R. B. Kelly. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. J. W. Keefer. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Peter Martin. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Rich Martin. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. J. R. Blaisdell. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

PRIVATEES—COMPANY B.

Vet. Butler, T. S. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Brankuder, S. Died May 4, 1864. In service two years and eight months.

Brown, J. J. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. Wd. Shiloh. In service three years.

Brown, Saml. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. In service three years.

Boyd, William. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. In service three years.

Conlin, James. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. Died Prophetstown. In service three years.

Vet. Crump, W. P. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Cross, Williams. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. In service three years.

Cleaveland, Cyrus. Dis. May 29, 1862. Disability. In service nine months.

Cox, Cornelius. Died July 21, 1862. Huntsville, Ala. In service eleven months.

Cline, A. G. Dis. July 18, 1862. Wd. Shiloh. In service eleven months.

Court, J. W. Dis. Chicago, Ill. Disability.

Clark, J. C. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. In service three years.

Dow, W. H. M. O. Sept. 1864. In service three years.

Dennis, W. A. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. In service three years

Evers, T. P. Dis. June 24, 1862. Disability. In service ten months.

Farnsworth, J. E. Dis. Oct. 8, 1862. Disability. In service one year and two months.

Green, Isaiah. Dis. Sept. 7, 1862, failing eyesight. In service one year.

Garrison, W. Dis. June 9, 1862. Disability. In service nine months.

Vet. Gardner, Geo. W. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Glasby, William. Died Dec. 8, 1861. Camp Nevins. In service three months.

Giles, H. M. Dis. Sept. 5, 1862. Wounded May 29, 1862. In service one year.

Vet. Griffin, Theodore. Killed, Resaca, May 14, 1864. In service two years and nine months.

Hubbard, O. K. Dis. Nov. 21, 1861. Disability. In service three months.

Hubbard, G. H. Dis. Sept. 7, 1862. Wd. Shiloh. In service one year.

Vet. Houp, A. J. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Johnson, C. E. Dis. Sept. 8, 1862. Disability. In service one year.

Knox, Allen. Dis. May 9, 1862. Disability. In service eight months.

Lovett, Sam'l. Dis. June 14, 1863. Disability. In service ten months.

Latham, A. W. Dis. Sept. 7, 1862. Disability. In service one year.

Laurence, Geo. Dis. June 9, 1862. Disability. In service nine months.

Vet. Lansing, J. H. Left Co. Feb. 25, 1864. In service two years and six months.

Lansing, C. H. Dis. Sept. 7, 1862. Disability. In service one year.

Myers, Joseph. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. In service three years.

Vet. Murry, Robert. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Murry, Thomas. Died Sept. 24, 1863. Stevenson, Ala. In service two years.

McDonald, P. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. Wd. Shiloh. In service seven months.

Marfleet, G. T. Dis. Louisville. Disability.

Messure, W. Wd. in thigh, Jan. 25, 1863. M. O. 1864. In service three years.

Mellen, S. A. Dis. June 18, 1862. Disability. In service ten months.

Vet. Mosier, C. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Marshall, Frank. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Nesmith, M. S. Dis. Feb. 17, 1863. Disability. In service six months.

Vet. O'Connell, P. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Owen, W. L. Died May 9, 1862. Wd. Shiloh. In service nine months.

Vet. Oatman, C. E. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Olson, Orick. M. O. Dec. 2, 1864. Wd. Kenesaw. In service three years and three months.

Parkhurst, C. L. M. O. Sept. 19, 1864. In service three years.

Palmer, John. Dis. April 18, 1862. In service eight months.

Parnell, Nelson. M. O. Sept. 8, 1864. In service three years.

Vet. Pascal, Robt. M. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Peasley, Joseph. Killed, Shiloh. In service seven months.

Riley, John J. Killed, Shiloh. In service seven months.

Reynolds, J. T.

Vet. Russell, B. F. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Robinson, J. B. M. O. July 12, 1865. Died, Phophetstown. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Richards, Martin. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Richards, David. Died Aug. 16, 1864. Wd. Shiloh, Wd. Kenesaw. In service three years.

Resser, J. G. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. In service three years.

Resser, P. T. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. In service three years.

Reynolds, H. N. Killed, Shiloh. In service seven months.

Vet. Reed, W. H. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Kenesaw. In service three years and ten months.

Ritter, A. C. Died Tuscumbia, July 6, 1862. In service ten months.

Vet. Shaw, Moses. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Shiloh. In service three years and ten months.

Stapleton, W. G. Died Dec. 6, 1861, Nevins, Ky. In service three months.

Spencer, A. J. Dis. June 16, 1862. Disability. In service ten months.

Smith, Richard. M. O. Sept. 12, 1864. In service three years.

Stewart, Alex. R. Died April 21, 1862. Wd. Shiloh. In service eight months.

Stearns, W. L. Dis. Sept. 5, 1862. Wd. Shiloh. In service one year.

Vet. Shovett, Lewis. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Thomas, Harry. Killed June 18, 1862. Tuscumbia. In service ten months.

White, David. Died July 1, 1862. Wd. Stone River. In service eleven months.

Vet. Young, Walter B. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Corpl. Wilburn, F. Nichols. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. Wd. Stone River. In service three years.

Vet. Musician. Geo. A. Quckenbush. M. O. July 12, 1865. Pro. Reg. Bugler. In service three years and ten months.

Musician. Lucian, House. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. Fife Maj. In service three years.

Wagoner, Geo. H. Stakes. M. O. Sept. 7, 1864. In service three years.

PRIVATES—CO. E. ✓

Dinsmore, John. Dis. Feb. 22, 1862. Disability. In service six months.

Bennen, Hiram H. M. O. Feb. 22, 1865. Died at Vicksburg. In service three years and six months.

Knox, Allen. Dis. May 9, 1862. Disability. In service eight months.

Vet. Squires, William. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

McCarty, Jeremiah. M. O. Sept. 17, 1864. Wd. Chickamauga. In service three years.

RECRUITS—CO. E, 1861.

Vet. Gunder, Jacob. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and seven months.

Vet. Gunder, Andrew. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and seven months.

Mills, Edward L. M. O. Oct. 10, 1864. Pris. Chickamauga. In service three years.

RECRUITS—CO. E, 1864.

Barr, Geo. W. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. April, 1865. Died Rock Falls. In service nine months.

Baker, B. F. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Gunder, Henry F. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Gould, W. F. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Hudson, O. D. M. O. July 12, 1865. Pro. Corpl. In service four months.

Brown, Sam'l. Died April 7, 1862. In service six months.

Siples, Gilbert. Dis. Feb. 24, 1865. In service one year and two months.

RECRUITS—CO. K. ✓

Capt. R. J. Thompson. M. O. Mar. 30, 1865. Dec. Muster. In service three years.

Vet. First Lieut. C. B. Minchen. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and ten months.

Vet. Second Lieut. E. P. Beardsley. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and seven months.

RECRUITS—CO. K, 1861.

First Sergt. R. V Stocking. Dis. July 3, 1862. Disability. In service seven months.

Vet. First Sergt. W. H. Stone. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three years and seven months.

Bosley, Elisha. M. O. Dec. 2, 1864. In service three years.

Bartlett, Sam'l. M. O. Dec. 2, 1864. In service three years.

Culver, Porter. M. O. Jan. 10, 1865. In service three years and one month.

Vet. Eastman, Reuben. M. O. July 12, 1865. Pro. Sergt. In service three years and eight months.

Hawley, Jesse. Dis. Jan. 5, 1861. Disability. In service one month.

Keefer, John. Dis. May 2, 1862. Disability. In service five months.

Lyle, Robert. M. O. Dec. 2, 1864. In service three years.

Mendell, Dennis. Died Nov. 9, 1863. Madison, Ind. In service two years.

McKinley, John. M. O. Dec. 2, 1864. In service three years.

McCumber, H. T. M. O. Dec. 2, 1864. In service three years.

Newton, W. W. Dis. July 5, 1862. In service seven months.

Norcutt, W. R. Killed Stone River. In service one year.

O'Hara, D. N. M. O. Dec. 2, 1864. Wd. Stone River. In service three years.

Vet. Rankin, William. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wagon Master. In service three years and seven months.

Sweeney, Henry. Dis. Sept. 21, 1862. Disability. In service ten months.

Reynolds, P. B. Dis. Sept. 21, 1862. Disability. In service ten months.

Thompson, R. J. Pro. Capt. In service three years.

Thompson, John. Dis. Dec. 6, 1862. Wd. Shiloh. In service one year.

RECRUITS—CO. K, 1863-64.

Beardsly, E. P. Pro. Second Lieut. In service three years and seven months.

Beardsly, J. D. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Resaca. In service one year and seven months.

Gage, O. C. M. O. July 12, 1865. Corpl. Wd. Jonesboro. In service one year and seven months.

Hubbell, W. R. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Lee, Francis P. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and seven months.

Reynolds, A. H. M. O. July 12, 1865. Corpl. In service one year and six months.

Stansboro, D. D. M. O. July 12, 1865. Corpl. In service one year and six months.

Spencer, A. J. Killed Resaca. In service one year and six months.

Underhill, Ernest. M. O. July 12, 1865, Corpl. In service one year and seven months.

RECRUITS—CO. B, 1864.

Averill, William. Died Jan. 11, 1865. In service three months.

Averill, Volney. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Adams, W. H. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Burdick, A. A. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Clark, Albert. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Casper, T. F. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Dunars, A. J. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Foy, C. E. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Foy, A. F. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Foy, A. W. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Knox, J. H. Dis. April 7, 1865. Acct. Wds. In service one year and two months.

Hawkins, C. E. Dis. May 30, 1865. In service one year and four months.

Murry, John. Dis. June 13, 1865. Wd. Aug. 6. Wd. Dec. 16, 1864. In service one year and four months.

McGrady, Barney. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and four months.

McGrady, F. Never joined Co. Sick in hospital.

Ohmert, Jesse. Dis. May 7, 1865. Disability. In service seven months.

Quackenbush, D. J. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service ten months.

Richards, A. W. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Redington, John C. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Stone, John T. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Stone, W. E. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Trembly, W. S. Killed at Jonesboro. In service six months.

Upton, Geo. Y. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Woolworth, G. A. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Welch, John E. N. Dis. May 26, 1865. Corpl. Prisoner. In service one year and two months.

Wilson, Claudis. Dis. May 30, 1865. In service one year and three months.

Vet. Goodell, L. B. Enrolled Nov. 7, 1861. M. O. Aug. 16, 1865. In service three years and eight months.

Hubbard, W. L. Enrolled Oct. 29, 1861. M. O. Dec. 13, 1864. Wd. In service three years and one month.

Johnson, T. F. Enrolled Dec. 26, 1863. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and seven months.

Kelly, W. R. Enrolled Dec. 26, 1863. Dis. June 4, 1865. Wd. In service one year and six months.

RECRUITS—CO. B, 1865. ✓

Butterbaugh, Saml. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Butterbaugh, Levi. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.
 Baldwin, Edwin H. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.
 Demis, S. H. Died May 6, 1865. In service two months.
 Logan, H. N. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.
 Slawson, E. B. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

RECRUITS—CO. A, 1861-62-63.

Robinson, R. P., Oct. 16, 1861. Dis. June 16, 1862. Died at Sterling. In service seven months.

Clark, B. F., Dec. 3, 1862. M. O. July 12, 1865. Prisoner six months. In service two years and eight months.

Chamberlain, C. W., Aug. 28, 1862. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Liberty Gap. In service two years and eleven months.

Chase, Geo. W., Aug. 30, 1862. Died Feb. 25, 1863. Murfreesboro. In service six months.

Durstin, Jacob, Aug. 22, 1862. Died Feb. 4, 1863. Murfreesboro. In service five months.

Grace, Luke, Sept. 9, 1862. Dis. May 9, 1863. Disability. In service eight months.

Shannon, Glasgo, Sept 14, 1864. M. O. June 10, 1865. Disability. In service nine months.

Smith, H. C., Aug. 30, 1862. M. O. Oct. 22, 1864. Wd Kenesaw. Died 1900. In service two years and two months.

Worrell, A. A., Aug. 15, 1862. M. O. June 10, 1864. Wd. Atlanta. In service one year and nine months.

RECRUITS—CO. A, 1864.

Atkins, Robert, Feb. 10. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Atkins, A. E., Feb. 29. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and four months.

Babcock, Israel, Feb. 24. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and four months.

Burns, Geo. E., Feb. 25. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and four months.

Bush, Ransom H., Feb. 10. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Conway, Harvey, Feb. 22. M. O. July 12, 1865. Died at Genesee. In service one year and four months.

Compton, Ira, Feb. 3. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Connell, Louis, Feb. 3. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Cole, Peter, Jan. 28. M. O. April 20, 1865. In service one year and four months.

Cassell, David, Oct. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service eight months.

Shannon, Robert, Feb. 20. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and four months.

Dunmore, George J., Feb. 22. M. O. July 12, 1865. Dead. In service one year and five months.

Deep, M. M., Oct. 5. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Dodd, J. L., Feb. 3. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Ferguson, B. H., Feb. 22. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Goell, Michael, Oct. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Gillespie, Edwin, Sept. 14. M. O. June 10, 1865. In service ten months.

Hammersback, P. J., Oct. 10. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Hacker, E. W., Feb. 3. Killed in charge at Kenesaw. In service five months.

Jacobi, Peter, Oct. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Kramer, Sylvester, Feb. 3. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Mar. 19, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Kennedy, W. E., Feb. 12. M. O. May 30, 1865. Prisoner one month. In service one year and six months.

Kulp, Charles, Oct. 10. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Kascher, Theodore, Oct. 10. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Kaufman, Tobias, Sept. 17. M. O. June 10, 1865. Wd. Aversboro. In service ten months.

Leach, C. M., Feb. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Ledger, Joseph, Oct. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Leedes, H. C., Oct. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Langenour, Levi, Feb. 29. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Markee, R. C., Feb. 22. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Martin, David, Feb. 10. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

McCannes, W., Jan. 29. M. O. July 12, 1865. Prisoner one year. In service one year and six months.

Passmore, J. W., Feb. 22. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Merrick, D. H., Feb. 25. Died May 15, 1864, of smallpox. In service three months.

Noonan, Patrick, Feb. 27. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Palmer, Geo. W., Oct. 15. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Pettigrew, John, Oct. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Pettigrew, Monroe, Feb. 22. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Kenesaw. In service one year and five months.

Pfimschne, Joseph, Oct. 10. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Reinhart, Christopher, Oct. 5. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Rexroad, A. F., Feb. 18. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. July 25, 1864. In service one year and five months.

Snyder, J. F., Oct. 5. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Sayers, J. W., Feb. 10. M. O. July 12, 1865. Wd. Bentonville, N. C. In service one year and six months.

Stewart, W. H. H., Feb. 27. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Stewart, William A., Jan. 28. M. O. April 7, 1865. Consumption, Goldsboro, N. C. In service one year and two months.

Scoville, E. F., Feb. 10. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Trant, George, Feb. 4. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Tombow, Jacob, Oct. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Toohey, Patrick, Oct. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Van Curan, W. D., Feb. 3. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Williams, H. S., Oct. 8. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service nine months.

Wears, Richard, Feb. 22. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and five months.

Wiseman, C. R., Feb. 3. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service one year and six months.

Wilfong, George, Feb. 10. Died June 22, 1864, typhoid. In service four months.

RECRUITS—CO. A, 1865.

Atkins, Charles, Mar. 7. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Beal, Marcus, Mar. 9. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Beal, Alpheus, Mar. 6. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Chamberlin, C. J., Mar. 3. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Cooper, J. J., Mar. 9. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Crygin, I. R., Mar. 9. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three months.

Crichton A., April 11. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three months.

Deep, Levi, April 11. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three months.

Deep, Saml. M., April 11. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three months.

Emmons, I. B., April 7. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service three months. A pioneer located in Whiteside County, 1837. Died Garden Plains.

Kister, Frederick, Mar. 13. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Laner, Geo. A., Mar. 13. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Logan, James, Mar. 14. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.

Mallory, A. M., Feb. 27. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service five months.

Monahan, James, Feb. 27. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service five months.
 Mason, N. S., Mar. 11. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service four months.
 Miller, Henry, Jan. 26. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service six months.
 Tuttle, S. A., Feb. 25. M. O. July 12, 1865. In service five months.
 Passmore, Ellis, Mar. 2. Killed April 5, 1865. In service one month.

Jan. 3, 1864, there were 320 of the regiment mustered as veterans, one-fourth Whiteside boys. The regiment rejoined brigade at Rossville, Ga., March 7, turning over their old Enfields, and drawing new Springfield rifles. The change soon showed its importance, as hard work ahead. May 1 the whole corps was on the move, Forward the order from Pap Thomas. Skirmishing, and the Thirty-fourth Illinois on the fighting line. For four months, day and night, never out of hearing the rattling musket or cannon's boom, until Atlanta lay in ashes.

Colonel Peter Ege took command of Regt. at Kingston, Nov. 5, 1864. Staff officers from Whiteside Co., Lieut. R. Thompson, Acting Adjt.

Jesse H. Clements, Mustered as Adjt. Mar. 30, 1865.

J. B. Robinson, Quarter Master, died at Prophetstown.

Charles G. Spatz, Quarter Master Sergt.

Cloys Summers, Commissary Sergt.

Geo. A. Quackinbush, Reg. Bugler, died. Morrison.

Abia C. John, Hospital Steward. Died in Jordan, Whiteside Co.

Dr. John never tired in caring for the sick and wounded. Nov. 10, 1864, the regiment started for the doomed city, and helped to tear up railroad track from Cartersville to Atlanta.

Nov. 15, 1864, at the dawn of day, the bugle sounded, Up boys, be ready for a tramp with the last army to the sea! Col. Ege was again wounded at Savannah, Ga., and returning to duty, commanded regiment from Bentonville, N. C., to Washington. He was in command at the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865. He was assigned June 8, to command of second brigade, second division 14 A. C. At Louisville Gen. Sherman reviewed the second division for the last time, and complimented the brigade for fine appearance and soldierly bearing and discipline. He recommended Col. Peter Ege in command of brigade for promotion.

On July 15, the last regiment of second brigade was homeward bound. Col Ege turned over the brigade flag to U. S. quartermaster, and followed his regiment to Chicago for final discharge.

His total in service as officer in Civil war was three years and eleven months. His total with regiment—never off duty a day—three years and eight months.

Gen. E. N. Kirk was the Second Brigade's first commander.

Col Peter Ege was the Second Brigade's last commander.

To

Respectfully Submitted,

W. W. Davis, A. M.

Col. Peter Ege,

Sterling, Ill.

Thirty-fourth Ill. Vet. Vol. Inftry., Civil War.

IN COMO CEMETERY.

The following are the names of soldiers who are buried in the old Como Cemetery:

Lieut. Charles Tobey, Co. A, 33d Ill. Inf.; Timothy Gardner, 13th Ill. Inf.; Homer Sillman, 13th Ill. Inf.; William Wilson, 13th Ill. Inf.; Gustavus Sherman, D, 75th Ill. Inf.; William Whitehead; Frank Morgaridge; Elkanah Scott; Levi Clark; Silas Clark; Dr. E. G. Webster, Assistant Surgeon; Alex Moates; Charles Knox, Berdan Sharpshooter.

WAR OF 1812-15.

Jesse Scott.

MEXICAN WAR.

Isaac Wheeler.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

Jason Hopkins.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.—*Byron*.

When a bully has a helpless victim by the throat, it is the duty of the nearest strong man to smite the wretch, and hurl him into the gutter. This happened in 1898. Spain was the bully, Cuba the victim, and United States the strong arm. It was high time. It should have been done long before. Spain has a bad record. For four hundred years she has played the part of the villain in the world's play. Always an oppressor. She persecuted the Dutch, hindered the Reformation, threatened England, encouraged the Inquisition, drove out the Moors, massacred the Indians. Always the trail of the serpent.

Cuba, the gem of the West Indies, was the last theater of her wickedness. Never can be written, never will be known, the crimes of the Spaniard on that isle, fair as a garden of the Lord. Visit Havana, and see the gloomy dungeons of the forts, the execution bullet marks on the castle walls. Cubans tortured and shot because they sighed for freedom. Cruelty unspeakable, outrage infinite!

But crimson now her rivers ran
With human blood—the smell of death
Came reeking from those spicy bowers,
And man, the sacrifice of man,
Mingled his taint with every breath.

But the blood of Cuban martyrs cried from the ground, and the call for vengeance arose to heaven. The explosion of the Maine and the destruction of her noble crew in the harbor of Havana, Feb. 15, 1898, was the last straw, and April 21, congress declared war. Spain must go. The dying monarchies of the old world have no business in the liberty-loving atmosphere of the new. President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers.

The Governor of Illinois:—

Washington, April 25, 1898

The number of troops from your state under the call of the President, will be seven regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry. It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State Militia shall be used as far as their numbers permit, because they are already armed, equipped and drilled.

R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.

Shortly after twelve on the morning of April 26, Captains Colebaugh and Lawrie received telegraphic instructions from Col. D. J. Foster to report with their companies at State Fair Grounds, Springfield, not later than noon of April 27. The Illinois National Guard was to mobilize at this point. Company I with three commissioned officers and eighty-five men left Morrison at ten on the night of April 26, Walter Burritt, Quarter-master Sergeant of the First Battalion accompanying. At Sterling they were joined by Company E with three commissioned officers and eighty men, also by the Sixth Regiment Band with John Prestine and Fred Forbes, chief and principal musicians. Frank Anthony, regimental surgeon; Captain Ben Eick, Regimental Sergeant-Major; Ned Johnson and Hospital Stewards John Kline, Fred Brown, and Howard Geyer, of the Sixth Regiment, boarded the train at Sterling. A halt at Dixon to await the coming of Company M from Galena. Companies E and I headed by the Sixth Regiment Band, marched down town to Company G's armory, and were lunched by the Dixon people. At four on April 27, Cos. I and E with G of Dixon and M of Galena, started for Springfield, where they arrived soon after eleven the same day. The other state troops had arrived before. April 29 in a preliminary examination, Co. E stood the test, but Co. I had seven rejected. On Saturday the boys had a tiresome five-mile tramp over muddy roads, and on Sunday they reveled on their hard tack and pork under the curious gaze of thousands of visitors.

On Monday, May 9, the final physical examination was given Co. E in the senate chamber of the capitol, by Col. Senn, Asst. Surgeon General of the U. S. army, Major Anthony, and others. Only two men were rejected, Wm. Deem and Lovier Feigley, and their places were supplied by two volunteers from Chicago. Co. I was not so fortunate, and only fifty-four boys were left of the original eighty-five. Five accepted at the re-examination brought the number to fifty-nine. Finally men were recruited to fill the vacancies, and the roll was again complete.

At last on May 11, Wednesday, the Sixth Regiment was mustered into the U. S. service by Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, of the Seventeenth Infantry. Co. E of Sterling was the first, and Co. I of Morrison the last, of the twelve companies of the Sixth Regiment to be sworn in. ✓

The manner of taking the last step in entering the service of Uncle Sam is simple and impressive. Capt. Roberts requested the men to take their caps in the left hand, and raise the right while he administered the following oath:

I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the

President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

As they were mustered into the United States service, the following were officers of

*
COMPANY E.

Captain, William F. Lawrie; First Lieutenant, G. B. Dillon; Second Lieutenant, Frank Wahl; First Sergeant, S. H. Feigley; Q. M. Sergeant, E. A. Nellen; Sergeant John W. Cushman, Joshua H. Wildasin, all of Sterling, and Sergeant F. E. Wagley, of Rock Falls. Corporals, C. F. Hoobler, R. W. Baker, H. R. Grimes, L. C. Sheldon, H. L. Hankerson, all of Sterling, and M. L. Allpress, of Rock Falls. Musicians, F. Roy Eshleman and L. D. Myers, of Sterling.

COMPANY I.

Captain, Wm. F. Colebaugh; First Lieut., E. C. Lawton; Second Lieut., E. J. Weaver, all of Morrison. Q. M. Sergeant, A. F. Mathews; Sergeant, H. A. Weaver, J. L. Rockey, of Morrison, and First Sergeant D. E. Crouch, Prairieville. Corporals, H. H. Rockey, A. J. Osborne, Erie. Musicians, O. M. Colebaugh, R. E. Davis. Soon afterwards, Ernest Weaver tendered his resignation as Lieutenant, and Capt. Eick, of Sterling, inspector of rifle practice for Sixth Illinois N. G., received the appointment.

Whiteside had four good representatives in the roster of the regiment: Colonel, D. J. Foster, Chicago; Lieut. Col., Edward Kittilsen, Moline; Major, W. T. Channon, Rock Island, D. E. Clark, Monmouth, W. E. Baldwin, Dixon. Reg. Adjutant, J. J. Cairns, Chicago. Surgeon Major, Frank Anthony, Sterling; Asst. Surgeons, L. Cole, Monmouth, Charles A. Robbins, Dixon. Chaplain, A. R. Morgan, Cuba, Ill. Reg. Q. Master, F. Barber, Chicago. First Lieut. Bat. Adjt., L. R. Gaylord, Moline, J. W. Clendenin, Monmouth, J. H. Showalter, La Moille. Sergeant Major, E. S. Johnson, Sterling; Q. M. Sergeant, R. Hicks, Gelena. Chief Musician, John C. Prestine, Sterling; Principal Musicians, F. W. Forbes, Sterling, T. H. Flynn, Rock Island. Hospital Steward, J. L. Kline, Milledgeville, H. N. Geyer, Rock Falls, F. M. Brown, Sterling.

A happy surprise for Company I on Friday after muster. They were taken to the Leland hotel in street cars, given an elegant banquet at the expense of Morrison, and addressed by L. T. Stocking, Chaplain Morgan, Judge Ramsay, and others, and encouraged to maintain the honor of the state with its sacred record of Lincoln and Grant, Oglesby and Logan. Sterling, Rock Falls, Erie, and other places sent boxes of delicacies to the boys from their section, and the good things were always generously shared with the rest of the company.

Hats off!

Along the street there comes,
A blare of bugles, a rattle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky,

Hats off!

The flag is passing by!

On Tuesday, May 17, the regiment left Camp Tanner in Wagner sleeping cars, Company I by chance having the "Maine." The route was by the Wabash, the Baltimore and Ohio, through Virginia to Camp Russell A. Alger, eight miles southwest of Washington. It contained six hundred acres, bordered by timber with a small stream coursing through the edge. Some complaint at first as rations were short, and the water bad, but this was soon remedied. The troops at Camp Alger were designated as the Second Army Corps, and the Sixth Massachusetts, Eighth Ohio, and Sixth Illinois regiments formed the Second Brigade. Two events threw a gloom over the camp. Private Louis Bloodsoe of Company A from Rock Island died of typhoid fever the first night, was buried with military honors at Falls church, from which the body was afterwards removed to his home. On the following day word was received of the death of Lieutenant Cole, of Monmouth, assistant surgeon, who died at the hospital in Fort Wayne, of pneumonia contracted at Camp Tanner.

—Duncan is in his grave!

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Mrs. Electa E. Smith, former postmistress of Sterling, now in the Treasury Department at Washington, who has given repeated instances of her sympathy with the soldiers, was a frequent visitor, and on the first Sunday in camp gave the boys of Company E a royal spread. So, too, came Senators Cullom and Mason, of Illinois, and Representatives Hitt and Marsh, to see that the Illinois troops had every needful comfort.

Major Anthony gave the boys daily thirty minutes of instruction in regard to treating wounds before medical assistance could be secured. Roy Eshleman was granted a discharge on account of failing health, and returned to Sterling in June. As the government decided to fill every regiment to its maximum, officers were detailed to visit the home stations, and recruit each company to the number of one hundred and six. First Lieut. Dillon of Company E was appointed recruiting officer of the first battalion of the Sixth regiment, and Sergeant Osborne of Company I and private Bensinger of Company E were detailed to accompany him. They left Camp Alger for Illinois, June 7. The recruits were secured at Sterling and Morrison, and Companies E and I had their full complement.

When the companies were increased to 106 men, new appointments of non-commissioned officers were necessary. Capt. Lawrie made the following promotions on June 23: Privates Deyoe, Reese Dillon, Triggs, Burkhardt, Bert Johnson, and Lineberry to be corporals; Clark, musician to supply place of Eshleman, discharged. Private Hess was appointed company artificer, and Smith for duty at the regimental hospital. Sergeant Cushman was detailed to assist ordnance officer Eick as sergeant, and Corporal Dillon was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department. In Company I the appointments were: Privates Burr, Hyatt, Berry, Everhart, Sherwood, and Snyder as corporals, and Willcox, lance corporal. Jenks was given special duty at post-headquarters, and Kingery was appointed acting veterinary surgeon of the Sixth regiment, and placed in charge of the officers' horses.

The old folks at home, at Lyndon, Albany, Prophetstown, Erie, Morrison, Sterling, Rock Falls, showed their affection for the absent boys by frequent consignments of cake, pie and sweetmeats. The members of Company E, to show their appreciation of Mrs. Smith's kindness, presented her a silver card receiver, which she gracefully acknowledged. On July 4, 1898, the members of Company I presented Captain Colebaugh and Lieutenant Lawton each a gold-mounted sword, which elicited a cordial response. Meanwhile our forces elsewhere on the map were driving Spain into the last ditch. Dewey on May 1st had demolished the Spanish fleet at Manila, giving us the Philippine archipelago in the Pacific, Shafter carried El Caney at Santiago, Cuba, by assault July 1st, and on the morning of July 3rd, Commodore Schley knocked Admiral Cervera's ancient squadron into a sorry wreck. It was Perry of 1813 over again: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!"

For the front at last. July 5th the Second Brigade received orders to prepare for departure, and the next morning, the Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois boarded day coaches and box cars for Charleston, the band playing,

"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

July 8th, Companies E, I and F were transferred at Charleston to the Cruiser Columbia, and July 11 the steamer arrived at Santiago just after the bombardment had ceased. The remaining companies of the regiment with the band, Colonel and staff, came on the steamer Rita the following Friday.

Now came a great disappointment. The boys had looked forward to marching with the victorious troops into the Spanish city.

'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay.

They were tired of their cramped quarters on the boat, disgusted with their rations of hash and weak coffee, and longed to have the freedom of the shore. At noon, July 21, they steamed from Santiago, not having been permitted to land, with an effective force of about 3,300 infantry and artillery. Porto Rico was occupied by 8,233 Spanish regulars, and 9,107 volunteers, and San Juan on the northeast coast was their destination. At ten on the morning of July 25th, Company E landed at Guanica. The first American troops to land on Porto Rican soil were a company of marines who hoisted the stars and stripes.

It proved to be a peaceful occupation of the island, as the Spanish troops did not act on the offensive. The regiment had only one small skirmish with the enemy. Orders were given to proceed to Ponce, and on July 30th, Gen. Henry's division, of which the Sixth was a part, broke camp. It was a trying march. The roads were wretched from rain, the beef not fit to eat, the ground alive with centipedes, half-ripe bananas fried in grease a luxury, and their outfit so heavy that even ammunition and bayonets were thrown away. Eight days in Ponce with a population of 20,000 or more. Primitive style of life. Everything is toted on the head. No milk in bottles, but cows milked at

the door of the customer. Clothes are taken to a stream, 'pounded on a flat stone, and spread on the grass to dry.

Gen. Miles' plan was to drive the Spanish troops to the center of the island, and hemming them in, force a surrender. In pursuance of this scheme, our boys made several tiresome marches, to Arecibo, to Adjuntas, to Utnado, back to Ponce. They eventually looked the worse for wear. Some were barefoot, some had no trousers, all had beards, and all were half-starved. Even at Ponce, where tons upon tons of supplies were in store, the regular ration was hardtack and sowbelly. But the campaign was at an end, and orders were given to turn faces homeward.

No rumor of the foe's advance,
Now swells upon the wind.

Clothing was issued that the boys might make a respectable appearance on their return, and on Sept. 7th they sailed on the Manitoba, an English transport, after a stormy experience of six weeks on the island of Porto Rico.

On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 13, the vessel passed the statue of liberty in the harbor of New York, but the regiment did not go ashore till the next day. Our Congressman George Prince was prompt to welcome the lads, and gave each captain ten dollars towards furnishing civilized food. Wednesday night they boarded the cars for Springfield, and on Friday night were in Camp Lincoln. On the Sunday following a committee of citizens from Sterling and Rock Falls invited Company E to attend a banquet at the Leland. How good the steaks, omelets, and coffee, prepared by delicate cookery, tasted to famished appetites after coarse army rations. Cigars and toasts were in order. C. L. Sheldon as toastmaster led a succession of speeches by Col. Foster, Chaplain Ferris, Captain Colebaugh, Major Anthony, Mayor Miller, Ex-Mayor Street, Lieutenants Dillon and Wahl, and Robert McNeill for Rock Falls. At one on the morning of Sept. 21, the train with the returning soldiers left Springfield over the Burlington, and reached Sterling at ten, and Morrison a little later. A magnificent welcome. Bells rang, whistles blew, crowds lined the streets, a day of jubilee. It was a Roman triumph without barbaric spoils.

Home, home, sweet home!
There's no place like home!

Four sick privates of Company E were left in hospital at Porto Rico: Fred Sneed, Ernest Kahl, Leo Bushnell, and George Rounds. Corporal Luther Allpress was placed on board a hospital ship. Of the sick members of Company I, fourteen were left on the island: Q. M. Sergeant Mathews, Sergeants Osborne and Rockey; Corporal Berry; and privates Brearton, Sweeney, Sears, Andrews, Freek, Smith, Lepper, Lueck, Wilkins, Patterson. Ralph Humphrey of the hospital corps was detained in the mountains. Four members of Company I died on ship or in hospital: Schuyler Sweeney, Ross Wilkins, Thomas Phillips, and Ralph Humphrey.

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
 Sleep the sleep that knows no waking;
 Dream of battlefields no more,
 Days of danger, nights of waking.

After the sixty days' furlough expired, the boys returned to Springfield, signed payrolls, received two and a half months' pay with balance due on clothing and rations, and on Nov. 25th were again citizens instead of soldiers.

While the Sixth Illinois regiment led no forlorn hope, executed no brilliant charge, they did their duty faithfully, and nobly responded to every call for service. During their short term, they covered 3,000 miles by rail, three thousand on the sea, besides tramping over two hundred miles of mud and hill in Porto Rico. A general told Chaplain Ferris: "You should be proud of your men. They are soldiers, every inch of them." General Miles had the same opinion: "I had two regiments of Illinois volunteers in Porto Rico, and in justice I must say they stood the fatigue better than the eastern troops. The Sixth Illinois was brigaded with the Sixth Massachusetts, and I must say the boys from the prairies stood the campaign better than the boys from the mills of New England."

A second company was organized in Sterling and Rock Falls with Walter N. Haskell as captain. W. L. Emmons, first lieutenant, and G. A. McKelvey, second lieutenant, to be part of a provisional regiment organized by Gen. Clendenin, of Moline, but the speedy close of the war rendered their services unnecessary.

Within a year or two after the war, several of the boys died of disease, doubtless, of exposure in camp. Leo H. Bushnell, Bugler Roy Eshleman, and Frank Aument, all of Company E, and Lieut. Ed Lawton and Albert Anstett, of Company I.

Sleep, soldiers, still in honored rest,
 Your truth and valor wearing!
 The bravest are the tenderest,
 The loving are the daring.

A few were so enamored of the pomp and circumstance of glorious war that they joined the regulars: Leslie Sheldon, Company M, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Richard O. Jones, Company H, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, served in the Philippines. Wilson R. Byers, Company E, Eighth U. S. Infantry, served in Cuba. James P. Kereven, of Sterling, was at Santiago and El Caney, and afterward died of typhoid fever at Montauk Point. Frank D. Ely, an original member of Company E, subsequently graduated from West Point, and was with his regiment at San Juan Hill and El Caney. Will H. Allen, Morrison, was a lieutenant on the Oregon when that battleship made her memorable run from the Pacific to participate in Sampson's fight off Santiago. George H. Fay, Morrison, was the original captain of Company I, a veteran of the Civil war, and during the War of 1898 was in the paymaster's department with the rank of major. Henry C. Thompson, Fenton, medical student, enlisted in Company E, Second Wisconsin volunteers, and was later transferred to the ambulance corps.

Since the war, both companies have kept up their organizations, meeting for frequent drill in their armories. As to be expected, several changes in the officers by resignation or promotion. But the boys are justly proud of their patriotic experience, and grew as enthusiastic over San Juan or El Caney as the veterans of the Civil war in their camp fire memories of Chattanooga or Gettysburg.

When Johnny comes marching home again,
Hurrah, hurrah!
We'll give him a hearty welcome then,
Hurrah, hurrah!
The men will cheer, the boys will shout,
The ladies they will all turn out
And we'll all feel gay when Johnny comes marching home.*

SOLDIERS' REUNIONS.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?—*Burns.*

It was a happy thought of the boys in blue to start their yearly meetings soon after the war, and keep fresh the friendships of the camp and the field. The veterans of this section have formed the Northwestern Soldiers' and Sailors' Association with meetings at the different cities in the territory comprised. In 1886 it was held in Sterling, and five hundred soldiers were in attendance. August 24, 25, and 26 were the days of jubilee. H. S. Street, Mayor of Sterling, gave the address of welcome at the amphitheater, to which Hon. J. D. Crabtree, of Dixon, replied. Short speeches also by Hon. T. J. Henderson, H. D. Dement, and Chaplain Stillwell. The expenses for tents, music, printing, drayage, and lumber were \$265. A free dinner was given on the last day by Will Robinson Post, of Sterling, to all comrades and their wives. Entertainments were offered at the academy of music. One evening at dress parade, two hundred soldiers were in line. It was voted that the next year's Reunion be held at Dixon, August, 1887. Time has passed on, the soldiers have kept up their annual jubilees, and before us as we write is the program for the twenty-second reunion of the soldiers and sailors at Sterling again, Sept. 11 and 12, 1906. A feast of reason and flow of soul. The first day after a parade, there was at Central Park a varied program of solos, welcome by Mayor Lewis, music by drum corps, address by Comrade McConochie of Rock Island. In the evening, music, recitations, and addresses by Gov. Van Sant, Rev. E. Lee Fleck, and others. Wednesday was occupied with regimental reunions. In the middle of September, 1907, the association gathered at Morrison, and 240 of the grizzled heroes registered. Dozens of regiments, east and west, were represented from New York to Kansas. The attendance was larger than usual.

We quote from an appreciative report in the Morrison Sentinel:

A fine picture was presented when on our streets marched the soldiers of the various regiments—the 34th, 140th, Army of the Potomac, and the 75th,— the old 75th, carrying the historic flag which led them during those long months of war. The veterans kept time to the stirring martial music and they straightened up and marched with almost as quick tread as on that day long ago when they bade goodbye to loved ones and went bravely forth to face the danger and horror of war.

The address by Hon. Thomas H. Gault of Chicago on Wednesday afternoon was a fine effort and was fully appreciated by the large number of people who gathered at the Auditorium to hear the exercises of the afternoon.

Chaplain Smith was called upon for an address and gave one of his characteristic lively and interesting talks which everybody enjoyed. His recital of incidents coming under his observation during the war held the attention of the audience and received hearty applause at the close.

The regimental reunions were of much interest and were well attended.

The 75th Illinois had a business meeting, and after thanking the ladies of the W. R. C. for dinner, the boys decided to take a short march under the command of Cap. Frost, led by the old 75th flag and the drum corps. This was done after the meeting adjourned. They marched several blocks up and down Main street, stopping in front of the hotel to give the "old flag" three cheers.

The deaths in the 75th during the past year as near as could be ascertained were eight and were as follows: Lieut. P. S. Bannister, Co. C; George R. Shaw, Co. C; Wm. M. Lane, Co. C; W. W. Wilkins, Co. B; Russell D. Hopkins, Co. E; John Lanphere, Co. B; M. E. Lovan, Co. A; A. B. Cady, Co. B.

Their ranks are thinning, and every reunion witnesses a shorter march and a scantier registry.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,

From the field of his fame fresh and gory;

We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone—

But we left him alone with his glory.—*Wolfe*.

In 1907, J. V. McCarty, adjutant of Will Enderton post, G. A. R., Rock Falls, received the following communication from Vespasian Warner, pension commissioner:

"Thanks for your report of the death of Captain William Parker, Company A, Seventy-fifth Illinois infantry. Yes, it is a little tough on us old chaps. 32,666 died last year, which is about the harvest of death for ten years past, over 300,000 deaths having been reported to this bureau during that period.

"360,000 soldiers have applied for pensions under the act of February 6, 1907, which indicates that few are under the age of sixty-two and many are seventy-five and upward. As some compensation for their advancing age the law wisely provides a larger pension for the old men.

"As the setting sun shines in our faces as we march down the western slope of life to our bivouac in the valley, let us go forward with the same unflinching step as when in the brave days of the sixties we bore Old Glory to the front on many a hard fought field, nor furled it until victory was won."

VISIT TO THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whose days have dwindled to the shortest span,
Oh, give relief, and Heaven will bless your store.

—*Thomas Moss.*

The easiest way to reach our public sanitarium from Sterling, is to take the morning train at half past ten, and return at half past three. This will permit a stay of four hours, enough for a satisfactory examination. You get off at Round Grove station, and walk a mile to the west, unless an automobile awaits you at the cars.

There is a cluster of houses, about twenty, at the station, two stores, the elevator of J. A. Mathew, a pumping apparatus to furnish a tank holding 51,000 gallons to supply the numerous freight trains that take water. An extensive creamery that receives 3,000 pounds every other day in the fall, and 6,000 in summer. It is controlled by the John Newman Company, Elgin, and has been in operation for several years. R. J. Koepsell is manager. The most spacious mansion in the village is that of Mrs. Knox, which is conspicuous on the ridge, and belongs to the Simonson farm of 400 acres, left by that early family.

As we pass through the village and up the hill, to the east is a Union church, supplied by a minister from Morrison. To the west at the corner a handsome new schoolhouse, frame, painted white, two rooms, built in 1906 at a cost of \$4,000. Two young ladies from Morrison in charge, Mary Ward and Edna Stone. Flowers in the window give a home air to the common routine of study. An excellent feature in the construction of the basement. There is a cement floor with the furnace on one side, and on the other separated by a partition, a commodious room where the children can play in the bleak days of winter.

Now we turn west for the county house. What stately buildings. Seen from the railroad by the tourist, they might be taken for the country seat of a wealthy banker. The main edifice is 72 feet front, 60 feet deep, three stories and attic, surmounted by a cupola, commanding a wide view over a rich landscape. The first story is of stone, and divided into a dining room, kitchen, vegetable and fruit cellars, men's sitting rooms. The upper stories are brick, and contain eleven sleeping rooms of various sizes, for two or four beds. An annex to the kitchen for a store room. On the second floor are apartments for the family of the superintendent.

Some years ago a brick annex was built on the east side, occupied by insane patients before the law was passed requiring their removal to state institutions. Watertown, near Moline, is now the most convenient. In

front of both edifices is a large yard containing grass, flowers, evergreens, and shrubbery. Cement walks everywhere. All the necessary out-buildings in the form of ice and milk houses. Two pumps furnish water to the house and the stock tanks in the barn yard. East of the main edifice is a garden for vegetables, grapes, cherries, and strawberries. In front, across the road an old orchard with walnut and butternut trees, and also a young orchard bearing fall and winter apples.

The present population of the place comprises 24 men and seven women. In various conditions of health. Those who are able help about the kitchen, laundry, farm and garden. Wholesome food in bountiful supply. Breakfast is generally of hot cakes, butter and syrup. Dinner of meat and gravy, vegetables and tea, with turkey, pie or pudding on holidays. Supper of tea, bread and butter, fried potatoes, sauce and cake.

To keep this family in proper condition, careful housekeeping is essential, and C. L. Houck and wife are equal to the situation, who have been here three years. Huge loaves of bread, three times a week, 150 sacks of flour a year. Delmonico could not have equaled our dinner at twelve.

As there is an extensive farm of 192 acres of land, numerous buildings are necessary, and seldom will you find so complete and substantial a set of every kind of structure for all the needs of modern agriculture: a bank barn with stone basement with stalls for twelve head of horses and fourteen cows, with bins for grain and mows for hay above, a long corn crib, a hen house, a hog pen with four acres attached for exercise, a cattle shed, another corn crib, another hog house with concrete foundation and oak floor, and a commodious shed for shelter of wagons and implements. The live stock varies. At present, 12 horses and mules, 36 head of cattle, 120 hogs and 13 milk cows, which supply the wants of the institution.

Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
His warmest welcome at an inn.

These forlorn inmates would gladly endorse Shenstone's familiar stanza, for they are really enjoying more comfort than some ever had in their earlier days.

The institution dates from 1869, when the Board of Supervisors appointed James M. Pratt, L. S. Pennington and H. R. Sampson to select a site for a poor farm near a railroad, and also to erect suitable buildings. The farm of William Knox on the Morrison road was selected at \$45 per acre, 108 acres, and buildings were authorized at a cost not to exceed \$15,000. The main building and barn were completed in 1870. The Insane Annex was added in 1875 at a cost of over \$7,000.

THE CEMETERY.

West of the county house along the Morrison road is the last resting place of the loved and lost of many a home of the neighborhood. At the entrance of wrought iron is the inscription, "This fence and arch donated

by Mrs. C. G. Curtis, 1906." We notice the graves of several soldiers of the Civil war. Thos. Mason, Co. G, 75th Illinois Infantry. Peter Barbery, Co. H, 8th Illinois Cavalry. David Symonds, Co. B, 13th Illinois. Wm. P. Crump, Co. B, 34th Illinois. J. S. Green, Co. B, 75th Illinois. Sergeant O. A. Seeley, Co. C, 75th Illinois.

Rest on, emblamed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gavel

The oldest tomb is that of Thomas Mayhew, 1808-1892. In one corner are numerous monuments of granite to members of the Knox family. There are two acres in the enclosure.

Our visit to our county infirmary was made very pleasant and instructive by the courtesy of Mr. A. D. Hill, who was in charge of the reception room, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the institution. He began his career as a teacher, founded the Prophetstown Spike, and has had long experience in editorial work. He wields a ready pen, and much of the information in this sketch was derived from an exhaustive article which he contributed to the Prophetstown Echo.

Since the infirmary was opened five superintendents have been in charge, Hurd, King, Barnum, Ely and Willsey. Since the death of Mr. Willsey, Mrs. Willsey has shown great efficiency in the discharge of the onerous duties.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

But the crowning event of the year at the sanitarium is the feast given the supervisors after their regular inspection of the property. A red letter day for the officials and the charitable inmates. Mrs. Ira Willsey was mistress of ceremonies at the function given in December, 1907, and she acquitted herself to the admiration of her official guests. Perhaps as a specimen of Whiteside festal enjoyment at the opening of this century, the following description contributed by A. D. Hill to the Gazette, will be found curious and entertaining:

The bill of fare consisted of six turkeys with dressing, cranberry sauce, escalloped oysters, celery, olives, pickles, jellies, mince pie, cheese, coffee, bread and butter with a dessert of chocolate, cocoanut, fruit cakes, angel food, grapes and oranges. The tables was placed in T shape in the chief sitting room of the house with decorations of purple, yellow and white chrysanthemums, and the feast was presided over by the hostess assisted by her son, Dr. Frank B. Willsey of Chicago, while Mrs. E. W. Mitchell, Mrs. Bert Knox and the help in the house made themselves useful in serving the guests promptly at 1 o'clock p. m.

The supervisors were brought in carriages and other vehicles from Morrison after adjournment of the regular session. Those accompanied by their wives were: William W. Blean, Albany; H. L. Halsted, Coloma; Thomas McLaughlin, Fenton; C. C. Snyder, Fulton; Mathias Wolber, Genesee; C. Frank Seidel, Hopkins; Henry Brown, Hume; Elmer Mensch, Jordan; Allen E. Parmenter, Lyndon; Oscar Woods, Mt. Pleasant; Theodore Frank, Montmorency; Mrs. John G. Wetzell, Sterling; Frank A. Thomas, Tampico; Frank Moulton, Union Grove.

Those single men were: Joseph Wood, Clyde; E. Peckham, Erie; John Renner, Hahnaman; James Y. McCall, Newton; Bert Besse, Portland; Elwood Beeman, Prophetstown; H. J. Simpson, Garden Plain; Adam Beien, John S. Landis, Sterling; John J. Entwistle, Ustick. After the dinner and inspection has been concluded, some of the company was taken to the station at Round Grove, and the rest returned to Morrison. And thus successfully ended the ninth annual dinner given by the Willseys at the Whiteside county poor farm.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind;

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And the days of auld lang syne?"

In order that the reader may have some idea of the operations of a county house, we clip the following statement from a report submitted to the supervisors at their meeting in March, 1908:

RECEIPTS FROM FARM.

Hogs sold	\$1,097.60
Corn sold	583.60
Oats sold	48.50
Cattle sold	220.00
1 Calf sold	9.30
Hides sold	5.60
1 Bull sold	32.70
Cash for board and care of Wm. Harmon to Mar. 1, 1908.....	96.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,093.30

EXPENDITURES.

Superintendent's salary	\$1,200.00
Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.....	297.93
Groceries	440.63
Plumbing	92.34
Farm Machinery	113.55
Hardware	98.75
Repairs	80.10
Coal and Wood	424.29
Fresh Meats	196.80
Drugs and Medicine	84.97
Hired Help	1,009.22
Furniture and Undertaking	200.60
Insurance	16.00
Lumber and Material	227.36
Grain and Grass Seed.....	19.80
Stock Hog	18.00
Telephone	13.00
	<hr/>
Total Expenditures	\$4,533.34
Less Receipts from Farm.....	2,093.30
	<hr/>
Net Cost to County.....	\$2,440.04

A few rods west of Round Grove on the north side of the railroad has stood for years a large two-story frame dwelling, that by its ragged and worn appearance shows the storms of many a winter. It was built by Simon Fellow of New Hampshire, who came to Illinois in 1834, settling first in Lee county until he came to Whiteside in 1850. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Deyo of Jordan. Eight children gladdened the hearthstone.

All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead.

Edward owns the early homestead. Albert was in the 4th Illinois cavalry and died in 1866. Charles was in the 75th Illinois infantry, and lives in Unionville. Mrs. Fellows died in 1890 at 74. The father died in Nov., 1907 at 92. A good Methodist, reading his Bible and praying twice a day.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

As Egypt does not on the clouds rely,
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky;
So what our earth and what our heaven denies,
Our ever constant friend, the sea, supplies.—*Edmund Waller.*

Fashions change in dress, and methods change in transportation. First ox carts and wagons. Teamsters used to haul goods in four-horse wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and emigrants made the toilsome journey across the plains to California in prairie schooners. Then came the era of steamboats on the Ohio and the Mississippi, and people pitied their ancestors in the cramped stage coach, and believed they had reached the luxury of travel. Next the iron tracks running up and down the states and across the continent to meet the demand of commerce for rapid transit. Now, the electric lines piercing every valley, and stopping at every farmer's door.

Before the railway, the canal was deemed the best method of communication where there was no natural outlet. The Erie canal from that lake to the Hudson was the first great enterprise in this country, and its opening in 1825 was signalized by a grand demonstration, and Gov. DeWitt Clinton, its projector, was carried in a triumphal barge to New York. Similar schemes were soon undertaken, and for twenty years the canal was popular for travel as well as for freight. Slow, but sure and safe. No collision or explosion, and the tourist reached his home without loss of life or limb. Passenger packets made regular trips. The writer as late as 1851 journeyed on the canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh. No other way, as the Pennsylvania Central was not completed. An old Mitchell's map of the United States, 1835, has some tables giving the lengths of the railroads and of the canals. The two longest railroads were the Baltimore and Ohio, 250 miles, and the Boston and Albany, 200 miles. The Erie canal was 363 miles, and the Chesapeake and Ohio, 341 miles. These figures tell their own story. The canal was evidently at a premium.

But the age of enormous railway construction came on, and canals were neglected or abandoned. In some cases, the bed was used for a track.

The locks rotted away, and grass grew on the towpaths. Conditions, however, have rapidly changed. The increasing traffic of the world needs every avenue of communication by land and by water. Where natural arteries of transit are wanting, they must be created. Why a tedious voyage around Good Hope, when a deep ditch through the desert will convey the hugest steamers of the ocean? So thought De Lesseps, and it must have been a proud day for the French engineer when in 1869 before the crowned heads of Europe the Suez canal was opened from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, shortening the time from London to Bombay twenty-four days, and cutting down the distance from 11,000 miles to about six thousand. The cost of construction was nearly sixty million dollars, and the receipts in 1889 were over thirteen millions. A very profitable investment from every standpoint.

This success led to the Panama Canal in 1879, a dream for centuries. Why navigate the South American coast for ten thousand miles, around the dangerous Horn, when a cut of fifty miles will pass vessels to the mild waters of the Pacific? A company was formed and bonds sold, but after two hundred millions were spent and only twelve miles completed, the concern went into bankruptcy in 1889. The good genius of De Lesseps forsook the gray-haired man. Now Uncle Samuel has secured rights from the Central American states, assumed all obligations, and is digging the much-discussed ditch in good earnest. No failure this time. As John Pierpont sang of the Yankee boy:

And when his hand's upon it, you may know,
There's go in it, and he'll make it go.

For a hundred years rivers and harbors have been a standing item in the national appropriation bills. There is a constant demand for the improvement of our large streams and the great ports of foreign trade. Our waterways, indeed, are a prominent feature, of late, in speeches, messages, and conventions. A direct connection between the Mississippi river and the Great Lakes has long been felt to be very convenient in time of peace, and vitally important in time of war.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Over 200 years ago, Joliet and La Salle, the early French explorers, saw the ease of constructing a passage from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, and thus forming a continuous channel to the gulf of Mexico. In 1801 Alfred Gallatin recommended the scheme, and in 1816 a survey was made. In 1827 Congress gave to the state 300,000 acres of land for canal purposes, work was begun in 1836, and twelve years later the canal was opened for navigation at a cost of six millions. Since that time almost as much has been spent for improvement and repairs. This canal extends from Chicago to La Salle, connecting the Chicago and Illinois rivers. It is 96 miles long, with a depth of six feet, and a width of sixty feet at the water line.

CHICAGO SANITARY CANAL,

by which the current of Chicago river is turned into the Illinois river from the metropolis, is the most colossal work ever undertaken for the sewerage of a city. The entire length is thirty-four miles, and it was completed in eight years, 1892-1900, at the cost of \$37,000,000. But it is richly worth the immense outlay in municipal health. The first eight miles from the city, the channel is nearly 200 feet wide, with a depth of twenty-two feet. For fourteen miles its course was blasted through solid rock, forming a decided contrast to the sides of the Suez canal with its banks of shifting sand.

The reader may naturally ask, What have these other two canals to do with the Hennepin? As St. Paul would say, Much every way. Without them the Hennepin would fail in its purpose. Without the old Michigan canal, boats on the Hennepin could not reach Chicago or the lakes, and without the Hennepin, boats from the lakes could not reach the upper Mississippi without making the circuit of the Illinois river, two hundred miles to the south. In other words, the Hennepin, tapping the Michigan canal near its terminus at La Salle, furnishes a direct communication with the Northern Mississippi and its tributary territory. A glance at the map will show the situation.

It is at least sixty years ago that the project of a canal along the route of the present Hennepin began to be discussed, and the claim has lately been made that the idea was born in the brain of Major James M. Allan, of Geneseo, and that L. D. Whiting, of Tiskilwa, and John H. Bryant gave the plan their hearty support. A canal convention was held in Sawyer's hall, Geneseo, and other conventions were held at Dixon, Sterling, and interested towns in the district. Public attention was aroused, the scheme was presented at Springfield and Washington, in 1871 a preliminary survey was made, and in 1890 Congress made an appropriation of \$500,000 to begin the work. Thomas J. Henderson, member from this district, was the champion on the floor in pushing the claims of the new waterway.

The length of the main line of the Hennepin canal from Milan, on Rock river, near its mouth, to the town of Hennepin on the Illinois river, is seventy-five miles. Excavation was begun at Milan in July, 1892, when Capt. L. L. Wheeler, civil engineer, in charge of the work, turned the first sod with a spade which is now in the Historical Society at Davenport. The depth of water is seven feet, and the width of the cut is 52 feet at the bottom, and eighty at the water line. There are thirty-three locks, measuring thirty-five feet by one hundred and seventy, with lifts varying from six to twelve feet. Two aqueducts carry the canal over Green river, one at the lower end of the feeder, the other at the western end of the canal near Rock river. There are fifty-two culverts that carry small brooks, drainage ditches, and other water courses under the canal.

THE HENNEPIN FEEDER.

In order to keep a suitable stage of water in the canal proper, a feeder is necessary from Rock river. Where shall it tap the crystal current of this

stream? It will be a point of travel and traffic for all time to come. Dixon and Sterling both felt its importance, and put in a claim for the terminus of the feeder. C. L. Sheldon and C. C. Johnson, in an interview with Hon. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, at Washington, in regard to the matter, were informed that the government in its decision would be guided by the length of route and economy of construction. The necessary funds were subscribed by the citizens of Sterling and Rock Falls, and a survey made by the late Frank E. Andrews. The survey and estimates showed conclusively that the route from Rock Falls was not only over eleven miles shorter than that from Dixon, but that numerous items of large expense could be avoided. These figures were decisive, and the feeder was recommended from Rock Falls. It starts east of Rock Falls, runs almost south, joining the main canal in Bureau county, a distance of 29.3 miles. The depth of water is seven feet. When the feeder proposition was first broached, a fear was felt that so much water would be drawn from Rock river as to seriously lessen the main current of the stream, but this has proven unfounded. The feeder once full, there is little loss by evaporation.

THE FEEDER DAM.

This leaves the Rock Falls shore just below the entrance of the feeder into Rock river and strikes the Sterling or north side between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The length is over 1,300 feet, and with the flash boards in place will raise the water above its common level eleven and a half feet. Beginning on the south side, besides the abutment, there are eighteen huge piers, each 34 feet long, 17 feet high, and six feet wide. Each contains 120 yards of concrete in which 135 barrels of cement were used. Between these piers are the ponderous controlling steel gates which are raised or lowered to regulate the flow of the water. Where these piers end, the center dam, 500 feet long, begins. It consists of heavy timber cribs, bolted together, and the space inside filled with rubble obtained from blasting the bed of the river. The up-river face of the dam is sheathed with steel plates one-quarter of an inch thick to protect the wood from ice, and the down-river slope is faced with three-inch oak plank. It is over this central slope that the river flows, sparkling in a long and wide crystal sheet like the old style dams of our childhood. From the end of the crib section are a series of concrete piers, similar to those on the south side, extending to the abutment on the north bank. Here will be placed the power house, fifty feet wide and 167 feet long to contain the electric generators attached to the water wheels below. In six flumes, twelve turbine wheels will be installed in pairs, each pair occupying one flume. A tail race excavated in the solid rock eleven feet below the river bed will carry the water from the wheels.

The water had been raised nine feet at the dam, and the back water extends to Dixon. The overflow has inundated 1,436 acres of land, which has cost the government \$103,787. This inundation extends eight miles above the dam. The estimated cost of the feeder dam was put at \$100,000, but Capt. Wheeler thinks it will not exceed \$90,000. The cost of the canal and feeder will reach about \$7,250,000. The yearly maintenance of the

canal will take about \$150,000, to be borne by the government. Considering the national value of the enterprise, these figures seem trifling. New York expended over twenty millions on her Albany capitol, and Philadelphia a similar sum on her city hall, and they are structures of local convenience.

At the entrance of the feeder to the river there is a guard lock to protect the canal from high water in the river. This is very important. As much of the canal passes through a flat country, and at places, above its level, a freshet in the river, would soon rise above the banks of the canal, and flood the lowlands, producing wide-spread destruction. This lock is 250 feet long, and 35 feet wide between the walls. As an additional protection, there are collapsible needle dams provided at each end of the lock. A neat iron bridge over the top of the guard lock offers a passage to the east from Second Avenue, Rock Falls.

The canal is spanned by seventy highway bridges and eight railway bridges. These all have concrete abutments, and the highway bridges being at a considerable elevation above the water, require a long and gradual approach. As the bridges over the feeder are not high enough to permit the passage of barges and tugs over twelve feet high, both Mr. Wheeler and Major Riche believe that to allow unrestricted traffic, these structures must be raised to the level first established by the engineers. The construction of the locks and canal walls near Milan, the western terminus, is the first case in the United States where cement was substituted for cut stone, which costs nearly twice as much as concrete. Its successful use here has resulted in its adoption by the government, railways, and great corporations everywhere for similar work. It is said the total amount of concrete material in the canal is sufficient to make a four foot cement sidewalk to Boston.

A short distance from the guard lock, fronting Second avenue, Rock Falls, and commanding a fine view of the dam from shore to shore, is the government building, a spacious square structure, very substantial with its concrete walls and red tile roof. The east half, first and second story, is devoted to public offices in connection with the business of the canal, the west section to household rooms for the use of the janitor. The large area surrounding the edifice, will, doubtless, in time become a miniature park where amid trees and shrubbery and flower beds the visitor can enjoy the waterfall and its massive handiwork.

It is too early to estimate the benefits that will accrue to Sterling, Rock Falls, Dixon, indeed, the whole adjoining valley, from this magnificent improvement. Electric power enough can be generated at the dam to run endless mills and factories on either bank, and make the combined cities the Pittsburgh of Illinois. The feeder and canal will create for this section direct communication with central Illinois, securing for us cheaper coal, and opening a market for grain and other produce. In fact, at every point along the route, warehouses will furnish a home market for farmers to send freight or receive it. Already a company has been formed to operate boats and barges for the transfer of freight and passengers between this point and Peoria, and other places on the Illinois river.

Aside from the direct commercial advantage of the waterway, is the prospect of local travel. Navigation on Rock river is no longer a tradition, it is a coming reality. Small excursion steamers will make frequent trips between Sterling and Dixon, giving people an opportunity of admiring the picturesque scenery of our noble stream, or down the feeder through the fertile plains of our southern border, or into the Illinois with its stir of traffic or legends of La Salle. The dam formed by the government has really given the citizens of the two cities a lovely little lake, where boats and launches may safely glide as on a summer sea. A home harbor of delight.

My soul today is far away
Sailing the Vesuvian bay.

HOLIDAY OPENING OF THE HENNEPIN.

Rise, lass, and mak a clean fireside,
Put on the muckle pot;
Gie little Kate her cotton gown,
And Jock his Sunday coat,
And mak their shoon as black as slaes,
Their hose as white as snow;
It's a' to please my ain gudeman,
For he's been long awa'.—*W. J. Mickle.*

As the feeder and the dam, the last stage in the national undertaking, approached completion, it was decided to mark the event with a suitable demonstration. Preparations began months ahead, invitations were sent far and wide, and nothing was left undone to arouse the enthusiasm of the popular heart. October 24, 1907, was the date selected, and it proved ideal. The weather was superb. The clear sky, the grass still green, temperature mild, and the foliage slightly turned to gold and crimson, bathed in the mellow sunlight, made the landscape glorious, and the occasion inspiring. Both Sterling and Rock Falls were in gala attire. Stores and public buildings were profusely and elaborately decorated, and the stars and stripes waved over the streets and floated from every flag staff. The people began to arrive from the country for miles in every direction at an early hour, while the regular and special trains came loaded with eager passengers. By ten in the morning the sidewalks on Third street were a moving mass of men, women and children, dressed in their best bib and tucker, patiently waiting for the promised show. No similar crowd ever gathered in the streets since the fair of 1880 when the lamented generals, Grant and Logan, were the heroic attractions. Some estimates place the multitude at 25,000. The pageant began in the morning with a parade, Abram Caughey, marshal of the day. The first section consisted of the mounted police, the Sixth Regiment band with Major Lowrie, and Cos. I, G and E of the Sixth Regiment. The second and larger section was industrial, representing the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the two cities. Every separate establishment had its float, and many of them were elegant and ingenious. It was the longest and most ambitious procession ever attempted by the cities. It was headed by the Banda

Verde. The parade was about two and a half miles in length, and required one hour to pass.

Now let us sing, Long live the king,
And Gilpin, Long live he!
And when he next doth ride abroad,
May I be there to see.

Another pageant in the afternoon. This time aquatic. Boats and launches from Sterling, Rock Falls, and Dixon, assembled on the river near the Water works, under command of Commodore Ben Eick, and after some evolutions, moved through the gates into the feeder, sailed down far as the Dixon avenue bridge, and then returning gave another parade on the river. There were fifty boats, all beautifully decorated, in line, and the display exceeded every expectation. It was the privilege of Miss Grace Wheeler, youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Wheeler, to swing back the big gates, and as the band discoursed a lively air, permit the young fleet to float on the smooth waters of the feeder.

Never in the annals of Whiteside were so many prominent visitors assembled. No star actor like Senator Douglas in 1855, or Abraham Lincoln in 1856, but a long array of men of distinction in every department of public life, governors, congressmen, engineers, legislators, mayors, editors, organizers. Among the worthies of the occasion may be mentioned:

Governor Charles S. Deneen of Springfield; ex-Governor Samuel R. Van Sant of Minnesota whose home is now at Minneapolis; Frank O. Lowden of Oregon, Ill., our congressman, and his secretary, James R. Cowley; Congressman Joseph V. Graff of Peoria; Congressman Ben H. Caldwell of Springfield; ex-Congressman Thomas J. Henderson of Princeton, Ill.; Colonel Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, excongressman from that district; Senator James W. Templeton of Princeton; representative Frank Covey of Belvidere; Edmund Jackson of Fulton, member state board of equalization; C. C. Duffy of Ottawa, clerk of the appellate court for the thirteenth district; Fred E. Sterling, editor of the Rockford Register-Gazette and candidate for nomination for secretary of state; Judge Emory C. Graves of Henry county and Judge Farrand of Dixon.

Among the government engineers and waterway people present were Major C. S. Riche of Rock Island, J. W. McGee of the inland waterway commission, one of President Roosevelt's advisors concerning waterway projects. Hon. Thomas Wilkinson of Burlington, who is president of the Upper Mississippi Improvement association; Hon. T. A. Murphy of Davenport, a son of the late Hon. Jerry Murphy of that city, who was one of the fathers of the Hennepin project.

Chicago was represented by John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois manufacturers association; Guy Guernsey, clerk of the Cook county probate court and proprietor of Kent law college; W. H. Manns, industrial commissioner of the Chicago Association of Commerce; Clayton E. Crafts, formerly speaker of the house of representatives; Malcolm McDowell of the Central Trust company; Walter H. Moore of E. B. Moore & Co.; George Bonnell of

the Northwestern railway; H. D. Judson and E. R. Puffer of the Burlington road.

Nearly every county official of Whiteside and Lee counties was present, as well as the editors of various journals throughout the valley.

O, as a bee upon the flower, I hang
Upon the honey of thy eloquent tongue.

After dinner the oratorical part of the program was to take place. Early in the afternoon the crowd began to gather, and the animated movements of the people on the shore, and the evolutions of the gay launches on the water, made a very pretty picture. The exercises were held on the Rock Falls side. The platform stood near the mouth of the feeder, the muffled roar of the raging current in the river furnishing a bass accompaniment to the words of the Websters. The seats on the stand were occupied by the honored guests of the occasion. John S. Stager, secretary of the Sterling Industrial Association, called the meeting to order, and introduced Governor Charles S. Deneen who spoke on the value of the work in every point of view. Illinois has long ranked high in agriculture, but she has coal and other resources for unlimited development in manufacture, and needs the improvement of her waterways to send her products over the vast tributary territory in which she occupies so advantageous a position. He believed the people of the state would authorize the expenditure of twenty million dollars to make the channel of the Illinois river a great avenue of traffic.

Ex-Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, expressed his deep interest in the success of the canal, and believed that these improved waterways would solve the transportation problem. His suggestion that the two cities by their continual co-operation would best secure their common prosperity, was received with applause.

As Col. Frank O. Lowden was announced, the audience sent up a hearty cheer of welcome for our congressman. He hoped to see the day when he can ship grain from his farm on Rock river, and he proposed during the next session of congress to urge a lock in the dam as a desideratum in the navigation of the river. He advised the cities to secure plenty of space for terminal facilities before private interests would interfere with the freedom of public traffic.

Congressman Benjamin Caldwell, of Springfield, followed in a similar strain, and elicited much applause when he said that he was in favor of a lock in the dam allowing boats access to the river below. Introduce the bill, and I shall not only vote for it myself, but secure the votes of other members.

When Gen. Thomas J. Henderson arose, still vigorous at eighty-two, voice little impaired by time, he was easily the most impressive and historic figure of the day. He reviewed his long struggle in the House for the Hennepin project, and maintained that the time has come when canals are imperative improvements, and that the government owes their construction and support to the people.

Dr. J. W. McGee, of Iowa, chairman of the inland water-way commission, and one of the advisers of President Roosevelt on this subject, was

confident that with the advantages of the Hennepin so apparent, other ship canals would follow at no distant day.

Hon. Clayton E. Crafts, formerly speaker of the Illinois House, represented the Chicago Association of Commerce, and declared that Chicago took great interest in the canal as it meant cheaper transportation for the metropolis as well as for the people of this section.

Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, predicted that the Hennepin will do for the cities along its banks what the Erie canal has done for the cities of central New York, and that Sterling and Rock Falls are to enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

This was the last address, and ended the flow of eloquence. The band played a selection, and the multitude gradually dispersed to their homes. The October pageant of the Hennepin feeder had become a happy memory forever.

And now, 'tis silent all,
Enchantress, fare thee well!

HENNEPIN IN A NUTSHELL.

1883—Bill providing for the construction of canal passed.

1890—Captain L. L. Wheeler assumed charge of work on canal.

1890—Congress appropriated \$500,000 for work on canal.

✓ 1892—Congress appropriated another \$500,000.

✓ 1892—First dirt taken from the canal at Milan. Contractors start work on the west end of the main line.

1894—Congress appropriated \$190,000.

1895—Citizens of Rock Island, Davenport and Moline and Milan joined in monster celebration and canal was dedicated.

1896—Congress listens to plea of Sterling and Rock Falls citizens and location of the mouth of the feeder is changed to Rock Falls and \$45,000 is appropriated.

1898—Congress appropriated \$875,000 and work on feeder is started.

1898—Congress appropriated \$1,427,740.

Oct. 21, 1907—Celebration at Milan over completion of canal.

✓ Oct. 24, 1907—Canal formally opened and water turned into feeder at Rock Falls.

Nov. 8, 1907—Steamer Marion begins first cruise through canal at Bureau.

Nov. 15, 1907—Steamer Marion completes trip through main line of canal and reached Rock Island.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

Supt. L. L. Wheeler has published a set of rules and regulations to govern boats and the operation of the canal. The following contain the main points of the regulations:

Trespassing is strictly forbidden on the lands along the canal and cutting of trees or digging in the banks is prohibited. Advertisements of any sort cannot be posted on the fences, piers, bridges or abutments. No refuse

matter may be thrown on the right of way except ashes which may be thrown on the towpath.

Stock will not be permitted to graze on the right of way nor will persons be permitted to ride or drive on the embankment.

No hunting will be permitted along the banks of the canal except on permission of the superintendent.

No alcoholic drinks may be sold from any boat in the canal.

Fishing will not be permitted within 100 feet of any fishway or lock.

Nets will not be permitted in the canal under any circumstances.

The speed of all boats is limited to six miles an hour and rules governing the passing of boats and the order of precedence through locks, etc., are given. Pleasure boats, etc., will only be put through lock in the morning and evening unless they happen to be locked through with a larger boat.

The violation of any of the rules or regulations is punishable by a fine as high as \$500 or imprisonment for six months at the discretion of the United States District court.

THE MILK INDUSTRY.

O, Mirth and Innocence! O, Milk and Water!

Ye happy mixtures of more happy days!—*Byron*.

Man from a savage state has passed through the stone age, the iron age, the copper, now he is in the age of steel. So the farmer in the West has had his stages. First wheat, winter or spring, was the main crop. With a big yield, the land was often paid for. When goods were bought at the store, payment was to be made "after harvest," and if harvest was poor, the merchant had to carry the farmer for another year. As the ground failed to produce wheat, then came corn and hogs, oats and horses, pasture and cattle. These different features were pushed according to the market. Diversified or general farming is the only secret of successful agriculture. Corn for a long time has been king. The price is generally good, and it is necessary feed for hogs and cattle. But within a few years a rival industry has sprung up, and the farmer is now in the age of milk. The business has grown so gradually that we hardly realize its extent. The cities have always needed milk, but it was drawn chiefly from the surrounding country.

But now every hamlet, every town, every county, is a milk center. The pretty dairy maid of the poet or artist sitting by a solitary heifer, and singing as she carries her pail to the house, is no longer to be seen. Instead, rows of cows in white barns, and men milkers in white jackets, working for wages. A boon to the farmer's wife and daughters. No more skimming dozens of crocks in damp cellars, or tugging at the churn and waiting for the butter to come. Every morning the milk is carried away in wagons, and that burden of the old fashioned household is removed forever.

The first large concern in Sterling to deal in milk was established by John Gilbert in 1896 on the site of the old Central House. It is now the Sterling Creamery Company. The milk is gathered outside of the territory of the Gail Borden company, and the receipts are larger than before the con-

condensing plant began operations. A contract has been made with a dealer in Moline, and eighty-five cans are shipped daily to that city. Besides milk, the company gathers cream, and 700 pounds of butter are churned every day. Buttermilk is furnished the Legg Poultry Company for fattening fowls, the check for this item in two months amounting to \$386. In addition to the money paid for milk and cream, the farmers receive the separated milk which is given to calves and swine. The receipts in March, 1908, were from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk daily, which were expected to be largely increased in the butter months of May and June.

Another milk depot started later by John Haglock, now controlled by Clement Hey, is also on East Third street. The average receipts in winter are 3,000 pounds a day, which are doubled in summer. This is retailed by wagons through the city. There are four other milk routes: William Freeby, Charles Freeby, Mason and Harting, F. Landis.

But what has given the most powerful impetus to the milk industry in the county is the erection in 1907-1908 of the Gail Borden Condensing Plant. It stands just outside the western limits of Sterling. A ten minutes' walk from the terminus of the car line brings you to the spot. On thirteen acres between the Morrison road on the north and the Northwestern on the south are placed the buildings and smoke stacks in pure, beautiful white brick. It is a feast for the eye. Easily the architectural ornament of Whiteside. The interior is a model of neatness, solidity, convenience, combining all the results of modern science and sanitation. The flow of the artesian well is 260 gallons per minute. Copper is a prominent material in the vessels, very expensive, one huge pan alone costing \$5,000. A one hundred horsepower Corliss engine furnishes power. The plant involves an outlay of \$100,000, and is only one of a hundred similar institutions, east and west. At present, 25,000 to 35,000 pounds of milk are received every day, which will enlarge with the season. About 25 hands are employed. So far this is simply a condensing plant, no bottling or packages, the material being shipped to Dixon, where it is put into shape for market. A testing apparatus to detect any variation from the state standard, which requires as the lowest three per cent of butter fat.

Contracts for the milk supply for the first six months of 1908 were signed between the dairy farmers and the dealers in Sterling in March. The purchasers are the Gail Borden Company, Clement Hey and the Sterling Butter & Cream Company. The prices offered by the three concerns are very close, there being but little difference in the prices. The prices are slightly higher than last year, especially the quotations of Clement Hey and the Sterling Butter & Cream Company. The prices offered by the Gail Borden Company and the Sterling Butter & Cream Company are identical, and as follows: April, \$1.25; May, ninety-five cents; June, eighty-five cents; July, ninety-five cents; August, \$1.10; September, \$1.20.

The only difference in the contracts of the above companies is that the Sterling Butter & Cream Company furnishes the cans and keeps them in repair, while the farmers furnishing milk to the Gail Borden Company furnish their own cans and keep them in repair.

The price paid for milk in Sterling by the Gail Borden Company is identical with that at Dixon. The company has made the division point in hauling milk to the two factories at the Lee-Whiteside line. Those who reside west of the line will deliver milk to Sterling and those east of the line will deliver milk to Dixon.

While the company pays good prices for milk, their contract, as is generally known, insists on absolute cleanliness in stables, utensils, food, wagons, laborers, everything and everywhere, and neglect will vitiate the contract. Inspectors make regular tours of the district. From the time that the cow has been milked not a hand has touched the milk. The sterilization of every instrument used in connection with the business has reduced risk of dirt or infection of any kind to almost a practical impossibility. One has only to watch the process of cleaning the plant and preparing the bottles to realize the importance of the task and the thoroughness with which it is done.

The manager of the plant is A. B. Hicks, an energetic young man, who brings to his responsible duties an experience of fifteen years at Elgin. The average weight of milk is slightly over two pounds to a quart, and the cans vary in capacity from 68 to 80 pounds.

The prices offered by the Gail Borden people for milk during the first six months of 1908 are the highest of any ever offered by the firm and bring the price of milk to the highest point it has ever reached in this section.

The following table showing the difference in prices has been prepared from figures taken from the company's books:

	1907	1906
October	\$1.40	\$1.25
November	1.55	1.35
December	1.55	1.30
January	1.55	1.50
February	1.55	1.35
March	1.40	1.30

Sugar is a large factor in the condensing process. A section of one floor is occupied with rows of barrels of the Havemeyer brand, weighing 600 pounds each.

His name is familiar on the immense condensing walls all over the country, and yet few know anything about the man. Who was Gail Borden? A New Yorker, born in Norwich, 1801, who after a wandering career in the south, invented pemmican or meat biscuit, used by Dr. Kane in Arctic regions. He came north, and in 1853 applied for a patent for "producing concentrated sweet milk by evaporation in vacuo," and in 1856 secured his patent. Works were soon established east and west, and during the Civil war, condensed milk was extensively used in the army. Borden deservedly acquired wealth by his invention, was very liberal, and died in Borden, Texas, in 1874. Let his name be placed with Fulton, Morse, Howe, Good-year, as one of the benefactors of his race.

The development of the milk industry has led to remarkable improvements in every direction. Land has rapidly advanced in value, not only near towns, but in the remoter districts, wherever the soil affords rich pasture.

Farms now within five to ten miles of Sterling or Morrison range from \$100 to \$150 per acre. Property in Kane county, of which Elgin is the center, has made astonishing advances.

Naturally an important consideration is the breed of cows to produce the milk. Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, all have their advocates, and at the agricultural meetings their qualities are discussed with enthusiasm.

A very desirable feature of the milk business is the cash receipts. The monthly payment puts money into the farmer's pocket, and he has ready funds for all his outlays at store or shop. No tedious dependence as of yore on the yearly crop, or the slow conversion of grass into cattle or corn into pork. The credit system is bad, inconvenient, and has injured many a farmer by putting him at the mercy of Shylocks and designing tradesmen. Thanks to the milk traffic for its cash. It has encouraged promptness and independence.

Cows are tested at the state experiment stations, and the results carefully watched. By keeping only high-grade cows the dairy farmers of Illinois could increase their aggregate income from \$16,000,000 to \$31,000,000 a year and make a profit of \$31.23 a year from each cow instead of 77 cents a year from poor cows, according to a report just made by Prof. W. J. Fraser, of the University of Illinois. The figures are based upon a three years' test of food supplies and the results in butter fat. Thirty-six herds containing 554 cows were studied in the experiments. The 136 of the animals produced an average of 301 pounds of butter fat a year each. The poor cows averaged only 133½ pounds a year each. At 23 cents a pound for butter—the average Elgin price for the last five years—the average income from each good cow was \$67.32 a year and from each poor cow \$34.77 a year. Feed for each poor cow cost \$30 a year and for each good cow \$38 a year. On these figures Professor Fraser finds a profit of only 77 cents a year for each poor cow, but a profit of \$30.77 a year on each good cow.

Here as elsewhere Jerseys are a favorite in families, or for small herds, but for beef and productive capacity combined, the short-horns still retain their popularity.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN WHITESIDE.

By B. F. Hendricks, County Supt.

Since the year 1877, the date when Mr. Charles Bent's history of Whiteside County was written, many radical improvements in the educational conditions of the county have been made. In December, '77, Geo. C. Loomis of Fulton became County Superintendent and made an excellent record as a school official. Mr. Loomis, during his term of office, held the position of Supt. of Schools at Fulton and performed the duties of County Supt. on Saturdays and during his school vacations.

In 1882, B. F. Hendricks, at that time in charge of the Rock Falls schools, was elected to look after the schools of the county. He taught school for the remainder of the year and then by order of the Board of Supervisors he began giving his entire time to the work of County Super-

vision. The action of the county board in granting the County Superintendent permission to put in his full time attending to county school matters is largely attributable to the efforts of a special committee consisting of Supt. A. Bayliss, Supt. M. R. Kelly and John Phinney, who were appointed by the Whiteside County Teacher's Association to wait upon the Board of Supervisors and ask that the County Superintendent be turned loose.

Superintendent Hendricks was re-elected in 1886 but resigned in 1889 to become city superintendent of the Savanna, Ill., schools. By appointment from County Board, W. J. Johnston became County Superintendent in July, '89 and held the office until December, 1902, when the present incumbent, B. F. Hendricks, was again called upon to take charge of the schools of the county.

Superintendent Johnston was a careful and capable officer and his long term of service emphatically demonstrated that his efforts were duly appreciated by the school patrons of Whiteside. In order to make an effort to grade the rural schools, and to give greater system to supervision, the first "School Room Guide" made its appearance in 1884. This course of study supplemented by future editions and outlines and emphasized by central and final examinations has produced phenomenal results in bettering the educational conditions in Whiteside County.

New schoolhouses equipped with single desks, elaborate libraries, furnaces in basements, up-to-date apparatus, pictures on walls, etc., have taken the places of many buildings that could no longer satisfy the progressive spirit of the age.

Excepting in a very few schools, the text books now in use are uniform. This has been a practical and economical change and it has materially aided in bringing about the very satisfactory status of educational affairs.

While we have much to boast of at present, the general watchword is progress.

In the near future, the sanguine prophet predicts that the qualifications of teachers will be much higher, that there will be many more school directors as deeply interested and as capable as the best that now so faithfully discharge their full duty, that the larger or centralized school will be very common and that every dollar raised by taxation for school purposes will be made to produce a hundred cents' worth of good to the rising generation.

WHITESIDE SCHOOLS IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN.

County Superintendent B. F. Hendrick's annual report to the state department of public instructions contains the following facts and figures in regard to the schools of Whiteside county:

Number of boys under twenty-one years of age, 6,737.

Number of girls under twenty-one years of age, 6,457.

Total number of children under twenty-one years of age, 13,194.

Number of boys between the ages of six and twenty-one, 4,787.

Number of girls between the ages of six and twenty-one, 4,585.

Total number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one, 9,372.

Number of graded schools in the county, 23.

Number of ungraded schools in the county, 128.
Highest monthly wages paid to a male teacher, \$180.
Highest monthly wages paid to a female teacher, \$133.50.
Lowest monthly wages paid to a male teacher, \$26.50.
Lowest monthly wages paid to a female teacher, \$25.
Average monthly wages paid to a male teacher, \$72.72.
Average monthly wages paid to a female teacher, \$44.39.
Total amount of wages paid to a male teacher, \$22,472.25.
Total amount of wages paid to female teachers, \$84,180.32.
Bonded school debt, \$43,610.
Total amount of tax levy for school, \$151,504.29.
Number of school districts having libraries, 151.
Whole number of volumes in district libraries, 14,463.
Balance of distributive funds on hand June 30, 1907, \$2,413.30.
Balance of district funds on hand June 30, 1907, \$58,162.09.
Total amount of school funds on hand June 30, 1907, \$205,771.19.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Slips submitted to the township schools in the spring of 1908,
B. F. Hendricks, Supt.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

1. Write briefly of the early history of Fort Dearborn. When was it first built?
2. Name five Illinois towns begun before 1818 and give an important fact concerning each.
3. Give short biographies of Nathaniel Pope, E. P. Lovejoy and Ninian W. Edwards.
4. Name eight governors of Illinois. Who is governor now?
5. How many counties in Illinois? Name the counties in the thirty-fifth Senatorial District.
6. Give name of the first Illinois State Normal School. When and where was it located? What other Normal Schools in Illinois?
7. Where is The Drainage Canal? When was it completed? How large is Chicago?
8. Name four tribes of Indians originally found in Illinois. Give history of Starved Rock.
9. Tell about the coming of George Rogers Clark.
10. Name and locate the present capital of Illinois. Write about Fort DeCharaters.

U. S. HISTORY.

1. When and of whom did the U. S. purchase Louisiana? Who was president at the time? What states were carved out of this territory?
2. Write of the nullification troubles.
3. Give a short sketch of Admiral Dewey and also of Paul Jones.
4. What can you say of John Brown in Kansas?

5. Connect these characters with some historic facts: Standish, Custer, Andre, Pontiac, Wayne, Morton, Lief Ericsson, Whitney and Hale.
6. What territory has been acquired by the U. S. since 1861?
7. Was Andrew Johnson popular as president? Why?
8. For what are the following dates noted: 1861, 1811, 1644, 1754, 1582, 1506, 1818, 1871, 1793 and 1866?
9. How often did Lee attempt to invade the North? Name the important battle of each attempt.
10. During whose administration were the Alien and Sedition laws passed? What were these laws?

WHITESIDE SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.

The following are the school funds and fines apportioned to the towns of Whiteside county, March 28, 1908, by the county superintendent:

T. 19 R. 3	\$ 48.29
T. 19 R. 4 Portland	262.79
T. 19 R. 5 Prophetstown	213.18
T. 19 R. 6 Tampico	220.15
T. 19 R. 7 Hahnaman	121.82
T. 20 R. 2	26.97
T. 20 R. 3 Newton	129.65
T. 20 R. 4 Fenton	124.43
T. 20 R. 5 Lyndon	244.08
T. 20 R. 6 Hume	121.83
T. 20 R. 7 Montmorency	120.52
T. 21 R. 2 Albany	103.11
T. 21 R. 3 Garden Plain	204.92
T. 21 R. 4 Union Grove	212.32
T. 21 R. 5 Mt. Pleasant	574.75
T. 21 R. 6 Hopkins	193.61
T. 21 R. 7 Sterling	1,597.62
T. 22 R. 3 Fulton	449.00
T. 22 R. 4 Ustick	199.71
T. 22 R. 5 Clyde	182.73
T. 22 R. 6 Genesee	208.85
T. 22 R. 7 Jordan	108.13
	<hr/>
	\$5,740.46

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
 Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain,
 Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
 And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed.—*Goldsmith.*

This was the name of a school, and when the township was organized in 1852 from Union precinct, A. C. Jackson applied the title to the town—

ship. He showed excellent taste, for there is no richer or prettier section in Whiteside. The first claims were made in 1835 by W. H. and John D. Paschal, J. J. Thomas, and Felix French. Jonathan Haines built a saw mill at Jacobstown in 1835, but a freshet soon carried it away.

The Winnebago Indians were a source of annoyance, but left in 1838. Wolves were troublesome. In 1836 Horace Heaton, Henry Boyer, and Samuel Love came, William Heaton in 1837, and A. C. Jackson. Provisions were scarce, and corn was one dollar a bushel. The first school was taught by Oliver Hall from Massachusetts in a log hut in Paschal's timber. He received ten dollars a month and had to board around. Rev. James McKean preached at the house of James Thomas, and in 1836 formed a class consisting of James J. Thomas and wife, and George O. James and wife. Barton H. Cartwright reached Union Grove every four weeks. In January, 1843, the land came into market, and as money was scarce, the settlers had to make a strenuous effort, selling hogs at \$1.50 a hundred, to secure the cash to pay for their claims. At the first town meeting in 1852, Aaron C. Jackson was elected supervisor; assessor, Alfred Haines; collector, Cyrus P. Emery. In 1857 at a town meeting, a committee was appointed to frame a hog law for preventing swine and sheep from running at large under a penalty of five dollars. In 1865 each volunteer was voted a bounty of \$110 under the last call.

Round Grove in the eastern part of Mt. Pleasant was surveyed in January, 1856, by W. S. Wilkinson for John A. Holland, C. D. Sanford, J. I. Wonser, and James McCoy. It is a station on the Northwestern railroad.

Jacobstown, so called from Royal Jacobs who had the mill, and around which grew up a store and blacksmith shop, is now a fleeting memory.

PROMINENT SETTLERS.

Among the numerous early emigrants, there are always some who by superior energy and force of character leave a lasting impress upon the community. Aaron C. Jackson was the statesman of the town, holding various offices, justice, in 1842 sent to legislature, in 1847 in the constitutional convention, in 1852 supervisor. Jonathan Haines was another type, a mechanic. In 1847 he invented the Illinois Harvester, and manufactured the machine in shops at Unionville till his removal in 1849. Union Grove was named by him, J. T. Atkinson, and Henry Boyer in 1836. Winfield S. Wilkinson was civil engineer and a man of intelligence. After residing at Como and Sterling, he made his home in Morrison in 1858. He was sent to the legislature in 1844 and in 1870 was county surveyor two terms, and for twelve years county clerk. Simon Fellows settled at Round Grove in 1850. He was postmaster twice, and held the office of justice for twelve years, his first commission signed by Gov. Matteson. J. D. Odell came to Whiteside in 1839, and after carrying on a grocery trade in Lyndon, retired to Morrison in 1863. He wrote occasionally for the papers.

MORRISON.

If Lyman Johnson could rise from the grave, and compare the virgin prairie of his time with the bright and beautiful city of the present day, he would acknowledge his successors have been exceedingly busy. The town was surveyed in 1855 by W. S. Wilkinson. The proprietors were Lyman Johnson, H. S. Vroom, Homer Caswell, John W. Stakes, James Snyder, L. H. Robinson, N. M. Jackson, John J. West, and W. H. Van Epps. The land was originally claimed by Stakes, but was purchased from him. The name was given in honor of Charles Morrison, a merchant of New York, and friend of Van Epps. Unionville seems to have made the same mistake as Como. The railroad surveyors ran the line through that town, but when the citizens put an exorbitant value upon their property, the company drove the stakes at Morrison, and the fate of Unionville was sealed. The first house was built by Lyman Johnson on the site of Library Hall. With the running of the first train into Morrison, Oct. 19, 1855, the expansion of the young town began. Stores, shops, and dwellings were erected. Norris was the first doctor, and he built his shanty on the site of the Universalist church. Afterwards came Nowlen, Taylor, and Donaldson, who established successful practice. The frame depot of 1857 has lately been replaced by a handsome brick station. John E. Bennett was made postmaster in 1855, afterwards making a gallant record in the rebellion as colonel of the 75th Illinois regiment. In 1857 the first brick block was erected. As Morrison won in the county seat election of Nov. 3, 1857, the records were removed from Sterling, May 3, 1858. This bonanza with the railroad, started the place on a steady career of prosperity. An agricultural fair was held in 1856, and continued until 1863, when it was removed to Sterling. But in 1872 the Central Agricultural Society was formed in Morrison, where it has since given yearly exhibitions.

In 1857 Morrison was incorporated, and at an election April 25, 1857, forty votes were cast, choosing five trustees, S. H. Vroom, S. H. McCrea, L. Johnson, J. G. Gridley, and W. L. Coe, and H. Olmstead, police magistrate. In 1869 the legislature passed an act incorporating the "City of Morrison," and at an election March 29, 1869, to decide upon the adoption of the charter, 168 votes were for, and 49 against. The officers chosen were George A. Whitcomb, mayor, and W. J. Savage, J. Cobleigh, W. L. Coe, S. W. Robinson, J. S. Green, J. A. McKay, aldermen. J. S. Green, was made treasurer, L. G. Johnson, city attorney, and W. E. Savage, clerk. At the election in April 15, 1873, for reorganization under the general laws of the state, E. B. Warner was chosen mayor. For licensing saloons 73 votes, and against 134. The city debt was \$4,194. In 1874 saloons carried, and license was fixed at \$400. In 1875 A. J. Jackson was elected mayor, and license was increased to \$600. In 1877 a city building was erected at a cost of \$2,000, for the use of the fire department and the city council.

Besides Lyman Johnson, who was the leading spirit in the early development of Morrison, and who died suddenly in 1867, must be mentioned H. S. Vroom, also an active agent in various kinds of business operations, dying



MAIN STREET, MORRISON

1010

P. P.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

in 1875. S. H. McCrea, who came to Morrison in 1855, was best known in connection with the warehouse business, shipping the first carload of grain October 1, 1855, afterward in 1862 removing to Chicago, where he became prominent, being president of Board of Trade in 1870. Lester H. Robinson appeared in Morrison in 1855, was active in politics, treasurer of the township, U. S. revenue assessor, and in 1865 sought a broader field in Chicago. James G. Gridley was another energetic citizen of 1855, who built the second warehouse, the Presbyterian church, and the brick school-house, afterwards retiring to Ustick township.

THE MEMORIAL LOG CABIN.

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.—*Hood.*

In the center of the fair grounds stands the antique ornament of the spot, the Independence Hall, the old North Church, the venerable building like those in Philadelphia or Boston which enshrines a thousand memories of the glorious past. It is the double log cabin, dedicated September 2, 1885, in presence of a vast concourse of people from every section of the county. The day was lovely, and everybody was inspired.

Col. E. Seely for 25 years president of the Old Settler's Association, was master of ceremonies, and at one in the afternoon, the exercises opened with prayer by Rev. A. M. Early, who settled at Erie in 1843. He thanked the Lord for the joy of the hour, and for the privilege of living amid scenes so captivating. Prof. M. R. Kelly was the orator of the day. He congratulated the early settlers on the erection of this venerable cabin as a fitting monument of their honorable history. "Here you came, as New Englanders, New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, Virginians, as Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchman, Germans, and in friendly relationship you made your claims, built your log cabins, and ever since have dwelt in harmony. Your wise management of public affairs has made the reputation of old Whiteside second to no other county in the state. Look at your palatial dwellings, fine schools, well tilled farms, all the conveniences of civilization, and then think of the time when you lived in cabins, when your courts and worship were held in private houses, when you broke prairie, and went supperless to bed, when you go your potatoes from Rock Island, and you meal from Henderson's Grove, when you paid 25 cents postage on a letter, when you shook with the ague, when you swapped provisions with the Indians, when you made coffee from toasted bread, when whole families slept in the same room partitioned off with sheets and shawls."

Before Prof. Kelly spoke and afterwards, the Old Settlers' choir, composed of L. C. Twitchell of Union Grove, J. A. Sweet of Garden Plain, Warren and Ezekiel Olds of Albany, and W. H. Colecord of Genesee, led by Samuel Horner, of Morrison, with cornet, enlivened the occasion with such stirring airs as America, Old Hundred, Auld Lang Syne.

Speeches by the old settlers were now in order, and Col. Seely opened the ball. This day lacking only 18 days completed his fifty-one years in Whiteside. He brought provisions for a year, but by October, 1836, he was eaten out of house and home, and had nothing left but wife and six children. A man was sent to St. Louis for provisions, but he came back in four weeks with neither money nor eatables as he had lost the money. "I sowed the first handful of wheat that was sowed in the county. I defy any man to say he sowed before October 15, 1836. Mr. Reynolds sowed on the 20th, I on the 15th."

In Judge McCoy's remarks, he spoke of his first meeting Col. Seely in his cabin, when he was after a position on a mail route to Springfield, and the colonel's warm welcome. "Take a seat, sir, come in, and take a seat, and let me tell you that face laughed from the crown of the head to the sole of the feet. I was a mere stripling, and thought he was a splendid specimen of a man."

Dr. L. S. Pennington praised the early settlers for their struggle and sacrifice in leaving the east to secure a home, and make themselves useful and independent citizens. "But the men and women of 1840 are gone. I look over this assembly, and how few do I recognize."

Rev. A. M. Early spoke of the religious changes in 46 years. His first parsonage was a log cabin, and his circuit was extended, comprising Sterling, Unionville, Albany, Downer's Grove, Lyndon, Erie, Kingsbury Grove. The preachers had to ford creeks and swim rivers, wore patched clothes, lived on corn dodgers, and yet could sing as they rode along,

How happy are they who their Savior obey,
Who have laid up their treasures above.

E. B. Warner remembered when dressed pork was sold in the county for 62½ cents per hundred pounds, when a man could bring a four-horse wagon load of pork to town, and take the pay back in a handkerchief tied by the four corners. Money was scarce. "Why it was no uncommon thing to go through the year without handling a dollar of money."

Mrs. Dr. S. A. Johnson, of Fulton, spoke of her father, R. J. Jenks, buying half the site of Fulton from John Baker in 1838, of his building the first ferry, and of his prophecy that in less than fifty years a railroad from Atlantic to the Pacific would bring China tea from the west instead of the east.

But the lion or rather lioness of the festive occasion was Mrs. Phebe Vennum, then one hundred and one, who sat in an ancient arm chair, where she heard all the proceedings, and even took part in the songs. With the gray-haired fathers and mothers were their children and their families, to listen to the tales of the heroic days, and transmit to generations to come. A crowd of curious spectators of these modern days to witness the unusual solemnities. It is safe to say this memorial cabin has no duplicate in Illinois, perhaps in the United States. It is on the plan of the Washington monument at the capital, in which each state has a stone.

The following list of old settlers and the logs they contributed has a profound interest, and contains in itself a volume of history. Every name awakens a host of recollections. It is taken from the Whiteside Sentinel, Sept. 10, 1885, Charles Bent, editor, which published a complete account of the dedicatory exercises, and from which our sketch was condensed. It will be noticed that with each name is given the date of settlement and the kind of wood.

EAST CABIN.

L. S. Pennington, Jordan, 1839, burr oak; Warren, Ezekiel and Walker Olds, Albany, 1838, burr oak; Wm. B. Paschal, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, cherry; Col. E. Seely, Portland, 1834, burr oak; A. J. Seely, Portland, 1836, walnut; S. M. Seely, Portland, 1836, walnut; W. H. Colcord, Genesee, 1839, walnut; Mrs. Nancy Paschal, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, black oak; R. T. Hughes, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, red elm; O. Baker, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, walnut; S. M. Coe, Jordan, 1835, walnut; A. Farrington, Mt. Pleasant, 1836, cherry; Chas. McMullen, Mt. Pleasant, 1838, red oak; Frank Parker, Garden Plain, 1836, red oak; Calvin Williams, Prophetstown, 1837, red oak; E. Parker, Garden Plain, 1836, walnut; C. F. Adams, Portland, 1839, hackberry; O. T. Clark, Prophetstown, 1836, elm; Mrs. M. J. Knox, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, walnut; D. O. Coe, Jordan, 1838, burr oak; G. R. Hamilton, Lyndon, 1835, walnut; M. V. Seely, Prophetstown, 1836, walnut; Judge James McCoy, Fulton, 1837, white oak; H. H. Holbrook, Genesee, 1838, walnut; Truman Parker, Garden Plain, 1836, butternut; Mrs. R. Parker, Garden Plain, 1836, white oak; Mrs. A. P. Young, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, white oak; A. A. James, Mt. Pleasant, 1837, burr oak; T. B. Eaton, Garden Plain, 1839, cherry; Mrs. M. Sweet, Garden Plain, 1836, cherry; Mrs. S. T. (Kilgore) Grinnold, Garden Plain, 1839, red oak; Mrs. A. L. Hazard, Lyndon, 1837, red elm; F. J. Jackson, Mt. Pleasant, 1838, white oak; M. G. Wood, Genesee, 1836, walnut; C. R. Rood, Garden Plain, 1836, walnut; E. B. Warner, Mt. Pleasant, 1838, white oak; Henry Rexroad, Newton, 1836, white oak; Mrs. Phoebe Vennum, (centenarian) Union Grove, age 101 years, red oak; J. C. Young, Union Grove, 1837, white oak; T. W. Stevens, Sterling, 1836, white oak.

WEST CABIN.

Geo. O. James, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, walnut; L. C. Reynolds, Prophetstown, 1835, blue ash; W. F. Boyer, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, white ash; W. D. Dudley, by his son, C. W. Dudley, Lyndon, 1835, chestnut; G. W. Thomas, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, red oak; A. W. Fenton, Erie, 1835, walnut; Capt. J. M. Burr, Hopkins, 1835, walnut; R. Thompson, Portland, 1836, walnut; Richard Thompson, Portland, 1836, white oak; R. J. Thompson, Portland, 1836, walnut; J. S. Logan, Prophetstown, 1836, red elm; Mrs. H. M. Grinnold, Fulton, 1836, walnut; Wm. H. Thompson, Portland, 1836, walnut; E. S. Gage, Prophetstown, 1836, walnut; T. Dudley, by his son, W. O. Dudley, Lyndon, 1836, walnut; H. Parker, Garden Plain, 1836, walnut; J. R. Thompson, Portland, 1836, walnut; J. P. Fuller, Portland, 1836, walnut; John C. Swarthout, Lyndon, 1836, white oak; G. W. Brewer, Ster-

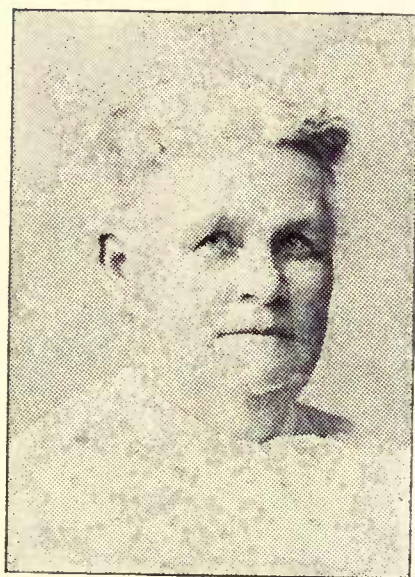
ling, 1836, burr oak; Enos Williams, Portland, 1837, walnut; W. B. Hazard Lyndon, 1837, red elm; F. N. Brewer, Lyndon, 1837, walnut; D. P. Brewer Portland, 1837, burr oak; Mrs. Robert G. Clendenin, Mt. Pleasant, 1837, white oak; P. A. Brooks, Lyndon, 1837, hackberry; D. B. Young, Mt. Pleasant, 1837, red elm; Mrs. P. B. Vannest, Garden Plain, 1837, walnut; A. I. Maxwell (Puncheon), Lyndon, 1837, oak; W. C. Thomas, Mt. Pleasant, 1837, red oak; Rodney Crook, Prophetstown, 1838, walnut; J. A. Sweet, Garden Plain, 1839, walnut; A. Adams, Portland, 1839, walnut; L. Culbertson, Garden Plain, 1839, walnut; J. W. Gage, Prophetstown, 1839, walnut; Z. Dent, Clyde, 1839, white oak; L. B. Ramsay, Prophetstown, 1839, pine; Donald Blue, Mrs. D. G. Ackerman, Clyde, 1839, black oak; Daniel Blue, Clyde, 1839, red oak; M. A. Green, Ustick, 1840, red elm; Mrs. F. Hopkins Angell, Hopkins, 1840, walnut.

ENTRY-WAY.

P. V. Pollock, Hopkins, 1835, walnut; John Kent, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, red oak; E. J. Ewers, Fenton, 1839, red oak; C. H. Slocumb, Albany, 1839, white oak; A. Zoirns, plate from log cabin built in Garden Plain in 1845, oak.

SOUTH CABIN.

H. Brink, Sterling, 1834, poplar; P. B. Besse, Portland, 1835, burr oak; John J. Knox, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, red oak; J. M. Hamilton, Lyndon, 1835, butternut; Mrs. Peter Knox, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, cherry; Mrs. B. F. Lathe, Lyndon, 1835, white oak; Henry L. Knox, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, white oak; Mrs. A. Knox, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, white oak; J. D. Fenton, Erie, 1835, walnut; E. B. Hill, Prophetstown, 1835, white oak; Archibald Knox, Mt. Pleasant, 1835, red oak; A. R. Hamilton, Lyndon, 1835, cherry; Wm. Hill, Prophetstown, 1835, red elm; C. F. Lusk, Albany, 1836, cherry; J. M. Eaton, Garden Plain, 1836, red elm; Rachel Harvey, Sterling, 1836, red oak; Capt. S. B. Hanks, Albany, 1836, white oak; Mrs. E. Vennum, Union Grove, 1837, red oak; H. D. Burch, Union Grove, 1837, walnut; W. Y. Ives, Fulton, 1837, white oak; Mrs. M. A. Town, Clyde, 1837, white oak; H. C. Fellows, Fulton, 1837, red oak; Mrs. Capt. A. M. George, Garden Plain, 1837, white oak; E. H. Nevitt, Albany, 1837, burr oak; John Coburn, Mt. Pleasant, 1837, red oak; J. W. Hazard, Lyndon, 1837, red oak; John Abbey, Newton, 1837, red oak; Solomon Hubbard, Lyndon, 1838, walnut; Robert C. Andrews, Sterling, 1838, white oak; Mrs. L. B. Crosby, Mt. Pleasant, 1838, black oak; Oliver Hall, Mt. Pleasant, 1838, white oak; M. P. Warner, Mt. Pleasant, 1838, walnut; W. G. Nevitt, Albany, 1838, burr oak; J. Y. Jackson, Union Grove, 1838, red oak; Mrs. W. H. Judd, Mt. Pleasant, 1838, cherry; Henry Bond, Mt. Pleasant, 1838, white oak; E. C. Hutchinson, Prophetstown, 1839, walnut; C. P. Emery, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, cottonwood; J. D. Odell, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, cherry; John Scott, Hopkins, 1839, walnut; Capt. W. S. Barnes, Albany, 1839, white oak; W. S. Wilkinson, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, cherry; A. P. Thompson, Newton, 1839, white oak; Mrs. H. C. Donaldson, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, red elm; Mrs. Julia T. (Sampson) Russell, Sterling, 1839, walnut; Mrs. Florence H. (Sampson) Whit-



MARY ANN (STAKES) McKNIGHT,
MABTON, WASH.

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man, Hokpins, 1839, cherry; Albert S. Sampson, Sterling, 1839, walnut; S. Currie, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, black oak; J. M. Dodd, Mt. Pleasant, 1839, walnut; A. J. Tuller, Prophetstown, 1840, walnut; Sullivan Jackson, Mt. Pleasant, 1840, cherry.

FIRST WHITE CHILD IN COUNTY.

In the Whiteside Sentinel of July 25, 1907, we find this reminiscent sketch:

Mrs. Mary A. McKnight, who is distinguished as being the first white child born in Whiteside county, is visiting in Prophetstown and vicinity and expects to spend several weeks in this county. Her home is in Mabton, Washington.

Mrs. McKnight is a bright and interesting lady, now past the three score and ten mark but still well and active. Her parents, John W. and Sarah Bowman Stakes, came to this county in 1834, and settled on the banks of Rock river near Prophetstown. Mr. Stakes bought the ferry boat which had been run by a Mr. McClure. This ferry was run across the river from the mouth of Walker's slough to a point above the present site of Prophetstown village.

Mary Ann Stakes (now Mrs. McKnight) was born in a cabin located near where the north end of the Prophetstown bridge now is, October 19, 1835. In 1837 or the next year Mr. Stakes made a claim in Union Grove Precinct, where the city of Morrison now stands. He put up a log house on the land occupied by the residence on Grove street owned now by F. A. VanOsdol. Mr. Stakes returned to Prophetstown and ran the ferry at that place for awhile, later removing to Morrison, where he died in 1861.

Mary Ann Stakes is now the wife of Geo. McKnight and has resided in the west for a number of years.

A LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

Mrs. A. C. McAllister writes from Fredericksburg, Virginia: In the Whiteside Sentinel, I note that you ask for information about the first house built in Morrison. My father, H. S. Vroom, erected the first dwelling in Morrison proper. Perhaps some dwellings may have been moved before from Union Grove. He built the house in the summer of 1855, and it is still standing so far as I know. It has been known in later years as the Woodruff House, on the corner south of the M. E. church. Lyman Johnson built a house which was used as a hotel across the street east from our house. It is my impression this building was moved there and added to, and not built there. My father and mother had rooms in this house with the Johnsons, until their own was completed. The house may have been begun in 1854, for my parents were married, and my mother went there a bride in March, 1855. The house was not finished till fall. I was born there, Nov. 30, 1855, and was the first child born in the town of Morrison. The first brick dwelling was the house on the hill where my mother died in 1893, built by John E. Duffin in the early days. You can now understand my hearty interest in Morrison and Whiteside county.

MRS. SIMONSON AT NINETY-THREE.

In January, 1900, the writer had the privilege of calling upon Mrs. Salvina Simonson, nearing her 93rd anniversary. She was born in 1807, two years before Darwin, Lincoln, Tennyson, Gladstone, saw the light. Her younger days were spent amid spinning wheels, tallow candles, logs on the hearth. Her father was a carpenter, living at Union, N. Y., between Owego and Binghamton. She was married at twenty, and began life on a farm. About 1838 they removed to Illinois, settling on a farm at Round Grove. First was a log house, then a better building of frame. Here her children grew up, and this was the family home for a half century.

Although the call was made at an early hour in the morning, the old lady was moving about, and with a quick step passed to an adjoining room to adjust her toilet. Little infirmity. Few wrinkles, a slight deafness, no hesitation in speech. She retired at nine, rose at daybreak. Up before the rest of the family, often emptying the ashes.

Think of it, picture it,
Dissolute man!

Slept well, scarcely waking during the night. Ready for three meals a day. She thought people used too much rich food, cakes and pastry, preferred whole wheat bread, enjoyed fruit, avoided tea, put just enough coffee into hot water to give it color, and took no butter but what was used in cooking the food.

Her health generally good, occasionally a touch of rheumatism. Neat in dress. A small black cap over her delicate gray hair, spectacles, a plain black shawl, an old-fashioned apron of ample size. She enjoyed reading, and several books of large print were lying on the table. Beautiful was her devout spirit in thankfulness to the Lord for his mercy during the passing years.

Calmly she looked on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear.

Longevity seems to be a family inheritance, as her mother lived to 95, and then died from the effects of a fall. When the writer made his call, Mrs. Simonson was staying with her daughter, Mrs. Peter Bressler, in Sterling, but she soon went to visit her son Fred in California, and died there.

THE WATER WORKS.

A strong crystal spring, dug up and walled in 1881, was the beginning of the water supply. An artesian well was bored in 1896 to the depth of 1,645 feet, yielding a daily flow of 300,000 gallons. In 1906 four drive wells, six inches wide and 75 feet deep, were sunk to supplement the artesian supply. One pump has a capacity of a million gallons daily, the other a million and a quarter. The standpipe, a conspicuous landmark on the hill on the north side, is 35 feet in diameter and 45 feet high. Surrounding the works is a natural park of nine acres, the trees forming a dense shade, furnished with seats, offering a tempting resort in the sultry days of summer.

As you approach the plant is a triangular lawn, embellished with a fountain. I. H. Parrish has been the efficient engineer for nineteen years.

Closely connected with the water works is the fire department. It is of the volunteer order, receives an allowance of \$25 from the city, and has 18 members ready to respond to duty. H. T. Berry is Chief; B. P. Humphrey, First Asst.; W. A. Heiss, Second Asst.; H. O. Smouse, Secy.; R. E. Cochran, Treas.

"I consider that we have probably the best equipped and most efficient fire department in the state for a city of our size," was the opinion expressed to a Sentinel reporter by Chief H. T. Berry.

The Jackson Hose company has a record of honor and fidelity. It was formed June 7, 1876.

The ten men who first donned a fireman's uniform in the city, were Henry S. Ferguson, Charles Spears, A. C. Graper, George Blue, Homer H. Marshall, George W. Stafford, Charles F. McKee, James Martin, William Bearton and E. Y. Lane.

Twenty-two days after the organization of the company, the ten original members had procured uniforms consisting of blue woolen shirts, blue caps and leather belts upon which appeared the name of the company.

Of the first ten members, one, Chas. F. McKee remains after a service of thirty-one years. Of the eight members added in 1883 R. E. Cochran remains after a service of twenty-four years.

Eight members were added in 1883 to comply with the rules of the state association.

The first fire that called out the company occurred Dec. 29, 1876. Since that time the company has run to over one hundred fires, many of them were dangerous by reason of their location.

Recently \$400 have been spent in putting in stalls for the horses, patent harness holders which enable the driver to harness his team while on the seat, and automatic sliding doors.

The new pump which was installed last year furnishes 175 pounds pressure and this is enough to force water to the top of any of the buildings now standing in Morrison.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Unhappy he, who from the first of joys,
Society, cut off, is left alone
Amid this world of death.—*Thomson.*

The Modern Woodmen of America call their organization in Morrison the Henderson Camp, No. 13. The Venerable Consul is Harry L. Welch, the clerk, C. E. Johnson, and Chief Forester, Myron Dillenbeck. There are about 120 members. It provides for a payment of one, two, or three thousand dollars to the families of deceased members, with care in sickness. The age of admission is between 18 and 45, and the applicant must be of good habits.

The Knights of Pythias have 150 members. The Chancellor Com-

mander is A. T. Skelley, and the Keeper of Records and Seals, H. T. Berry. The society was organized about 1880. The Pythian Sisters number 125 with Mrs. Belle Hartman as Most Excellent Chief, and Mrs. John Harrison, Mistress of Records and Correspondence. At a Pythian Memorial service, May, 1906, held in Baptist church, 40 members of Anchor Lodge, No. 120, K. of P., and 20 members of Celeste Temple, Rathbone Sisters, attended, and listened to a discourse by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Kinnett.

The Odd Fellows, Grove Lodge, No. 257, have richly furnished rooms on the third floor of a brick block on Main street. F. C. Barnum is secretary. The lodge was organized May 12, 1858. The charter members were W. W. Winter, D. P. Spears, F. W. Chapman, James McCreedy, M. M. McKeen, and F. C. Woodruff. Mr. Winter was the first Noble Grand. There are 135 members. The good women seem to be quite enthusiastic for they muster 170 Rebekahs, with Mrs. Albert Miller as secretary.

The Mystic Workers, as everywhere else in the county, are increasing continually, having now 250 members.

Dunlap Lodge, No. 321, A. F. & A. M. was organized May 30, 1859, with ten charter members, the best known being John E. Bennett, S. H. McCrea, H. M. Teller, now Colorado senator. In 1877 there were 85 members, now about 100. The meetings are on the first and third Mondays of the month in Masonic hall. For 1907 I. D. Woodford was W. Master, Pierre Jackson, secretary. Among the past masters is Dr. A. E. Kennedy, and Mrs. Lurena Kennedy is Worthy Matron of the Eastern Stars, who number 130.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.

On a lofty ridge that runs through the northern section of the city are the public edifices of the county. First on the west as you enter the grounds is the fire proof building for the circuit clerk, treasurer, and county clerk, and recorder. In the treasurer's office sitting at his desk was the veteran official, W. H. Thatcher, formerly of Sterling, who as treasurer and clerk, has grown gray in his duties, and at eighty is the same genial friend as in his prime. In the office of the county clerk upstairs W. C. Stillson is prompt to respond to any call for information. In the copy of the proceedings of the board of supervisors, a pamphlet of 50 pages, printed for distribution, are various reports of the committees. It covers the time from April, 1906, to March, 1907. For instance, there are the physicians' bills for attendance on the poor in the different towns, amounting to nearly \$800, in sums from one dollar to a hundred. There are the grocery and dry goods bills for articles furnished the common poor and also indigent soldiers. A full detailed report of the county farm in receipts and expenditures.

In the center of the group is the court house, completed in 1865 at a cost of over \$14,000. The committee in charge was E. B. Warner, R. G. Clendenin, and W. S. Wilkinson. In size the building is eighty-five by fifty-five. The court room is circular, with a gallery. Its chief ornament

is the oil painting of Black Hawk's prophet, presented by Hon. E. B. Washburne. On the first floor is the sheriff's office, and on the second, the grand jury room where the supervisors also meet. The walls are brick, corners of cut stone. The succession of Judges Heaton, Eustace, Crabtree, and others, who have sat upon the bench, and the lawyers, Henry, Leffingwell, McPherran, Manahan, and others, who have plead at the bar, all passed away, invest the familiar structure with sacred associations.

On the extreme east is the jail completed in the winter of 1858-59, at a cost of over \$10,000. In 1876 improvements became necessary, an appropriation of \$4,900 was made, and under the superintendence of Besse, Pennington, Milnes, Spafford, and Wallace, the work was done. The improvements were the substitution of eight iron cells, accommodating four prisoners each, in place of the former stone cells. The new cells are ten feet deep, six feet wide, seven feet high, with a steel corridor five feet wide and twenty-six feet long in front. The notable prisoners confined here of late were the Swarthout boys, and the Italian Randis. The jailor's house of brick was erected on the south side of the jail.

Judged by the occupants of the jail, Whiteside is a virtuous county, for the cells in December, 1907, were empty, a solitary boy lounging at a corridor window. Charles Hamilton, sheriff, courteously unlocked the heavy steel doors, and gave the writer the freedom of the dungeons. Thirty-two prisoners can be confined, four in a cell, by swinging iron berths on each side. A bath tub with hot and cold water on each floor. When a prisoner enters, he is given a washing, and is obliged to put on clean clothes once a week. The second story is reserved for women. No insane victims are received now, as they are taken to Elgin or Watertown.

As a prisoner enters, a careful entry is made in a large book of his personal characteristics—age, height, hair, eyes, complexion, nationality. Then other particulars. By whom committed, when committed, for what offense, term of sentence, when discharged, how discharged. The prisoners receive no tarts or jelly, but substantial food. The county pays sixty cents a day for men, seventy-five cents a day for women.

In front of the public buildings is a thrifty native grove, an ideal spot for mass meetings, and here Lyman Trumbull, Henry M. Teller, Roswell G. Horr, and the orators of several campaigns have roused the applause of admiring multitudes.

In the spring of 1908 the jail was thoroughly cleaned and freshened with paint on all the walls and woodwork and throughout the cells. The colors used were selected perhaps with a view to awakening the germs of patriotism in the prisoners, as red, white and blue are seen everywhere. The old calcimine on the walls, which had been there for twenty years or so, was scraped off and the walls neatly painted. The work was all done by the men in the cells. The place is in excellent condition, perfectly secure, and has been made as attractive as possible to the unhappy fellows whose imprudence renders their enforced retirement from the busy haunts of men necessary for the public good. The sheriff studies to please.

The salary of each county officer is \$1,500, and each has deputies,

when necessary, the clerk three, circuit clerk two, treasurer one; the sheriff is also supplied with help when necessary.

These statistics show some of the operations of the county officers during 1907: Number of marriage licenses issued, 253; number of arrests made by sheriff and assistants, 60; number of prisoners confined in county jail, 58. Convicts taken to Joliet, 9; crimes for which arrests were made—murder, 2; manslaughter, 1; burglary, 4; robbery, 2; grand larceny, 1; assault and battery, 9; assault, 2; stoning railroad car, 2; contempt of court, 1; vagrancy, 3; disorderly conduct, 2; wife abandonment, 3; bootlegging, 2; dependent boys, 2; obtaining money, 2; fornication, 2; petit larceny, 3; entering building, 1; burglary and larceny, 1. Insane taken to Watertown, 12. Several insane patients were taken to the asylum by others than officials.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MORRISON.

By A. J. Jackson, Cashier.

In considering the subject of banking, one is met by the same conditions that are met in the investigation of any of the professions. The term "pre-historic" presents itself and there the pursuit of knowledge in that direction must end. The members of the various professions in acquiring knowledge in the profession of their choice, must study the elementary treatises and all that follows, but in an article that is prepared for a work of this kind very little generalization is permitted.

The statement may well be made, that an individual bank is a part of a great system. This will be seen as early as history's dawn. The world was not old in comparison with the age of the race embraced in the historic period, before it is perceived that attention was bestowed upon what has grown to be one of the prominent departments in business. Before the ten commandments were given, there were extensive live-stock dealers, operators in real estate, and bankers and brokers.

The first known banks were organized in the twelfth century. The Venetians seemed to be first, followed by the Genoese and the Florentines, in whose hands the business seemed to flourish most, until the founding of the bank of Amsterdam in the seventeenth century. This particular organization is named, as this was the model on which was formed most of the European banks now in existence. The banks organized under this law control the banks of the British Empire.

Our National banking law is copied to a large extent from the joint stock banking law of Scotland, and even the bank of England, organized for the expressed purpose of monopolizing the banking business of the realm, was soon compelled to recognize the leadership of the Scottish banks, and now the province of the bank of "Threadneedle street" is to act as a clearing house for the consolidated banks of Scotland.

When it was thought wise to take steps to formulate a system of finance to assist in the prosecution of the war of 1861, the then Secretary of the Treasury decided to submit for adoption a National banking law, and in doing so, chose as a model the Scottish banking laws, which were followed as closely as the conditions then existing would permit.

Our present banking law was passed in the year 1863, but few banks were organized under it until the close of the following year.

The First National Bank of Morrison was projected at this time, and its organization number was 1033, showing there were very few compared with the present number, and then those in operation were mostly in the eastern states. This was the first national organization in Whiteside county, and remained the only one for several years. There was none in Lee county, until this bank had been in operation a number of years.

When the law was passed the minimum amount of capital permitted was \$50,000. This limit was retained about thirty years.

The proposition to organize a national bank in Morrison, had its rise in the banking office of L. Smith & Co. The members of the firm were Dr. Leander Smith a private banker residing in the City of Fulton, and A. J. Jackson of Morrison.

The work of organization of this bank was one of a few moments' time. Mr. Jackson left the private bank of which he was the manager, stepped across the street to the store of Spears & Bro., located in the store now occupied by W. L. Angell, passed through to the elevator of Johnson, McCrea & Co., returning direct to his banking office, the work was done, and in thirty minutes the organization papers were being prepared for the signatures of the subscribers, and soon on their way to the office of the comptroller of the currency.

This bank was conducted with the original capital for about six years, when it was increased to \$100,000.

The measure of this bank's success has been a matter of public record. For over forty years its reports have been published in the city papers at such intervals as are prescribed by the banking department. No claim for excellence over any of its neighbors is made by the officers of the bank, indeed, they are gratified to find that they have been able to keep pace with the procession of banks and bankers that have taken their places in the list now before the public. Some banks may have a larger capital, some a more extended field of operations, and may surpass this institution in many ways, and yet the family of ten stockholders that organized the bank and owned it were quite well pleased with their undertaking. The original ten stockholders were Leander Smith, L. H. Robinson, Chas. Spears, Wm. Spears, W. S. Wilkinson, W. F. Johnson, A. N. Young, Jas. Snyder, A. C. Jackson, and A. J. Jackson. They were among the best and most capable business men in the new city, and were ambitious that their experiments should be a success, and were diligent in informing themselves upon the subject presented. Having no pattern to follow, they evolved a course that afforded them much pleasure and not a little profit.

In looking back over the forty-four years of the bank's existence, it is seen that only two of those who were in at the christening, are with the stockholders of today, namely, W. F. Johnson and A. J. Jackson. The bank has had the services of three presidents, Leander Smith, W. S. Wilkinson and E. A. Smith, the present head of the organization, the first two holding their offices from the date of assuming it until their death.

Mr. Jackson was elected cashier of the bank on the day of its organization, and has held the position continuously since. No cashier of a national bank in the United States has held the position for so long a time. It has been said by those of old time, that "there is nothing new under the sun," generally, this may be true, but even in the old conservative profession of banking, there is occasionally something occurring that is not laid down in the books. In the year 1901, Sargent & Greenleaf, a firm manufacturing time-locks for banks and other purposes issued a catalogue of their out-put, and in it appears this passage, "In May, 1874, Mr. Sargent sold the first time lock ever purchased by a banker, to the First National Bank of Morrison, Ill., making the attachment himself."

At this time it was noticed by the cashier, that some kind of a time-lock was invented and was being manufactured at Rochester, N. Y. A letter addressed to the manufacturer inquiring concerning the new invention, brought a reply containing full particulars, with the promise that the model of the lock should be forwarded at once to Morrison, for the cashier's inspection. The lock was brought to Morrison, examined by the cashier, who concluded it was likely to be the protection that was needed, and that it would become popular among bankers. The experiment was eminently satisfactory, and soon became generally known to bankers, inquiries began at once to come to the manufacturers, and now there is not probably a bank in the country that is not equipped with a time lock of some pattern.

The lock placed upon the safe of this bank in 1874, has been in continuous service since, and is running perfectly correct.

It is not thought necessary or desirable to go into details concerning the methods pursued in this bank, for banks are in some ways like households, all good, but managed a little different as to details.

The bank of course, is quite partial to its own management, it has endeavored to conduct its business in a liberal and conservative manner, have a careful regard to the national banking law, the instructions of the department, and the supervision of its board of directors. The business of the bank has increased from the date of its organization to the present time. A statement of the condition of the bank at the date of its last report made to the comptroller of the currency, Feb. 14, 1908, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$252,936.85
Overdrafts	3.00
Bonds to secure circulation.....	88,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand.....	20,060.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds.....	2,760.00
Stocks, securities, etc.....	58,172.58
Real estate and furniture.....	14,946.45
Due from banks.....	45,201.54
Cash and cash items.....	50,415.13

Total.....\$532,495.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	59,784.50
Circulation	88,000.00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,910.00
Deposits	282,801.05

Total.....\$532,495.55

PRESENT DIRECTORS.

H. W. Smith,	W. F. Johnson,
O. Woods,	E. A. Smith,
H. B. Wilkinson,	M. H. Potter,
D. S. Spafford	A. J. Jackson,

BANK OF LEANDER SMITH & SON.

This is the only other financial institution in the city. Like the bank of Thomas Coutts in London which kept the same sign on the building 100 years after his death, so the name of Leander Smith remains, although dead for several years. The bank was started in 1878 by Leander Smith and Duncan Mackay, and this relation continued till 1889, when Mackay retired, and the present firm of Smith & Son may be dated from 1885. Two sons, E. A., and H. W. now control the business. Interest paid on deposits. A bank of loans and discounts. Money orders are issued by this bank at less rates than are charged by express companies or the postoffice department.

THE SCHOOLS.

A little learning is a dangerous thing,
 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.—*Pope*.

The young people find their enjoyment in two buildings, the older and larger on the south side, and the newer on the hill to the north, so that the children are really climbing the hill of science, every day of their lives. The high school and some of the grades are in the old building. A large and complete faculty. Prof. E. L. Boyer, late of Bloomington, successor of D. D. Thomerson, is at the head, and teaches English; Gladys Graham, German and history; Anna Taggart, Latin; Gertrude Ross, mathematics; W. E. Weaver, science; Sophia V. Levitin, English; Elizabeth Weidenfeller, commercial; Nellie Poorman, music and mathematics. There is a library of reference books and a creditable museum of minerals and curios. On the roll 167 pupils. The board of education consists of S. M. McCalmont, president; Jacob Feldman, jr., secretary, and Mrs. P. F. Burtch, C. E. Proctor, H. B. Wilkinson. In the graduating class of 1908 are 21 members, only four being young men: James Lawry, Josephine Happer, Louis Abbott, Helen Green, Winifred Ewers, Lola Reynolds, Helen Smith, Neva Smith, Lottie Colton, Mae Conlon, Edith Matthews, Ellamae Feldman, Agnes Lively, Ellis Potter, Florence Angell, Hilding Palmer, Edith Nelson, Marguerite Ladd, Bessie Bradley, Zula Ritchie, Anna Hawk.

The board of education for the district school is composed of W. L. Angell, C. D. Gallentine, W. L. Brewer, S. M. Ladd, R. A. Norrish, F. C. Barnum, and J. H. Gray, president.

As in all towns, the Morrison school system is a development from a humble beginning. A log house in 1838, a frame in 1847, a removal and enlargement in 1858, the nucleus of the present edifice in 1860. The present building is brick, three stories, and the original cost was \$20,000, with \$5,000 more for furniture, heating and apparatus.

One of the teachers has kindly furnished the following sketch:

Morrison, the county seat and second city in size in Whiteside county, has always prided herself on her efficient public schools. As early as 1859 the main part of the south side school was completed. It was two stories high, in a beautiful park of natural timber, and was the pride of the village. Later another story was added and still later the wings were built, making a twelve-room structure.

Last November a fire broke out at eight in the morning threatening the complete destruction of the time-honored school house, but the determined efforts of the fire department supplemented by the help of the citizens rescued it, and it was temporarily remodeled. In June 1908 it will be rebuilt or rather reconstructed and made modern. Fifteen thousand dollars is to be expended in making it again worthy to house the children of Morrison. The outside will not be changed in shape but it will be given an up-to-date appearance.

During 1907-8 the Mount Pleasant township high school is occupying the second floor. The third floor has for some years been used as a historical museum and a very fine collection has been on exhibition there. The recent fire almost ruined it.

The north side school is a modern two-story brick with a basement for the heating apparatus. It, too, is surrounded by a fine park of trees—"Nature's own planting". This building is almost new and is especially well adapted for school purposes.

The course of study compares well with courses offered in larger cities. Manual Training is had in some of the grades and in the township high school. This department is well equipped and is growing in favor with patrons and pupils. Sewing has a place in the high school but as yet nothing further has been attempted in domestic science. Music is taught in all the grades and in the high school, a special supervisor being employed for that work.

It is the purpose of the boards of education, both the township high school board, and the city board, to give the children of Morrison training for useful service. Morrison believes that true happiness is more certain and more permanent to those who have discovered their aptitudes and that these different courses all help the child to know his bent.

Supt. J. S. Moyer has had experience in managing schools and he has been given a corps of able teachers. The schools are in good hands, thanks to an interested patronage.



TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, MORRISON

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Prof. J. S. Moyer, thirteen years in the Fulton schools, is principal of the grades, which have an enrollment of 349. In room one is Elizabeth Taylor; two, Emily B. Kelly; three, Eva Duffy; four, Frances J. Wilson; five, Hulda F. Peterson; another five, Gertrude J. Douglas; six, Kate Martin; seven, Mrs. Emma W. Hollingshead; eight, Miss Emma Reid. Prof. Moyer teaches reading and arithmetic.

THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR LIBRARY.

By J. S. Moyer, Superintendent Public Schools.

The schools of a community are an index of the educational life of the individuals who govern and direct the affairs of the community. And the wealth, culture and general intelligence of the people of Morrison is indicative of the educational standard of her schools, which standard is maintained by an able corps of earnest and efficient teachers.

The high school building is being entirely rebuilt, and when finished will be one of the most modern and well equipped school buildings in northern Illinois. The high school will occupy the second floor and four grades the first floor. The North Side, or ward building is a new and well furnished building accommodating four grades.

The fact that the high school has an enrollment of one hundred and sixty-five pupils is an evidence of the interest and appreciation that our people have in educational matters. And when it can be said that forty-six of these pupils come from the country outside of the city limits, some driving eight miles, and all studiously following a course of study credited by Illinois, Wisconsin and Chicago Universities, it certainly indicates that the spirit and life of educational conditions of Morrison and surrounding country are commendable.

Nothing is left undone or omitted from the educational forces that may aid our pupils in expressing their self-activities in living and working with such subjects and in such ways as will make healthy bodies, kind hearts and well poised minds. To this end manual training for boys and sewing for girls have been added to the general efficiency of our schools. During the past year a library of two hundred and seventy-five carefully selected books has been secured for the use of the grades. The books have been selected with the view of not only interesting the children in the world around them but also of gratifying the innate love of legend and spirit that makes a large part of child life. In the first and second grades such books as "True Fairy Stories," "Old World Wonder Stories," and "Boy Blue and His Friends," lead the child on from his home nursery stories to see a larger world outside of home and school, while "Plant Babies and Their Cradles," "Five Little Strangers," and "Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans," introduce him to nature and history. In the higher grades there is a wider variety of subjects until in the seventh and eighth they may be classified under the heads of history, geography, science and fiction, and include such books as "The Story of Our English Grandfathers," "From Trail to Railway," "True Tales of Birds and Beasts," and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Such a

variety of books in the hands of interested and earnest teachers cannot fail to stimulate the love of the good and the true in the hearts of school children.

Inherent in every child is a life that is responsive to beauty, truth and virtue. These character building influences are found in the expressions of our poets, prophets and seers, and to these the child may go and find in history and poetry, in biography and story, in legend and myth, that which satisfies, strengthens and gives delight to childhood. While if we withhold from the child the food which its true life craves, we weaken it, throw it into confusion and error, and sin and sickness will follow. Children need the companionship of influences that ennoble and enrich life. Satisfy the child in this particular, and virtue and strength will be the fruit of the universal spirit.

ODELL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

An idle hour I dream away,

Alone among my books today.—*The Westminster.*

Gladstone or Macaulay would revel in this quiet retreat on Grove street, not far from the Whiteside hotel. It is a gem in arrangement and material. About 4,000 volumes, large enough for the population, and twenty-five to thirty new books received every month to keep abreast the current thought of the world. There are three tables, containing magazines for reading and books for reference. It is well patronized, in the winter season of clubs and study, 100 books sometimes taken out. Besides the well selected volumes on the shelves, are cases of curios in the form of shells and coral, Indian skulls and arrows, a variety of mineral specimens. In a show case are rare books like Homer's Iliad, London, 1721, English Reader, 1813, Natural History, 1715, U. S. History, 1811. Some choice pictures on the wall, Execution of Nathan Hale, a bird's-eye of Morrison in 1885, a frame of copper coins, the circle of American authors. But the most entertaining is a large group of Morrison people of all ages and sizes, old and young. A local photographer gathered the faces taken in his studio for thirty years, and put them side by side. As the children then have grown to manhood and womanhood, their baby features are here embalmed. It is a sort of Egyptian immortality. A gallery for coming generations.

The building is the old Congregational church adapted to its present use. The books and minerals belong to the early Morrison Literary and Scientific Association, who in 1879 received the house and \$8,000 from J. Odell, a generous citizen, for the benefit of the public. The property is now in charge of the city which levies a tax for its support in addition to the interest derived from the endowment. There are nine trustees according to the state law. Patrons and visitors are sure of courteous treatment from Mrs. Frank Robinson, custodian.

A former Sterling boy has shown decided capacity for business. In 1879 Samuel H. Ladd entered the jewelry store of Clark & Giddings to learn the trade, came to Morrison in 1886, and has now the finest establishment in the city, his operations extending to kodaks and musical instruments. His store is on the north side of Main street.



MORRISON PUBLIC LIBRARY

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE AUDITORIUM.

Halls on second stories are tiresome and dangerous, and in her spacious place of amusement on the first floor, Morrison has set an example worthy of imitation. The auditorium is on Grove street, built of frame in 1900 at a cost of \$15,000. There are seats for seven hundred people, and 1,200 can be accommodated. A stock company, thirty-three share holders at fifty dollars a share. E. A. Smith is president, A. J. Jackson, secretary and treasurer.

Across the street is the armory, built several years ago, whose ample floor space permits the evolutions of a company of troops.

The city receives its illumination from an electric plant established in 1889, H. S. Green, president and treasurer, L. R. Ramsay, secretary. There are 130 incandescent lights, furnished at \$19.50 a year, and three arc lights at \$75 apiece. The price of gas is \$1.25 net per thousand feet. The office is on Main street.

The Whiteside, the leading hotel, brick, three stories, was erected in 1865, and is the headquarters for lawyers, judges, jurymen, and other limbs of the law in court time. The block of the First National, opposite, was put up in 1864. A central situation, the street just east leading to the station.

WHITESIDE FARMERS' TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This was incorporated May 18, 1903. The capital stock is \$20,000, divided into eight hundred shares paid up, with a par value of twenty-five dollars each. The object of the company is to build and maintain telephone lines or exchanges or both in Whiteside and adjoining counties, state of Illinois, with such extensions or connections with other telephone lines as may hereafter be decided, and to furnish telephone communications over its lines at a minimum cost to its stockholders.

The switch board fee \$2.50 per share, per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Single communications limited to five minutes on party lines, and three minutes on trunk lines.

There are seven directors. The officers are:

President, C. H. Mason.

Vice-President, H. L. Ewing.

Secretary, C. E. Johnson.

Treasurer, R. E. Cochran.

THE GREENHOUSES.

These are at the southeastern edge of the city, and reached by a continuous sidewalk. A delightful stroll on an October morning. Two firms close together. In the front show window of Davis Bros. a bright display of carnations and chrysanthemums at our visit recalled Lowell's poem on the dandelion:

Thou art my tropics and mine Italy;
To look at thee unlocks a warmer clime.

Several greenhouses, the longest 400 feet.

The larger establishment is that of the C. D. Gallentine Co., which has grown from one house 140 feet long, nine years ago, to twenty-nine glass-covered roofs averaging 220 feet in length. The main crops are cucumbers, two crops a season, and tomatoes, one crop. A pretty sight, the tomatoes and cucumbers climbing on wires to the roof. Markets are found east and west, Chicago taking the bulk of the product. To destroy fungus and insects, the ground before planting is sterilized by infusion of steam through a multitude of pipes. To secure a balmy temperature during the wintry months, 3,000 tons of soft coal are consumed. The seed of cucumbers and tomatoes are sown in broad trays, transferred to pots, then planted in the large beds. Cucumbers bear in two months from seed, tomatoes in three. The day temperature is kept at 85 degrees, night at 65.

GROVE HILL CEMETERY.

Princes, this clay must be your bed,
In spite of all your towers
The tall, the wise, the reverend head,
Must lie as low as ours.—*Isaac Watts.*

A charming spot, a sacred resort. It lies along the northern edge of the city, and the open gateway invites you to enter. Arbor vitae, singly and in clusters, seems to be the favorite evergreen, with its delicate leaves, giving an air of cheerfulness to the solemn retirement. The turf is soft and velvety, the lots are kept trim and fresh, and there is a sad satisfaction in walking up and down the avenues, and reading the names of so many who once took part in the busy affairs of the world. It is like taking a Morrison directory of the last generation. Here they all come at last: Snyder, Sholes, Gray, Wilson, Duffin. Eli Upton, 1811-1900. Dr. H. C. Donaldson, 1825-1896. Coroner, kind physician, awhile in Sterling. Charles Spears, 1814-1884, and Rebecca Spears, 1822-1895, have a monument of light red granite. Leander Smith, 1889, aged seventy. Baird, Mason, Wood, Wallace, McAllister, Whitecomb, Jackson, Baker, Ely. Here is a granite memorial that recalls a family sorrow. Burritt E. Phinney, 1883, only 25, and M. Loyal Phinney, 1887, only 24, just ready to begin their promising career. Loyal C. Twitchell, Vermont, 1812-1903, and Mary H., 1814-1892. Charles Shirk, 1815-1904, and Sarah, his wife. There are three Vennum tombs, and at each the writer expected to see the name of the notable centenarian, Mrs. Phebe, but in vain. Edward Vennum, 1842-1897, soldier. Two Robinson monuments, one simply "Robinson," the other S. W. Robinson. John S. Green, 1831-1888. Wm. Spears, 1872, aged 59. This couplet over a humble grave:

Rest, mother, rest in quiet sleep,
While friends in sorrow o'er thee weep.

Burr, Brown, Fellows, Farrington, Boyd, Bent, what associations! The death of his daughter, Charlotte, was a blow to Prof. H. E., which saddened his remaining days. Nancy Kingsbury, 1873, age 64. Levi Beach, 1810-1893. Sampson, Savage, Lane, Baum, Winfield S. Wilkinson, 1812-1893, and his wife, Frances E. Sampson, 1814-1890.

How life-like thro' the mist of years,
Each well remembered face appears.

A large tract has been added to the cemetery on the north with a vault at the foot of the slope, and already many handsome monuments have been erected. On a long solid block is the name "Jennie Jackson, 1842-1901, the first of her family to depart this life."

In various parts of the grounds sleep brave heroes of the wars. Wm. Henry Harrison Hutten, surgeon U. S. M. H. S. 1838-1897. For thirty-six years a faithful servant of his country. H. P. Baker, Co. G, 8th Ill. cavalry. D. J. Quackenbush, Co. B, 34th Ill. infantry. Also G. A. Q., Band of 34th Ill. Milton Morse, Co. B, 140th Ill. infantry. Joseph Myers, Co. B, 34th Ill. J. A. Hulett, Co. A, 12th Ill. cavalry. Jason Booth, Co. A, 1st W. Va. infantry. There is a whole row of the gallant dead. Chas. Vorgt, Co. G, 156th Ill. Jacob Alsrod, Co. B, 140th Ill. J. H. Clifford, Co. F 12th Ill. W. A. Stowell, B. H. W., 1819-1899. J. W. Bowser, Co. G, 2nd Mo. S. M. cavalry.

The main driveways are paved with brick, and many of the lots terraced. The good people of Morrison evidently consider Grove Hill as the choicest jewel in their crown.

THE MANSIONS OF MORRISON.

The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand,
Amid their tall ancestral trees,
All o'er the pleasant land.—*Mrs. Hemans.*

New York has Fifth avenue, Boston Beacon street, Chicago Sheridan road, and Morrison her Grove street. Too humble a title for so pretty a thoroughfare. Sheridan Boulevard would sound better and do justice to the situation. On a high ridge sloping to the south stand a succession of villas in various styles of architecture, colonial, Queen Anne, Elizabethian. Here beginning on the west is the red residence of M. V. Card, with its sweeping view of the valley, the buff dwelling of J. B. Markey of the refrigerator factory, the elaborate frame mansion of Ed. A. Smith, banker, the buff villa of Charles Bent and next that of his son, the home of the Misses Teller, the white frame of Robert Wallace, the brick of Charles Foster, the square brick with portico of Mrs. Smith, widow of Leander. Among the historic people in this aristocratic row are Julia and Mary Teller, sisters of the distinguished Colorado Senator, Henry M. Teller. Of eight children, one is dead, Addison and James are in Colorado. The father died on the farm in Union Grove, the mother in Morrison. A grandfather's clock from the eastern home stands in a corner of the sitting room. No more delightful home than that of Charles Bent with its hospitable hall and spacious parlors. An ideal library in the rear. Low book cases with glass doors along the sides filled with standard authors, one corner devoted to rare volumes of early and later Illinois history. Indian and Mexican vases for the antiquarian. Around the writing table in the center with its fantastic shaded light what deliberations of state, what questions of research, what plans of patriotism. There, too, is the Spears

house, one of the first on the hill. To the east on Genesee street is the large brick residence of Mrs. Taylor, widow of the old physician. Of late years many handsome residences have been erected on the south side, which is quite level. One of the finest is the splendid villa of M. H. Potter, dealer in lumber, the gray stone, bright roof, and shaven lawn, making a perfect picture. Most are frame but in excellent taste, as those of H. S. Green, Judge Ramsay, J. H. Snyder, A. J. Jackson, Roy Davis, J. W. Steiner. On the lawn of Dr. Hazelton, south of the track, are two primeval relics leaning together which would be a treasure for a historical society. They are the stones, the burrs of the first mill in Whiteside county, at Jacobstown on Rock creek, about 1840 or before.

THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

A creature not too bright or good,
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles;
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.—*Wordsworth.*

No city of its size anywhere has so much refinement and intelligence as Morrison. Its good wives and daughters devote their afternoons of leisure to reading and research instead of finding enjoyment in the passing diversions of the hour which leave no permanent profit at the end of the year. The city has at least five associations of ladies who meet regularly for purposes of improvement.

One of the oldest is the Fortnightly club, organized in 1894. The officers for 1907-1908, are Mrs. Decima Bent, president; Mrs. Ellen Smith, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd, secretary; Mrs. Hettie Milne, treasurer. There are twenty-one members. A booklet is printed giving the topics for the various meetings. A page is devoted to "In Memoriam" for deceased members. The motto for the year is from Thackeray: "My good people, it is not only impossible to please you all, but absurd to try." The topics of discussion have a wide range: Confucius, Zoroaster, George Eliot, Women of the Bible, Lady Macbeth, Our Forgotten Foremothers, Should a wife receive an allowance? Readings and songs give variety to the sessions.

Another is the Monday Evening club. Mrs. Burtch is president, and Mrs. Cornelia Green, secretary. Here, too, the subjects for examination have a broad field. In 1906 they took up The World's Greatest Short Stories, Irving, Balzac, Dickens, Thackeray, Poe, Hawthorne. A leader is appointed previously on essays or on poems. A passage is read by members in turn, and at conclusion questions are asked. In 1907, English Essays had prominence. Bacon, Addison, Swift, Lamb, De Quincey, Carlyle, Emerson, Macaulay, Ruskin, Arnold. One year they considered the great poets, like Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, Coleridge, Longfellow. A delegate is regularly sent to general meetings of women's clubs.

The Daughters of the Revolution have nearly thirty members, and have enrolled many of the prominent ladies of the city. The Regent is Mrs. Margaret Lapham Brown; vice-regent, Mrs. Cornelia Green; secretary, Mrs. Val-
lie Sholes Green; registrar, Mrs. Letitia Happer Payne; historian, Mrs. Ab-

bietta Porter Wilkinson. The meetings are held once a month. Although the questions are chiefly confined to our own country, the patriotism of other lands is not forgotten. Washington and his administration, the constitution, quotations from American history, historic homes, men and women of history with five-minute talks, war time, the historical novel, political parties, show the character of their work. Readings and papers. The discussions are informal and enthusiastic.

There is a Domestic Science club composed of ambitious housekeepers who aim at excellence in the important and desirable graces of culinary art, meeting at each other's homes from time to time. Practical demonstrations are often given. The topics vary from the "use of salmon" to "preparations from bread dough."

A Progressive Reading circle take up some of the best books of standard or recent literature. For instance, Nov. 4, 1907, at the home of Mrs. Bent, the lesson for reading and discussion was the first three chapters of "The Little Minister."

CITY OFFICERS OF MORRISON.

Mayor, G. H. Kentfield.

Aldermen, A. P. Pelham; A. D. Stone, C. E. Lutyen, F. A. VanOsdol,
R. A. Norrish and Wm. Boyd.

City clerk, A. R. Baird.

City attorney, W. A. Blodgett.

Marshal, Chris Welch.

Assistant marshal, A. G. Puddifoot.

Street commissioner, Egbert Buis.

Supt. Waterworks, I. H. Parrish.

Supt. Grove Hill cemetery, H. H. Kelly.

Chief of fire department, Harry Berry.

The population is between 3,000 and 3,500.

The Mystic lodge in Round Grove is thought to be the only one of its kind in the United States that owns the building in which its meetings are held as well as the ground upon which the structure is located. The hall has lately been enlarged to forty feet in length and further improved by the addition of a stage and two dressing rooms, so it may be utilized for social and dramatic entertainments, parties, balls or other gatherings that very often require a suitable room to assemble in a small place as well as in larger towns than Round Grove. The new hall was formally opened and dedicated in 1907.

THE CHURCHES.

Why should we crave a hallowed spot?

An altar is in each man's cot,

A church in every grove that spreads

Its living roof above our heads.—*Wordsworth*.

On one of the southern streets is the Holland church, the largest society in Morrison, and, doubtless, the latest. There are 115 families, 125 scholars in the Sunday school, three catechetical classes, a young ladies society, and a

woman's missionary. The sermons are in Dutch, morning and evening, and the congregation so large that the frame edifice must be enlarged. Most of the people live in the country, and some at so great a distance that they must start soon after seven for morning service. The families are patriarchal, from nine to twelve children often. Very punctual, turning out rain or shine. Excellent citizens, having brought from the old country the virtues of thrift, economy, and neatness, live bountifully, and work strenuously. The sheds for seventy-five teams and the hitching posts indicate the rural character of the worshippers.

The pastor, Peter John Bouma, was born in the Netherlands, educated partly at Kampen, H., and partly in Michigan. He has been twenty years in America, and five here. Every year he visits every family, occupying two days every week.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

On Sunday, May 20, 1906, the Methodist church was re-dedicated amid great rejoicing. The former edifice was so completely transformed that the present is really a new church on the former site. From the Sentinel of May 17, 1906, we condense the details of the rejuvenated sanctuary. The entire building was raised three feet, and a stone wall laid, making an eight foot basement for dining room, kitchen, fuel and boiler rooms. The main building is 10x60 feet, and the audience room sixty feet square. It is heated by steam. By means of rolling partitions, all of the rooms can be thrown into one spacious auditorium, with ample seating capacity for special occasions. The exterior is painted white, the interior decorated, a steel ceiling, walls frescoed, artistic electric light fixtures. There are nine handsome memorial windows, costing \$700, given by members of the church. The Good Shepherd in the east was the gift of Mrs. Lucinda Curtis in memory of her husband Cyrus and daughter Eva. On the south, one by J. H. Kennedy, for his father, A. E. Kennedy and his mother, Rachel. Paul preaching on Mars Hill by Charles and Mary McMullen. One by Mark and Phebe Root for their father and mother, John and Elizabeth. On the north side a window given by the Payne family for William and Eliza Payne, and on the opposite one by the Thomas families for G. W. and Mary Thomas. One on the east by Chas. McMullen and the Teller family for Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Woodruff, and another on the west for Mr. and Mrs. I. V. Walker. One on the north by the Epworth League.

The parsonage is on the north. The first was erected in the sixties, but was sold and removed, and the present attractive and modern residence built in 1903, at a cost of \$4,200. Taking church and manse together, no more convenient and complete church property in the county.

Like all Western churches, the Methodists in Morrison had their days of struggle. Rev. James McKean, a missionary, held service in a grove in Mt. Pleasant, in the house of James J. Thomas. In 1836 he formed a class, consisting of James T. Thomas and wife, and George O. James and wife, the first religious organization in Mt. Pleasant. The semi-centennial was celebrated in Morrison, May 1-3, 1887. This M. E. society is really an outgrowth

of the Unionville church, organized Oct. 8, 1842, Rev. B. Weed, presiding elder, and Rev. Chester Campbell, preacher in charge. The church belonged to Union Grove circuit, Rock River conference. The circuit included Union Grove, Erie, Winchell's Grove or Kingsbury, Lyndon, Otter Bluffs, Albany, Genesee Grove, Fulton, and Rock River Bend. Among the prominent names we find A. C. Jackson, class leader, D. B. Young, local preacher, Samuel Slocumb and Luke Abbey, stewards. The services at Unionville were conducted in school houses until 1855, when a church was erected, Rev. S. B. Baker, being the preacher in charge. In 1858 came the Morrison church, the first sermon preached in July, 1858, at old Concert Hall, by Rev. J. W. Waterbury. It was on the third floor of the building now occupied by the Green Drug Co., and G. W. Robinson. Here the services were held until the removal of the church from Unionville to Morrison in 1862. At a meeting of the society in 1860 at the Baptist church, arrangements were made for the purchase of lots from S. H. McCrea for \$300, and the Unionville church for \$900, and \$100 for the bell which had disappeared. The building was removed and dedicated May 23, 1862. The repairs and removal cost \$2,000. In 1858 the Morrison circuit was established, and in 1863 the town was made a station. In 1877 a new church was erected at a cost of \$4,808, the old building being remodeled in connection. There was a spire 113 feet high. Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., of Aurora, conducted the exercises of dedication, Sunday, Sept 2, 1877.

Since the organization in 1842, the churches in Unionville and Morrison have had 38 pastors, including Rev. M. G. Wenz. At the dedication, May 20, 1906, the sermon was preached by Rev. A. T. Horn, D. D., of Evanston, presiding elder of the Dixon district. On Wednesday, May 23, Rev. A. M. White, of Chicago, former pastor, gave an address. The present pastor, Rev. M. G. Wenz, is a graduate of Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute, and the flourishing condition of the church owes much to his scholarly taste and earnest effort.

There is a **membership of about 250**, with numerous societies, missionary, ladies' aid, brotherhood, Epworth league, Queen Esther circle. A girl is supported in Porto Rico school. A group of busy workers.

THE PRESBYTERIAN.

On March 28, 1905, this sanctuary was the scene of a solemn and yet delightful celebration. It was the fiftieth anniversary of its organization. Of those who became members in 1855, only four are now living, David Cowan, of Polo; Mrs. Ellen B. Murray, Clear Lake, Iowa; Mrs. Agnes W. Graves, Unionville; and A. J. Jackson, of Morrison. To add interest to the occasion many of the older members were present, Mrs. Leander Smith, Mrs. J. H. Snyder, Mrs. M. S. Heaton, Mrs. W. A. Van Osdol, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew. Roses and potted plants threw a freshness and charm over the joyous occasion.

After invocation by Rev. W. V. Jeffries, of the Presbyterian, anthem by the choir, and prayer by Rev. M. G. Wenz, of the Methodist church, an historical sketch was read by Mr. A. J. Jackson, cashier of the bank. He

has peculiar qualifications for the performance as he is the only member living in the city who belonged to the early organization. From the sketch which was printed in full in the Sentinel we are enabled to glean much valuable information. At Unionville, March 28, 1855, twenty-two persons in all, met to consider the formation of a Presbyterian church. Among them were John and Phebe Vennum, W. H. Lane and Catherine, Henry and Abigail Ustick, N. M. and Harriet Jackson, Wm. Lane, Samuel and Frances Miller, Austin and Fanny Martin. Rev. W. C. Mason and Rev. W. W. Harsha were the committee from Presbytery to effect the organization. W. Kier and N. M. Jackson were ordained elders. John Kier and A. J. Jackson were received as members, and the roll was then 24. During the next year nine members were added. For three and a half years, Rev. Jacob Coon acted as stated supply. The first services were held in the Congregational church at Unionville, organized in 1844. During the summer of 1855 the railroad located its station at Morrison, and the young congregation decided to remove thither, in 1858 erected a building, which was replaced in 1883 by the present structure. Rev. A. H. Lackey served as supply for two or three years, followed at different times by Armstrong, Kelly, E. Erskine, and others, until the spring of 1863, when Rev. George Paull, a young minister from Pennsylvania, came for five months as he had decided to go as missionary to Corisco, Africa. He soon died there, and was deeply mourned. That autumn, Rev. Geo. T. Crissman was called, laboring with high esteem until 1878. An interval of six months was filled by Rev. W. M. Blackburn, and another of two years by Rev. S. H. Weller. Rev. James Frothingham preached for four years, and on his departure in 1886, Rev. J. W. Skinner was chosen pastor, continuing until his removal to Colorado in 1902. Rev. W. V. Jeffries filled the pulpit until 1907, when Rev. W. C. Crofts was invited to the vacancy. He is a graduate of McCormick seminary, Chicago, a classmate of Rev. C. G. Richards in Sterling. The membership of the church is 310, with 280 scholars enrolled in the Sunday school, and a C. Endeavor of thirty. The usual missionary and ladies' societies, and a men's brotherhood. William Fraser, elder, in an article in the Monthly Messenger, Fulton, says the present church, occupied in 1884, cost \$15,000, and the organ since installed, \$1,800. The board of trustees elected in 1893 consisted of A. J. Jackson, Edward Vennum, C. Shirk, Robert Wallace, and S. M. Ladd.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

This solid brick church stands on the corner of Grove and Cherry streets, and was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$11,000. The Universalists formed an organization as early as 1866 with J. R. Bailey, Jesse McKee, W. Twining, G. S. Fullmer and W. Topping, as trustees; J. M. Burtch, secretary and J. Mayo, treasurer. The constitution was signed by 48 persons. The dedication sermon was preached Feb. 16, 1870, by Dr. Ryder, of Chicago. No regular pastors for many years. Rev. J. F. Newton, of Dixon, has been preaching of late on Sunday afternoons, as well as delivering a series of literary lectures on Friday evening.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Worship was held as early as 1857 in houses, and in 1862 the brick church was built. Among the early priests were Kennedy, Ford, Daly, Govern, Gormley. When there is no resident pastor, the priest at Fulton has officiated. The present pastor is Rev. M. A. Dorney, educated at the Jesuits' College in Chicago. There are two hundred souls in the congregation, mostly in the country. An altar society of forty ladies. A neat interior with two rows of pews, and on the walls the usual pictures of the stations of the cross. An elegant new rectory lately completed at a cost of \$4,300. A fine situation on a terrace on west side of Bay street.

THE BAPTIST.

This was started like other Morrison churches in Union Grove in its palmy days, and the first services were held by Rev. E. Ingham, a home missionary. In 1854 the society was organized with thirteen members, Timothy Dimick and wife, Sanford Williams and wife, W. H. Pollard and wife, E. A. Pollard and wife, Nancy Lewis, Clarinda Dimick, A. I. Maxwell, N. S. Barlow and wife. The first services in Morrison were at Johnson's Hall. The first building was on corner of Genesee and Park streets, completed in 1857. Rev. L. L. Lansing was first pastor, succeeded by Rev. J. V. Allison, K. W. Benton, A. A. Russell, Delandó, Keene, Collins, and others, no pastor remaining a long time. In 1872 a new brick church was erected on corner of Grove and Cherry streets. The membership at one period was 280, but it has declined of late years, and at present there are 108. The minister in charge is Rev. J. W. Kinnett, in his second year. He took a course at Rochester Theological Seminary, University of Chicago, and is now studying for a degree. There are the usual woman's societies, B. Y. P. U., and a Sunday school of 75 pupils.

On the south side is a small Swedish Lutheran church, and near Smith's bank a Christian Science Reading room, open from 1 to 5 P. M., with Sunday services at 10 A. M.

ST. ANN'S EPISCOPAL.

It was organized, Nov. 22, 1888. The building is frame with a basement for parish meetings. Rev. Edwin Weary, of Sterling, is priest in charge. Finance committee consists of R. Norrish, R. E. Cochran, R. Wood, J. Ritchie, A. Penn. There are 15 families, and 32 members. Three guilds, St. Ann's, ten members; St. Margaret's, twelve; Junior, eight. The work at this mission has been performed mostly by the clergy of Grace church, Sterling. During the summer, students from the Western Theo. Seminary have spent their vacation in Morrison. For ten years St. Ann's had a resident pastor, Rev. Mr. Gear, now rector of Maywood, Ill. Before the erection of a church building, services were held in a public hall.

THE WHITESIDE SENTINEL.

Some said, John, print it, others said, Not so,
Some said, It might do good, others said, No.

—John Bunyan.

Little Iceland some years ago celebrated her Millennial, a thousand years since her start. America is too young for such a performance. Philadelphia had the Centennial in 1876, and Chicago the Columbus anniversary in 1893. But our semi-centennials are becoming numerous even in the West, and the Sentinel had hers in the issue of July 25, 1907. From a paper of that date, we are glad to give a detailed account of the rise and progress of this long established journal. The Sentinel says:

OUR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Fifty years ago—July 23, 1857—The Sentinel was first issued to the public. No other newspaper now published in Whiteside was then in existence, so that it can be truthfully said that The Sentinel is the oldest paper published in the county.

In 1857 the new town of Morrison, which had been located with the coming of the railroad in the fall of 1855, was beginning to develop, and the citizens felt that a newspaper medium should be established by which its advantages as a commercial point, and its fine location in the midst of one of the most fertile agricultural districts in the State, could be made more generally known. With this in view they invited Mr. Alfred McFadden, who was connected with a paper known as the Fulton Investigator, to take charge of an office in Morrison, which invitation he accepted. They advanced a considerable sum of money to him, which he was to repay in advertising, and copies of the paper. A hand press and a sufficient amount of type to print the paper and do ordinary job work, were purchased, and on the 23rd of July, 1857, the first number of The Whiteside Sentinel, a six-column four-page paper was sent forth to do its work in assisting to build up Morrison and Whiteside county.

The Sentinel was conducted by Mr. McFadden until 1862, when, owing to ill health, he leased it to Elmer Searle for one year. At the expiration of the lease Mr. McFadden resumed its publication, and in 1866 enlarged it to an eight-column four-page paper. In July, 1867, The Sentinel was purchased by Charles Bent and Maurice Savage, who published it until May, 1870, when Mr. Bent became the sole proprietor. He instituted many improvements, and also enlarged the paper to four pages of nine columns each. In July, 1877, Mr. Bent sold the office to Robert W. Welch of New York city, from whom he repurchased it in March, 1879, in the interim having published a history of Whiteside county, and has since been its proprietor.

From April 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1899, the Sentinel was published as a semi-weekly, but subscribers were dissatisfied with the change, and it returned to its original form as a nine-column weekly. On Sept. 28, 1905, it was enlarged to a seven-column, eight-page paper, and since July, 1907, has been published as a twelve-page newspaper.

During the absence of its owner while attending to his official duties as U. S. Pension Agent at Chicago it has been continued under the successful management of Charles Bent, Jr.

The Sentinel adds this hopeful prophecy: The cycle of fifty years has now closed at the commencement of which Morrison with now a population



CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN DEPOT, MORRISON

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of nearly 3,000, was a hamlet embracing less than 300 people, and the county with its population now of nearly 40,000, containing then only a few thousand inhabitants, and it will not be unreasonable to predict that the next fifty years will bring as great a growth in population and material benefit as the past fifty years have witnessed.

THE MORRISON RECORD.

The younger of the two weeklies of the city, and a progressive paper. It was founded March 17, 1894, by H. E. Brown. Buell A. Langdon bought one half interest, Sept. 1, 1894, and the firm became Brown & Langdon. This continued till Jan. 1, 1897, when Langdon bought Brown's interest. Langdon was alone till May 1, 1902, when he sold to W. B. Barnes, who ran the paper until Dec. 1, 1904, when C. E. Johnson purchased one half interest, and six months later, the remainder. Since that time, he has been sole editor and proprietor.

The Record is a six-column quarto, or eight pages, well printed, and is a bright, clean, attractive sheet. It has one unusual feature. There are no patent insides, no plate matter prepared in Chicago, and sent broadcast over a hundred counties. Numerous advertisements and a generous supply of local affairs furnish material in plenty for the columns. Republican in politics, and sound in every good cause. The presses are run by gas engines. The office is on the north side of West Main street, and the Record comes out every Thursday. Mr. Johnson is a practical printer, an affable young gentleman, and is rapidly advancing the circulation of his paper.

VARIOUS VENTURES.

The Reform Investigator, started by Elmer Searle in 1868, devoted to financial reform, published at the Sentinel office, was removed in 1870, to Chicago, and perished in the fire of 1871.

During the Greeley campaign of 1872 the Morrison Independent was issued with L. S. Ward as business manager, and J. W. Huett, editor, and discontinued in 1874. In July, 1874, the office was purchased by G. J. Booth and Son, who published the Morrison Times, but after two years, they moved to Rock Falls, and started the Whiteside Times.

In July, 1876, Guernsey Conolly and Frank A. Gore moved their printing office from Lyndon to Morrison, publishing the Morrison Democrat, advocating Tilden's election, but it retired in 1877.

THE FACTORIES.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate.

As you pass to the west end, over a long building is a huge sign with glaring letters, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Condensed Milk Plant. It was started March 4, 1907, W. P. Page, supt., and employs 45 men and 7 girls. The farmers bring milk in ten-gallon cans. After it is weighed, it is thrown into a large storage tank, and the systematic process begins. The heating in

copper kettles, the adding of sugar, the vacuum pan, where steam eliminates water and impurities, the filling of the cans, placing in coolers, and then in barrels of 600 pounds for shipment to bakers and confectioners. After the cans are emptied, they are washed by steam and sterilized. Nothing is left undone to insure perfect cleanliness. The whole building from top to bottom would make a Dutch housekeeper dance for joy. In one room is an array of small bottles on shelves of milk subjected to analysis. As we were informed, these milk plants are a direct benefit to farmers by affording a home market for cash and by increasing the value of the land. It rents for more per acre, and rises in valuation.

The can-making department at the Libby, McNeill & Libby plant made a very respectable reputation for itself one day by turning out 22,037 cans in four hours. The average run is around the 5,000 per hour mark, but on this particular occasion it was stretched a trifle. This department is in charge of Mr. Bernheisel, lately of Rockford.

Not far off is the Refrigerator factory. It was started for the sole manufacture of refrigerators, but to furnish employment at dull seasons of the year, school furniture was added as a sort of by-product. For instance, from May to September, furniture, from September to May, refrigerators. In winter 135 hands are employed. Fifteen years in operation. The chief woods used are elm, ash, and gum. A late innovation in the interior of the refrigerator is the insertion of glass and enamel instead of zinc. More ornamental, but increases the price. A perfect fire system with a pressure through the pipes on every floor from their own 51,000 gallon tank. W. H. Colyer, nine years in the works, showed the writer much courtesy.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT MORRISON.

Prof. S. A. Maxwell sends this reminiscence: In the fall of 1866, Senator Lyman Trumbull addressed a large audience on the political issues. A laughable incident occurred in the middle of his speech. To illustrate a point, he shouted, "Show me a Democrat," and with more emphasis, "Show me a Democrat!" At this juncture, a red-faced, half-witted, and half-intoxicated man arose at the end of the platform, and swinging his hat, shouted, "I belong to that party." Senator Trumbull turned, and taking in the measure of the fellow, scathingly retorted, "Yes, and I think you got into it as Nasby did in the Philadelphia convention, by the color of your nose and the smell of your breath." After the tremendous applause subsided, a local politician called the Senator's attention to the fact that the chap was not sound in mind, not a fair representative of the great party, whereupon Trumbull promptly made an apology, by saying that had he known the mental condition of the fellow, he would not have uttered the retort.

MORRISON IN U. S. SENATE.

In the Republican & Gazette, Sterling, William Caffrey, editor, July 28, 1860, appeared the following advertisement:

Hiram A. Johnson.

Henry M. Teller.

Attorneys and Counsellors at law.

Solicitors in chancery, Morrison, Whiteside county. Will practice at all the courts of the 22nd judicial district, and in the supreme and U. S. district courts of Illinois.

But Mr. Teller did not remain long enough in Whiteside to become known to the bar or to the people, for adopting Horace Greeley's advice, he removed to Colorado in 1861, and resumed the practice of law. In 1876, Centennial year, when Colorado was admitted to the Union, he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and except three years in the cabinet of President Arthur as secretary of the interior, 1882-1885, has held the office by re-election. His present term expires in 1909. During a late campaign, he spoke in Morrison on the court house grounds. It is somewhat curious that in his sketch in the Congressional Directory, 1906, while the town of his birth, Granger, N. Y., 1830, is given, and the town of his education, Rushford academy and Alfred University, no mention of Morrison or Whiteside. It reads: "In January, 1858, removed to Illinois, and practiced law there until April, 1861."

One of Teller's early cronies during his struggling days in Morrison, was the solemn and dignified A. J. Jackson, cashier of the First National Bank. He always meets the Senator, who regularly visits Morrison to see his sisters when on his way to Washington. They occasionally slept together in an old shack on Main street, since moved away and torn down, whose ceiling was so low that it was impossible to stand erect. They once went to see it, and get a sliver of the tenement that had sheltered their noble frames.

Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, announces that he will return to private life at the expiration of his present term in the Senate in 1909. The Senator, who is in his seventy-ninth year, and in splendid health, said lately: "I can foresee no contingency that will cause me to again seek election for the Senate. I do not care to give a specific reason for my retirement, beyond the weight of years. By next March I shall have spent a little over thirty-two years at Washington, mostly as Senator from Colorado. I think that is a sufficient time for me to spend in public service, and will retire."

ALPHEUS CLARK POST.

This is number 118 G. A. R., and was organized Dec. 6, 1881. Frank Clendenin was first post commander, and by re-election held the office four years. Among the best known of the twenty since are Charles Bent, G. W. Howe, E. W. Payne, and A. J. Jackson. The commander for 1907 was William J. Trye. From 1904 to 1905 was C. W. Mitchell, also a familiar face. The regular meetings are held at the post room on the second and fourth Mondays. Thirty members are given in the blue booklet used by the boys for reference. At the January meeting of the W. R. C., No. 116, these

officers were installed: Mrs. Phoebe Burch, president; Mabel Fellows, secretary; Mary Davis, treasurer; Mrs. Lasher, senior vice; Miss Alice Harrison, conductor; Miss Cora Hall, assistant conductor; Mrs. Amy Heiss, musician; Julia Winters, chaplain. Talks from the veterans and a banquet succeeded.

MARRIED SIXTY-TWO YEARS.

We glean this happy domestic item from the Sentinel of April 9, 1908:

Besides being election day, Tuesday was an important day for at least two people in this city, as that day was the sixty-second anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jotham McKee. This worthy couple have been residents of Whiteside county for forty-two years, during which time they have lived in Ustick and in this city.

Mr. McKee was born in Jefferson county, New York, October 27, 1821, and was one of a family of nine children. He was a farmer in his native county until January, 1866. He then came to Whiteside county, Illinois, and lived in this city for twelve years, during which time he conducted a meat market. He served in the capacity of constable, also as deputy sheriff, and for ten years was city marshal, and for four years street commissioner. He was a capable officer and served the public by attending to his duties with diligence and efficiency. In 1878 he bought a 160-acre farm in Ustick and moved there, conducting the farm for several years. He retired from the farm a few years ago, and came to this city to reside among his many old friends and acquaintances.

Delight Frink was born November 30, 1824, in Cortland county, New York, and was the daughter of Joseph and Esther Frink, who were natives of New York, as were Mr. McKee's parents. Jotham McKee and Delight Frink were united in marriage April 7, 1846, in New York. They have one son, James, who lives in Rockford, Illinois.

Mr. McKee, though in his eighty-seventh year, is vigorous for one of his age and during the past winter was always among the first to battle with the snow drifts, keeping his walks clean as many younger citizens neglected to do.

RECENT DEATHS OF OLD SETTLERS.

Alfred Heaton, one of the pioneers of Mt. Pleasant, died at his home in Morrison, 1908, after an illness of several weeks. He was nearly eighty-eight years of age and had resided in this township the greater part of the time since 1837.

Alfred Heaton, son of William and Martha Heaton, was born in Jefferson county, New York, April 28, 1820. In 1837, eighteen years before the first railroad was built through this township he came with his family to Mt. Pleasant, Whiteside county, Illinois, and located on section 3. In Unionville, May 11, 1845, he was married to Eliza J. Robertson, who died May 29, 1895, shortly after they had celebrated their fiftieth anniversary.

In 1850 Mr. Heaton crossed the western plains and the Rockies with a company going to California in search of gold. They traveled the entire distance with oxen and wagon. A year and a half later Mr. Heaton returned by way of Panama.

When the Civil war broke out he enlisted with Company C, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served until September, 1862, in the same regiment which his son enlisted in later.

In 1881 he moved to Dakota and was elected a member of the first legislature holding a session in South Dakota after it became a state.

In 1893 he returned to Mt. Pleasant, which has since been his home.

Flavius J. Jackson was born Aug. 22, 1825, near Chesterville, Knox county, Ohio, and died Feb. 8, 1908, at the age of 82 years, 5 months and 16 days. He came west with his father's family in 1837, settling on a claim where Morrison now is and has made his home here ever since.

UNION GROVE.

By Prof. S. A. Maxwell.

I hear the tread of pioneers

Of nations yet to be,

The first low wash of waves where soon

Shall roll a human sea.—*Whittier.*

The original settler of what is now the town of Union Grove was Joshua T. Atkinson, who came to this county in 1834, and made extensive claims in Union Grove during the summer of 1835. He built a cabin into which his family moved in July, 1836. Previous to his removal to Geneseo, Henry county in 1875, he lived for many years on his farm in Union Grove. He was an energetic pioneer, and with the assistance of Andrus Hubbard and C. G. Woodruff of Lyndon, made the first breaking plow ever constructed in the county. He also has the credit of introducing the first reaper into the county. He held the office of justice of the peace, being first elected in 1836. None of the descendants of Mr. Atkinson are now living in the county. Among other early settlers may be named Henry Ustick, who later removed to Ustick township, Ira Burch, D. B. Young, Elisha Hubbard, Stephen Jeffers, John A. Robertson. All of these have children or grandchildren still residing in the county. Jacob Baker was one of the prominent pioneers. He purchased a claim in 1842. He came from Fulton where he had resided three years, and where in 1840 he organized the first Sunday school in the county. A strong temperance advocate, a radical abolitionist of the Lovejoy type, maintaining a station on the underground railroad for years. Because of his radical views on slavery, he withdrew from the M. E. church, and in January, 1845, at the Unionville schoolhouse, with D. B. Young, Henry Boyer, and others, organized a society more in harmony with their sentiments. As a sequel to this, a church building was erected in Unionville, and services held regularly until 1870, when the building was removed. Since that time no services have been held in the town except Sunday schools and occasional preaching in schoolhouses. After Morrison sprang up, several churches were removed to that place from Unionville, where they were organized and flourished for a time. Mrs. W. B. Bull, of Union Grove, is a granddaughter of Jacob Baker, and her children and grandchildren represent the fourth and fifth generation of their noted pioneer.

The first school in the town was taught by Miss Mary Jeffers in 1840, in a room in Henry Boyer's log cabin. In the same year A. J. Maxwell was engaged to build a frame schoolhouse on a corner of the farm of D. B. Young, the same now owned by Hon. H. M. Teller, of Colorado, on the Mt. Carroll road. When the building was enclosed, a meeting was called, and it was decided to change the site, and it was moved across the prairie to the place where Mrs. Graves now lives, near the Unionville schoolhouse. About 1882 C. T. Heathcote purchased this building, and removed it to Morrison for a dwelling. It now forms the west part of the residence of Mrs. O. P. Gray. There are now eight schools in Union Grove, with progressive teachers. Among the pedagogues who have taught in the town during the last forty years are Columbus Vennum, W. F. Eastman, S. D. Gossert, F. Ogsbury, Miss Kate Martin, S. A. Maxwell, W. S. Ellison, J. V. Washburne, Frank Willsey, Miss Bertha Latimer, and Arthur Klontz.

Unionville has the distinction of having the only official branch office of the U. S. Weather Bureau in the county. Complete records are kept showing meteorological conditions for every day for the past several years. Mr. S. A. Maxwell, the observer, has during the past five years furnished data to attorneys, bearing on cases in Whiteside and Carroll courts, and Clinton, Iowa.

Among the early settlers still in the town after 45 years may be mentioned Ira S. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. Milo Johnson, William Annan, Miss Kate Annan, and John Phinney. The latter is a well known teacher, having served in various parts of Whiteside, and doubtless has the record for more years of educational usefulness than any other in the profession. He is in fairly good health for an octagenarian, and lives on his farm with his daughter and husband, two miles west of Morrison. He was born in Vermont in 1824.

In the west part of Union Grove are the Cat-tail Bottoms, a by-word from the earliest days for rough travel and impossible cultivation. It has been discovered that they are highly valuable, and Oscar A. Oliver, formerly in business in Sterling and Chicago, now residing on the west side of the bottoms, south of Morrison, on the Garden Plain road, has started extensive celery beds, which thrive like a green bay tree. Other growers are Ira Burch and Peter Clapp. The latter has purchased the interest of George DeHaan. The quality of the vegetable is excellent, and large shipments are made to the cities.

West of Unionville is a neatly kept cemetery. On the tombs you may read such names: Wenger, Richmond, Pollard, Summers. The oldest person is Joseph Johnson, who died in 1864, aged ninety, a soldier of 1812. The children of Rev. H. Hawkins, 1861: Jane Root, 1851. Here is a spruce planted by a girl over the grave of her lover. Henry Ustick, aged 66, who died in 1855. Elijah Town, 1843. Peter Root, 1862, Co. B, 75th Illinois Volunteers. These rural grave yards, what places for meditation and memory! Here sleep these faded forms far from the madding crowd, the struggles of the busy world.

MRS. PHEBE VENNUM, CENTENARIAN.

By Prof. S. A. Maxwell.

The woman of Whiteside county to attain the greatest age was Mrs. Phebe Vennum, whose last years were spent in the home of her son, Edward Vennum, Union Grove. She was born at Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, June 23, 1784, the daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Jackson. The father was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, holding the rank of major. On Feb. 25, 1802, Phebe became the wife of Isaac Lewis of Sussex county, by whom she had two sons, James L., born Jan. 25, 1803, and Benjamin J., born July 4, 1805. Mr. Lewis died in 1814, and Mrs. Lewis with her two children removed with her parents to Knox county, Ohio, where, three years later, she married John Vennum, of Washington, Pa. They had three sons, Edward, Columbus, and John N., and one daughter, Betsy, who died in infancy. Mrs. V. came to Illinois with her husband and family in 1846, and settled in Union Grove on section 3, where Mr. V. died Feb. 12, 1858. After his death, she made her home for 31 years with her son, Edward, a prosperous farmer. Her health was remarkable. To her one hundredth year, she had taken little medicine, and was never seriously sick. Her senses to her last illness were acute, and conversation with her was always a pleasure. The writer visited her at the age of 102, and presented her a cane on behalf of W. O. Dudley and A. J. Maxwell of Lyndon. At this time, her sight, hearing, and power to converse, were excellent. One June 23, 1884, her one hundredth anniversary, nearly 200 relatives, friends, and neighbors, young and old, assembled at the Vennum home to pay their respects to the venerable pioneer. Among those present was Benjamin Lewis, of Flint, Mich., the eighty-year old son of Mrs. Vennum. At the old settlers' meeting on Morrison fair ground, Sept., 1884, Mrs. Vennum was present, being then one hundred.

Mrs. Vennum was nearly five when Washington was inaugurated, fifteen at his death in 1799, twenty-five when Lincoln was born, thirty-four when Illinois became a state in 1818, fifty when the first settlers came to Whiteside, seventy-seven at the outbreak of the Civil war, and 105 lacking four days at her death, June 19, 1889. Peter Ford, who died at Deer Grove, 1907, at the age of 105, and Mrs. Vennum, are the only two centenarians of the county.

THE OLD MILL AT UNIONVILLE.

By S. A. Maxwell.

The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell.—*Woodworth.*

Perhaps there is no other landmark in Whiteside county familiar to more people than the stone grist mill on Rock creek. Just fifty years ago, in the summer of 1858, its erection was began by John A. Robertson and Wm. Annau, but it was not completed till Dec., 1859. It has always been in operation, and grists of wheat, buckwheat, and corn, are still turned out

to the satisfaction of customers. The larger part of its work now is the grinding of mixed corn and oats for feeding stock.

In 1867, Annan became sole owner by the purchase of Robertson's interest. Annan died about twenty years ago, and his son, Wm. Annan, who had been employed in the mills since 1868, has conducted the business since.

The first mill on this site was a saw mill built in 1839 by John A. Robertson and Benjamin Burns. The latter traded his interest in 1842 for the whole of section 2 in Union Grove, and this section of the mill interest changed owners two or three times. In 1855 Porteus Robertson owned it, and sold out to Wm. Annan. For several years, the mill ran irregularly, as saw logs became scarce, and as excellent pine lumber could be obtained cheap at Fulton and Albany. When it became a poor investment, the proprietors wisely concluded to take it down, and erect the present grist mill.

Rock creek furnishes the power for the mill. Previous to 1862, a brush dam was used, but since, a frame dam has done excellent service with occasional repairs. The mill and dam are only sixty feet from the public road from Morrison to Unionville, which here crosses the creek on a splendid steel bridge. It was erected in 1892 in place of the previous structure of frame.

STERLING.

—So we grew together,

Like to a double cherry, seeming parted.—*Shakespeare.*

If any one walks Third street from east to west, two miles long, now lined with stores and residences, and thinks of the time when there were a few scattered cabins on either end, he will soon have an idea of the wonderful development of the city. For years there were indeed two rival towns, Harrisburg on the east and Chatham on the west. Hezekiah Brink was the pioneer who, in June, 1834, put up the first log hut in what is now the first ward. Every year following brought accessions. In 1835 the Albertsons; in 1836 Luther Bush, Nelson Mason, Van J. Adams; in 1837 Hugh Wallace, E. B. Worthington, the Woodburns, Ezekiel Kilgour; in 1838 Luther Wetherbee, the Whipples, Jesse Penrose, Jonathan Stevens; in 1840 R. L. Wilson, John Dippell. But there was a jealousy between the two towns. Between the west line of Harrisburg and the east line of Chatham were six blocks called neutral territory. It was soon found that to exert any influence the towns must sink their differences, and unite for the common good. This necessity was hastened by the importance of securing the county seat. At a conference in 1839 the consolidation was effected, and Sterling adopted as the name, at the suggestion of Hugh Wallace, in compliment to his friend, Col. Sterling, of Pennsylvania. Broadway was made the dividing line, and the new courthouse was erected on its west side in 1844. This became the center of business, and stores sprang up. But a large gap, a long hill still separated the eastern part of Sterling from the west. It was so as late as 1856. After the excitement due to the removal of the postoffice to the west end by Joseph Hutchison, to quiet the enraged patrons, Mr. Hutchison put up a small



THIRD STREET, STERLING, IN 1868

Reis

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one-story building on the hill, which gradually attracted trade, and led to other improvements.

It will be noticed that the avenues of Sterling, running north and south to the river, are much wider than the streets east and west. Rock river was considered a navigable stream, and small steamers in good stage of water came from the Mississippi. So delighted with the arrival of Capt. Harris in 1836 in his steamer Pioneer that the proud citizens of upper town named it Harrisburg in his honor. As late as 1844, when Galt and Crawford were carrying on a general store, they sent lard, butter, and other produce to St. Louis by occasional boats that made the trips up and down the river.

A political incident is pleasantly recalled in connection with the block built on Third street in 1856 by J. H. Boynton. Hon. John P. Hale, the famous anti-slavery senator of New Hampshire, was advertised to speak, Oct. 30, but the wind was so wintry, that an out-door meeting was impossible, and as the partitions of the Boynton block were not up, the whole lower floor was seated, and several hundred men made comfortable. He spoke for two hours, keeping his audience in good humor with his argument, ridicule, and illustration, and there was a sigh when the genial speaker left the stand. No more delightful piece of political oratory was ever given in the city.

THE HOTELS.

Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found,
His warmest welcome at an inn.—*Shenstone.*

Four of the older hotels are gone, the Central House, Sterling House, the American somewhat later, the Wallace House, now the office of the Gazette. The Boynton has been metamorphosed into a European hotel. The old Wallace House, built in 1854-55 by Hugh Wallace, enjoyed a high reputation for twenty years, secured chiefly through the management of Mr. and Mrs. William McCune, who, like the landlords of English country inns, gave their personal attention to office and kitchen.

The opening of the Galt House, erected in 1877 by Thomas A. Galt, drew together the largest assemblage of prominent persons since the railroad inauguration in 1855. The reception and ball on the evening of August 21 was attended by five hundred invited guests, comprising state officers, editors, men in high station from various cities. Flowers, music, decorations, made the brilliantly lighted halls a scene of Arcadian revelry. A sumptuous banquet. Toasts and replies by Attorney General Edsall, Speaker Shaw, Congressman Burchard, Sullivan of Chicago Journal, Judge Eustace, Wm. Barge, M. S. Henry, C. C. Buell, E. B. Washburne stood on the stairway, and said a few words, the last appearance of our distinguished diplomat in the city. The enterprise represents an investment of \$75,000. J. H. Gray, of Chicago, was the first lessee. The building is brick, four stories above basement, and one hundred by hundred and twenty feet on the ground. Accommodations for two hundred guests.

Built a few years later is the Randolph House, corner Third and A avenue, on the site of the oldest grocery in Wallacetown, kept by Robert and Edgar Randolph, whose gray-haired father, a soldier, was until his death, the oldest citizen, and regularly given the place of honor on the platform at public celebrations. It is just north of the Northwestern station, convenient for travelers, and until her decline of health, was conducted by Mrs. Emma Randolph, widow of Edgar.

SOME EARLY MEMORIES.

By John D. Arey.

Oft in the stillly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me.—*Moore.*

Before the cities of Sterling and Rock Falls existed, the place they occupy was called Rock river rapids. In 1837 a town of about one half mile square was laid out on the north bank of the river at the head of the rapids, called Harrisburg in honor of Capt. Harris, who ran the first steamboat up the river to this place. Soon after a town of the same size was laid out on the same side of the river, at the foot of the rapids, about one-third of a mile below Harrisburg, called Chatham. At this time the State of Illinois began a series of internal improvements, one of which was a canal up and down the rapids, to enable boats to pass them by a lock. The canal was located along the south bank of the river, and about \$40,000 expended toward its construction. This gave the south side of the river a great advantage in future prospects, and a town one mile square, called Rapid City, was laid out on that side opposite Chatham, and while the state work was in progress, completely overshadowed the prospects of the two north side towns. The work done on the canal was one-half mile in length, between avenues A and D in the present city of Rock Falls. A dry stone wall, eight feet wide at the bottom, and to be four feet wide at the top, was laid along the margin of the river far enough out from the bank to give the canal the proper width, the stone quarried from the bank to build the wall, and the stripping and waste from the quarries deposited on the river side of it, making a bank about fifty feet wide and a little higher than the wall. When the work was stopped, the wall was from six to eight feet in height, but no part of it was completed. The failure of this work put a stop to any further improvements in Rapid City, and it passed out of existence.

When Whiteside county was organized, Lyndon was fixed upon as the county seat, and the courts were held there for a few years. The town did not furnish a suitable building in which to hold courts and keep the county records, and it became a question between the towns in different parts of the county as to which could hold out the greatest inducements and secure the prize. Harrisburg and Chatham both realized that neither could succeed if opposed by the other, and immediately decided to unite their fortunes and the towns at the same time, which they did by laying out a street north-

westerly from the river bank, through the center of the piece of land between them, one hundred and fifty feet in width, called Broadway, and extending the streets in each town until they intersected it, distinguishing the numbering of the blocks, by east, or west, of Broadway. A committee from each town was authorized to decide on which side of Broadway the county building should be located, and on a name for the new town. Block fifty-seven west of Broadway was selected, and the new name was Sterling, given in honor of a personal friend of one of the committee. In 1844 a courthouse was erected, and the courts were therein located. There were then about two-thirds of the inhabitants of Sterling living east of Broadway, but as stores and hotels were built, they were mostly located west, and in 1855, when the first railroad was built, a majority of the people were living there. When the first depot was located there were but two or three buildings in the town west of Third avenue, the lower dam was built the same season, and the stone used in its construction was taken from the old canal wall, and the quarries that were opened in both banks of the river above the dam. Wallace's addition was laid out and stores, hotels, and other business enterprises grew up in the new part of the town. Mills and factories were built on the water power, and the city which was incorporated in 1857 has had a steady growth to the present time.

In 1857, Morrison, then an important station on the railroad, and located near the center of the county, raised the question of a new location for the county seat. An act was passed by the General Assembly enabling the people to vote on it. Out of a total vote of 3,203, it was carried for the town of Morrison by a majority of 59, and the county offices were moved to that place in 1858, where they have since remained.

At the time of the earliest settlement of Rock river rapids, the nearest point where the people could receive their mail, was at Dixon's ferry, where the mail route from Peoria to Galena crossed Rock river, and a postoffice was established. The first postoffice was opened within the limits of the present city of Sterling in 1837, and was kept in a store on River street, on the west side of Chestnut street in the town of Chatham.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

The river knows the way to the sea;
Without a pilot it runs and falls.—*Emerson.*

In the days of Harrisburg, a ferry propelled by horse power was run across Rock River above the rapids for a few years and discontinued. From that time until the lower dam was built, the only way of crossing the river at Sterling with teams, was fording in summer, or crossing the ice in winter. A fund was raised by subscription in 1856, and the first bridge was built from avenue B, crossing the north channel to the island, from the island to the south bank. The bridge was completed with the exception of the floor planking at the south end, when it was carried out by the ice in the spring of 1857. The railroad bridge west of Nelson was at the same time taken from the piers and left standing with the track on it, on the bottom

lands on the east side of the river, about half a mile down the stream. A boat was then built, and a ferry established about two hundred feet above the present location of the First avenue bridge. A cable chain was laid across the river, and the boat was propelled by a tread power, the chain running over the drive wheel, and over pulleys at each end of the boat. A few years afterward another ferry was established at Broadway, and was operated by anchoring one end of a wire cable about a thousand feet in length, in the center of the river above the ferry, with the other end attached to the boat in such a manner that it could be swung across the river by the current. The cable was supported above the water by small boats located at intervals of about two hundred feet, under the line of the cable; it did not prove a success, and only ran one season. About the same time a rope ferry was started on avenue B below the dam, which was operated until in 1863 a stock company was formed, and a toll bridge was built at the same place, and maintained until a few years after the present bridge was built.

The present free bridge between Sterling and Rock Falls was voted by a large majority, and completed in 1878. It is a six-span bridge, each span 171 feet long, the superstructure of iron being twenty feet above the bed of the river, with a road bed eighteen feet wide, and a walk five feet wide on each side. The abutments and piers of Batavia stone. The structure is guaranteed to sustain a weight of 1,800 pounds to the lineal foot.

In 1874 George W. Barr fitted up a steam tug, purchased at Lyons, Iowa, and operated it as a ferry boat between the cities. It was called the White Swan, and did a good passenger traffic for several years.

Avenue G Bridge, completed in December, 1907, is the latest structure thrown across the river. It is the second on the same site. The first barely completed and ready for travel, was swept away bodily in the tremendous ice gorge of March, 1906. The solid iron and stone work snapped like pipe stems before the resistless wall of moving blocks. Steps were taken at once to rebuild, and the rapid reconstruction is worthy of all praise.

The committee in charge of the construction of the bridge were Supervisors A. E. Parmenter of Lyndon, Frank Thomas of Tampico, and Rollin Halsted of Rock Falls; Road Commissioners F. S. Bressler, Amos Hoover and John I. Phillips, the clerk of the board being Roy R. Baer.

The approximate estimate of the cost of the superstructure is \$32,000; the concrete abutments \$8,000; the fill and grading \$1,500, making the total cost of the bridge \$41,500, which is \$3,500 less than the appropriation provided for the building of the bridge. The town of Sterling voted the sum of \$22,500 to rebuild the structure and the county appointed a committee of supervisors to act for the county, which is equivalent to appropriating \$22,500 for the county's share of the bridge.

The total length of the Avenue G bridge is 1,200 feet and is built in two parts, covering channels on each side of the island at the foot of Avenue G. A truss bridge was erected across the south channel. It is a 300 foot span, the largest single span on Rock river and is a magnificent structure. There are nine spans of 100 feet each on the north side. This is plate girder superstructure. The width of the roadway is twenty-four feet, and the floor

is twenty feet above the normal surface of the water. This is five feet and four inches higher than the old structure. The plate girders are ten feet deep. The floor of the bridge was built on the bottom of the girder. On the old bridge the floor was built in the center of the girder. The girders will act as a wind break during winter. It was necessary to re-enforce the girders and at intervals of fifteen feet "wind" braces were erected to brace the girders.

The new bridge is believed to be even more substantial than the other. It looks firm enough to stand for all time. A magnificent prospect up and down the stream. Really the most picturesque spot in the city's landscape.

OUR OLDER HOUSES.

All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses. Thro' the open doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide
With feet that make no sound upon the floors.—*Longfellow.*

The cabins of the earliest settlers, Brink, Brewer, Kilgour, and others, Wallace's fort, are gone. So the hotels, Sterling House and Central House, and later, the American in first ward, torn down in 1908. The stone house west of Central Park, sometimes called the Glass house, was built, says M. M. Warner, about 1847, by Captain McCabe, who many years ago navigated Rock river at the time from Como to Rock Island and operated the stone flour mill at Como. The mill at the time was the largest on Rock river. The captain went to California, and died there.

Kilgour's log hut stood near the site of Walter Haskell's mansion. George Brewer's father built his first house with bass wood sides, near the river, south of Mr. Brewer's present home. Luther Bush built a low one-story house in 1838 near the present Lincoln school. The stone foundation is two feet thick, heavy enough for tower of Babel. Mr. Bush and his sons Ed and Henry burned brick, and erected that large double dwelling on Broadway, lately purchased by John Hoover. This was in 1856. The son, Henry, with his family, occupied it, and he died there in 1907. John Arey says Hugh Wallace's first cabin was near Power's coal shed, and that he moved into the old wooden fort in 1844.

Of all the antique dwellings, the Wilson house is the best known. R. L. Wilson came from Sangamon county in 1840, and his family the next year. For awhile they lived in a house near the river, and in 1846 occupied the present brick near the Central School. It is only one story, the style in that day, as there are some in Prophetstown, with thick walls. It will yet outlast many of our modern dwellings. Here the Col. and Mrs. Wilson entertained a large circle of friends. Here the children grew up and married. Both liked company. Soon after the colonel returned from his trip to Europe, the writer called, and was received in a front room. He heartily enjoyed the tour which he had planned long before. No more intelligent and gracious man ever lived in the city.

Ben Butt house on Third street, first ward, a white-washed frame on a high bank, was put up, says Mrs. R. C. Thompson of De Kalb, sometime in

the forties. An old timer is the small dingy brick once occupied by Sheriff John Dippell. It is on Broadway, north of Fourth street. The American House, first ward, Mrs. Susan Shultz says, was erected in 1857. Luther Bush built the old courthouse with bricks burned by himself in eastern part of Sterling. According to Mrs. M. F. Spalsbury, that narrow house, corner of Third and Fifth avenue, was erected by Dr. Benton for dwelling and drug store about 1849. The lower story is grout, or a mixture of lime and gravel poured into a frame. Early fashion. Now they call it concrete.

The lower story of the northwestern corner of the casket factory on Third street, it will be observed, is made of even blocks, carefully dressed. These were quarried along the river and trimmed into shape by Edward Jamieson, a Scotch marble cutter from Edinburg. This on the authority of Mrs. Spalsbury. He afterward went south, and was killed by Morgan raiders during the war. She also says that Andy McMoore had a one story brick for the sale of candy and groceries, where Schmoeger's meat shop is now.

The second set of old buildings may be dated after the fifties. The Wallace House, long the leading hotel, being near the depot. The Patterson & Witmer, store block, now the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company. The Commercial block, just west on Third street. Among the private houses are the spacious mansion of Hugh Wallace, west of Simpson's lumber yard, now owned by Mrs. Emma Randolph; next the smaller stone dwelling erected by Gabriel Davis in the same year, 1855; the Smith Patterson residence of brick, further west. Near the park is the old home of Nelson Mason, erected about 1855, where he resided till his removal to Chicago. The postoffice is on part of his lot. The stone in the Wallace, Davis and Mason houses was taken from the river.

THINGS THAT HAVE VANISHED.

But past are all his triumphs. The very spot
Where many a time he triumphed, is forgot.—*Goldsmith.*

Just as the Roman Empire arose, flourished and fell, so do various enterprises in the young cities of the West. Conditions change, and they are given up. The mitten factory stands in Rock Falls, but no more mittens are made. The hand corn-planters of Batchellers are a thing of the past. Zollinger's grist mill makes no more flour. In Sterling, we hear no more of the Williams & Orton Company, the Empire Feed Mill; the Mineral Paint Works, the pruning shears shop, the packing house, which an old directory claimed was the largest west of Chicago, having a capacity for slaughtering 500 hogs per day. After the dam and race were completed in 1853, Joshua and William McKinney built a stone mill, which long had a reputation for its flour. Then Church & Patterson, Dillon and Bowers. Of all our industrial establishments, the distillery started in 1864 by John S. Miller, was the most extensive. The huge buildings covered five acres, two thousand head of cattle grew fat in the sheds, two thousand bushels of grain were used every day, and 8,500 gallons of alcohol daily manufactured. The government tax was \$5,000 a day, or a yearly revenue to Uncle Sam of nearly two million dollars. The business of the works required the services of 117

men, whose weekly wages amounted to \$6,000. The alcohol was shipped to Europe and South America. For convenience of shipment, the railroad made a switch to the ware house. It was a busy spot. Farmers were sure of a market for their grain, and the highest prices were paid. Nearly every day a procession of teams. In 1880 a disastrous fire involved the sheds and the helpless cattle in common ruin, but the sheds were rebuilt. After the death of Mr. Miller, the sons, John and William, carried on the business until the works were closed, 1884, by agreement with other distillers to regulate the production. The buildings remained vacant until they were finally taken down, and today not a brick is left to mark the site.

Two nurseries once in Rock Falls, now not one. The city has spread over the early gardens of Mr. Lukens, and the evergreens and apple rows of Grove Wright, east of town, have been converted to other uses. The old brick courthouse in Sterling on Broadway was a prominent landmark as it stood, lonely and forlorn, for many years, after the removal of the records to Morrison, until it was taken down to make way for cottages. The early Presbyterian church is a mournful memory. In your mind's eye, Horatio, you can picture it where the high school now rears its quaint facade. And the little white Lutheran church on the prairie is gone with all its traditions of struggle and sacrifice.

Farewell, a long farewell, too, to the primitive schoolhouses. Yes, two generations of them. Not only those rooms in which Mrs. Worthington and Martha Millikan presided but the next set in the wards: the brick in the first ward, the brown one-story depot in the third, and the two-story square frame in the second, moved to Locust, opposite Burlington station. Wallace's old fort and the diminutive brick of Thomas A. Galt stood on or near the site of Simpson's lumber yard. There was a hill, but it was cut away. William Miller's spacious frame mansion is on the spot occupied by Wallace's barn. D. R. Beck's incomplete brick, Fourth street, is now metamorphosed into a cozy cottage by Prof. Chaplin.

East of St. John's Lutheran church, fronting on Seventh street, was for several years after 1856 a desolate graveyard. The tombstones were ready to tumble. John Arey attended funerals there, but no burials were made after the cemetery was opened. In time the bodies were taken up, the ground reverted to the original owners, and cottages are now on the site. The old Sterling House, where Prof. Chaplin's mansion stands, was moved there, and was kept awhile by the late George Wells, a tailor and well-known citizen. His widow, Becky, long survived him.

In 1854 William Hess came from Pennsylvania and put up a combined house and carriage shop on the corner of Fifth street and Ninth avenue, and for thirty years buggies for repair stood in front of his place. Now the buildings are both gone and grass is growing on what appears to be a vacant lot. John Arey speaks of T. Winn's hotel in the eastern part of Sterling about 1845 as quite a large building, but it disappeared very early. Nelson Mason and his brother, Carlyle, had a small blacksmith shop near Isaac Bressler's store, in the middle of the prairie, but only for a short time. Carlyle went to Chicago, started iron works, and grew rich.

And where is the Sunday tabernacle? Where go the figures when they be "rubbit" out? asked the Scotch lad of the master. On Monday evening, March 14, 1904, closed the most remarkable series of religious meetings Sterling ever saw. For nearly five weeks Rev. William A. Sunday spoke in a wooden tabernacle to several thousand people, afternoon and night. It was the sensation of the city, and men, women, and children crowded to the plain, felt-covered structure. An immense choir sang the songs of Zion. The number of converts was placed at 1,647. Every church received large accessions. On the conclusion of the meetings the tabernacle was removed.

Long will the tale be told,
Yea, when our babes are old.

As the stranger gazes at the imposing brick tower of the First Congregational church on Second avenue and Fourth street, he will never know that for over thirty years a generation of excellent New England people met Sunday after Sunday for worship in the familiar white frame on the same site.

Where is my Highland laddie gone?

Where is Wallace Hall, from whose rostrum Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, and Henry Ward Beecher addressed admiring audiences, and later Farwell Hall, on whose platform Camilla Urso and Wilhemj drew their bows, and Ingalls and Dr. Swing uttered their messages?

For twenty years the Agricultural Fair was the yearly jubilee of town and country on Sanborn's forty-acre pasture along the river. Several good wooden buildings were erected in the shape of a floral hall, stables, amphitheater, and other requisites. Although the display of vegetables and stock was never very attractive, the week was always anticipated with pleasure because the fair was a common meeting ground of friends from all parts of the county. But the weather man so often sent rain and mud that week that the profits failed to pay the premiums, and when Morrison started her fair the Sterling show died a natural death. The visit of Grant and Logan in 1880, widely advertised by A. A. Terrell, drew an enormous crowd, and was the third illustrious occasion in the history of Sterling.

Gone is that wing dam built by Wyatt Cantrell in 1838 at the foot of Walnut street. It was made of loose stones thrown up in the river, making an angle of forty-five degrees with the bank. For ten years people from Whiteside, Henry, and Bureau brought their grists to this primitive mill, as it was the only one in the country. Cantrell was a Kentuckian, coming to Illinois in 1812 and settling in Sangamon until he removed to Whiteside in 1836. He died in Kansas, but his body was brought to Sterling, and his tomb may be seen in Riverside, with other of his compeers of the thirties.

THE CITY ORGANIZATION.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station.—*Addison*.

✓ Sterling was organized as a city under a special charter granted by the legislature, 1857. At the first election held in April, Lorenzo Hapgood was



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, STERLING

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chosen mayor, John Pettigrew and D. H. Myers, aldermen of first ward; Henry Bush and D. R. Beck, for second; James Galt and B. G. Wheeler, for third. At council meeting L. K. Hawthorne was made city clerk; E. N. Kirk, city attorney; W. S. Wilkinson, surveyor. The charter was amended in 1869.

From Lorenzo Hapgood to John L. Janssen, elected in 1907, the city has had thirty-nine mayors. In the long list appear the names of several old and prominent citizens. Most were chosen for one term, but a few were in office for the second or third term: Hapgood, Nelson Mason, Coblentz, J. G. Manahan, B. C. Church, C. Burkholder, J. R. Johnson. In 1866 was the temperance issue, T. A. Galt, mayor. Generally, the contest turns on personal popularity. Of the past mayors several yet survive the strain of office and live in the city: Street, Green, Lawrence, Hershey, Burkholder, Miller, Johnson, Bell, Lewis. Bennett lives in Minneapolis and Patterson in Kansas City.

THE TALE OF THE POSTOFFICE.

By John D. Arey.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
With spattered boots, strapped waist, and frozen locks,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.—*Cowper.*

At the time of the earliest settlement of Rock River rapids the nearest point where the people could receive their mail was Dixon's Ferry, where the mail route from Peoria to Galena crossed Rock river, and a postoffice was established. The first postoffice was opened within the limits of the present city of Sterling in 1837, and was kept in a store on River street, on the west side of Chestnut street, in the town of Chatham. River street is occupied by the C. & N.-W. railway and Chestnut street is now Fourth avenue. John D. Barnett was postmaster. The next location was on the south side of Fourth street, between Main and Fulton streets, in Harrisburg, now Sixteenth and Seventeenth avenues. Daniel D. Guiles was postmaster. Eliphalet B. Worthington was next appointed, and kept the office in his residence, on the south-east corner of Third and Main streets, now Third street and Sixteenth avenue. During his term, which was about twelve years, the towns of Harrisburg and Chatham were united, and he purchased block 52 on the east side of Broadway and built a residence, where he kept the office to the satisfaction of all parties. Lewis D. Crandall was Mr. Worthington's successor, and at the time of his appointment kept a small stock of groceries and notions in the north-east room of the courthouse, where he kept the office, until he finished the building now standing on the northwest corner of Third street and Eighth avenue, into which he moved his store, and from there the office was taken to a store across the street in the west part of the brick front now standing on the south side of Third street, east of the alley, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Bradly Nichols succeeded Mr. Crandall, and during his term the office was moved from the brick front to the rear room of a building occupied as a bank on the north-east corner of Third street and Sixth avenue. This room was not a suitable

place for the office, and a building was erected for it on the northwest corner of Third street and Fifth avenue. This building was the first one erected for a postoffice, and in it were put up the first boxes for rent to the patrons of the office. Joseph Hutchinson, who kept a store in the building now standing on the north side of Third street, the fourth east of Avenue A, was next appointed by President Buchanan, and moved the postoffice into his store. The people, with the exception of a few that were interested in the development of the new western part of town, were so incensed at this action they signed an order authorizing Charles Ginkinger, who was a deputy under the former postmaster, to go to Hutchinson's store and get their mail, take it to the old office and distribute it. In a few days the postoffice department sent an official to Sterling, who told the parties they could not have two post-offices in one town. This made the people furious, and the leading citizens to the number of about forty met in the old part of the town and marched in a body through the middle of the road, where the mud was three or four inches in depth to Hutchinson's store for their mail, and while it was given out to them they occupied themselves by stamping the mud from their boots, and some were careless enough to get up on the counters to do it. This demonstration caused Mr. Hutchinson to promise the people, if they would wait until he could put up a building on the hill, he would move the office into it. He immediately erected a building on the north side of Third street, on the west side of the alley between First and Second avenues, where the postoffice remained through the rest of his term and through the term of L. King Hawthorne, who was appointed by Abraham Lincoln as Mr. Hutchinson's successor. Mrs. Emily J. C. Bushnell was next appointed by President Lincoln. She moved the office to a building now standing on the east side of First avenue, the third north of the Germania Maennerchor. Mrs. Electa E. Smith, who kept the office in the same place, was Mrs. Bushnell's successor. During Mrs. Smith's term Thomas A. Galt and George S. Tracey erected the Academy of Music block, and fitted up the north room for a postoffice, which was occupied by Mrs. Smith during the latter part of her term, in which place the office remained until the present postoffice was built and opened for the first time, Oct. 1, 1905. During the time the office was in the Academy of Music building the following persons kept it, in the order named: Mrs. Electa E. Smith, Charles M. Worthington, William A. McCune, Thomas Diller, John R. Johnson and Thomas Diller, who moved the office into the government building. Mr. Diller's successor is James P. Overholser, the present postmaster. Mail delivery by carriers was established in the term of W. A. McCune, and rural mail delivery in the second term of Thomas Diller.

In addition to Mr. Arey's excellent sketch we take some items from an article read by George O. Stroup at the postoffice banquet in 1907. It seems that Nelson Mason carried the sacks from Dixon to Sterling, on a horse in summer and on a sledge in winter. He received the princely compensation of eight cents a mile. The postoffice in Barnett's store was in a box kept under the counter, and there were only a dozen families to receive mail. As there were no postage stamps, the postage, 25 cents, had to be paid

by the person calling, and if he had no money the letter was either held until he borrowed it, or the amount was charged to his account.

The new government building, erected in 1905 at a cost of \$45,000 is a handsome one-story structure of brick and stone, on the corner of Fourth street and Second avenue, on the west part of the old Nelson Mason property. The business of the office has increased rapidly. At the close of the fiscal year, June, 1907, the total receipts were nearly \$23,000 and the expenses \$14,000, including salaries and other outlay. The amount of money passing through the office in the form of money orders was \$110,000. In 1894 the receipts were only \$13,000, almost doubled in thirteen years. Including the janitor, there are thirty-five people connected with the office.

The Sterling postoffice for the calendar year 1907 made the greatest gain in its history, the receipts showing a gain of twelve per cent over the year 1906. The receipts for the year 1907 were \$24,000, while the year 1906 the receipts were \$21,500, or a net gain of \$2,500. The receipts of the Chicago postoffice during the same period showed a net gain of eight per cent.

P. O. ACCOUNT BOOK.

Before the writer lies a little book bound in leather, eight inches by four, which was kept by Mr. E. B. Worthington in part of his administration of the early Sterling office. He was appointed during Harrison's term, 1841, and this book appears to be a sort of cash book or record of moneys received for letters or merchandise. Reading one page recalls a host of old Sterling names: H. Whipple, pills, 50 cents, quinine, 25 cents; Hugh Wallace, 5 cents; Luther Bush, letter sent, 12½ cents; Col. Wilson, sent, 37½; Van J. Adams, 18¾; L. H. Woodworth, 18¾; Capt. Woodburn, 18¾; Albert S. Coe, 12½; Dr. Pennington, 25; N. Mason, 25; John Galt, 25; Carlisle Mason, 27; R. C. Andrews, 10; Jesse Penrose, 12½. Some names occur over and over. In fact, the patrons of the office were easily counted. Rev. George Stebbins, the minister, appears frequently, and Hugh Wallace, M. S. Henry, lawyers; R. S. Wilson, county clerk, and the Galts, John, Maria, James, Mary, and then a mixture, Asa Emmons, Samuel Albertson, Joel Harvey, Kilgore, De Garmo, Manahan, Crawford, Brewer, Moore, Platt, Dippell, Wells. A big business in pills and quinine. No doctors or drugs and plenty of ague and bile, and the doses had to be sent by mail. So we find frequent receipts of 50 cents and a dollar for medicines. Accounts were kept of money sent for papers. Charges occur like these: March 21, sent one dollar for Dollar Newspaper for S. Albertson; January 1, sent one dollar for Chicago Democrat for Isaac Merrill; in January, Dr. Pennington sends one dollar to Greeley and McElrath for New York Tribune; in March, sent one dollar to Wilson & Co., for Amer. Book of Beauty for James Galt; Thomas Galt sends 25 cents for Youth's Friend, Philadelphia; February, R. C. Andrews sends one dollar for Prairie Farmer.

This fascinating nugget of old postoffice operations runs from 1843 to 1847. The book was in possession of Jesse Johnson, grandson of Mr. Worthington, and given by him to the W. Co. Historical Society. Accompanying it is a thin ledger in which the dates run from 1846 to 1850. According to

this some things were charged. That is, under each name is a Dr. account of various items of postage for letters and papers not paid as received. For instance, after Noah Merrill's is footed up on the Dr. side for journals and letters he has credit on the Cr. side by cash and on April 8, 1850, "By use of team and boy for half a day, one dollar." It would make a modern city P. M. grin to glance through the closely written charges of 14 and 25 cents to be balanced on the other page by occasional payments of cash, or sometimes in trade, as so many bushels of wheat or so many pounds of salt pork. Verily, the world moves, and the days of our grandmothers have gone.

Better fifty years of Europe
Than a cycle of Cathay.

Note.—The writer is in possession of a fact never published. When Joseph Hutchinson received the nomination for postmaster it fell like a thunderbolt upon the people, as he was a stranger recently from the east, and it was not known that he was an applicant for the office. The mystery was soon explained. Mr. Hutchinson was from Pennsylvania, President Buchanan's state, and they were personal friends, so that it was perfectly natural for Mr. H. to ask for the office and the President to grant it. So Col. Wilson was made paymaster by President Lincoln during the war, because he and Mr. Lincoln were in the legislature together and belonged to the Long Nine who moved the capital from Vandalia to Springfield.

The permanent improvement of the streets was begun several years ago and is steadily prosecuted as finances permit. A large extent of Third, Fourth and Locust streets is paved with brick, and many of the other streets and avenues curbed and macademized. Sewerage will soon be installed all over the outlying districts. A long, narrow park in the center of Broadway, attractive with flowers and shrubbery in place of the rank growth of weeds so long a disgrace, adds much to the beauty of that fine thoroughfare, destined to become one of the fashionable drives of the future city. A Euclid avenue or Drexel boulevard.

GROUP OF PIONEER MOTHERS.

I heard the bell tolled on thy burial day,
I saw the hearse that bore thee slow away.—*Couper.*

During my first visit to Sterling in 1851, in company with my father, we made our home with Hugh Wallace, a Cumberland county lawyer, who had married Mary Galt of Lancaster county. They were both close friends of my father, so intimate, indeed, that he was invited to "stand up" at their wedding. They lived in the old fort, a one-story frame building near the present spacious mansion of Mrs. Randolph on West Third street, built by Mr. Wallace, as he became prosperous.

A delightful visit of a week. Both were genuine western hosts, doing everything for our comfort. Mrs. Wallace was a thorough housekeeper. How we ate and how we slept. A bountiful table. This hospitality continued to her death. During her whole life she was a good Samaritan, another Doreas, ever ready to make sacrifice for her own family or her neighbors. The Wal-

lace home was a Mecca for every eastern visitor. A woman of wonderful self-control. Although trouble after trouble came into her household, her face always wore the same gracious expression.

But an old age, serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night,
Shall lead thee to thy grave.

Mrs. Maria Galt belonged to the Buyers family, who had lived for generations on a tract of land near the Gap in Lancaster county, deeded by the Penns.

The farm of John Galt, still in possession of the family, lies along the Elkhorn, near Galt station west of Sterling, and here in 1851 I first saw Aunt Maria, whose kindness was so often enjoyed after my removal to the west. Deer were then about, and I remember a pet fawn running in the front yard.

Aunt Maria was a woman of intelligence and refinement, somewhat retiring, finding her highest enjoyment in her own household, not caring to visit, but always delighted to welcome her friends at her hearthstone. Her last years were spent in Sterling, and even at ninety she found great pleasure in rising early to prepare the family breakfast.

Mrs. Mason's maiden name was Barnett. Nelson Mason, her husband, was a Scotchman from Paisley. She was a sister of the first Mrs. Pennington. That substantial dwelling between postoffice and park, constructed of stone from Rock river, was erected by Nelson Mason about 1855, the same year the Wallace mansion in the west end. Mr. Mason was mayor during the Civil war. A man of excellent judgment.

My acquaintance with the Mason family began in 1857. It then consisted of the father and mother and the two daughters, Emily and Ann, an older sister, Mrs. Bross, living in Chicago. Never in all my experience have I entered a home where the welcome was so spontaneous, so cordial, from every inmate of the circle. The soul of good cheer pervaded the very atmosphere. The memory of those calls is very fragrant, and I sigh to think that every member of that charming group is no longer among the living.

O for the touch of a vanished hand,
The sound of a voice that is still.

Mrs. Mason was one of the most genial persons I have ever met. Her laugh was contagious. Let me change one word in a familiar quotation:

—————A merrier woman,
Within the limit of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk withal.

The death of Emily in her prime was a blow to the fond maternal heart and ever afterwards there seemed to be a touch of sadness in the old joyous greeting.

Only a vestige is left of the neat Worthington cottage on Broadway, which, with its barberry hedge, was once a familiar landmark. This was the postoffice in 1851, and here we came for our letters from the east. Of a

large family, Anna, Mary and Edward are dead, Mrs. Norwood in Chicago, and Josephine, wife of C. C. Johnson, Esq., of Sterling, only remaining. The father, Eliphalet, was a native of Connecticut.

Mrs. Worthington was a delicate woman, a neat figure, and always wore a curl in front. She received a good education in her Philadelphia home and was ready to give her unsophisticated neighbors the benefit of her accomplishments. She opened a school, and also taught a class in painting. Like Titian, who used his brush at ninety-nine, Mrs. Worthington never lost her love for art, and in her old age, living alone, the visitor would find her busy at some new painting which she would explain with the genuine enthusiasm of an artist.

Both Elizabeth Kilgour and her husband, Ezekiel, came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. She was a Graham, a famous name in Scotch genealogy, and the sturdy spirit of the clan survives in her descendants today. They came in 1837, and Mr. Kilgour died in 1848, leaving her the care of a growing family. She was equal to the emergency, and trained them well. A woman of decided convictions. One physical feature which I recall was her voice, which continued loud and strong even in old age.

Could her children speak, they might arise and call her blessed, for they all led excellent lives. Two were soldiers, Ezekiel dying in the Nashville hospital in 1862. William, of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, who became general, was severely wounded, participated in all the dreadful battles of the Tennessee campaigns, and saw more desperate service than most of our veterans. For a long time in front of his residence on the Pennington road he had a board labeled "Chickamauga Street."

Mrs. Col. Wilson, as she was generally called, was Eliza Jane Kincaid, of a prominent Kentucky family. John Kincaid, who died in 1873, was an intimate friend of Henry Clay. Of all our pioneer mothers, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Wilson saw most noted people, because their husbands were in politics. While Mrs. Wallace met Stephen A. Douglas and U. F. Linder, Mrs. Wilson knew Lincoln, Edwards, Herndon and the worthies of early Springfield.

Mrs. Wilson was the last of the pioneer mothers of Sterling to pass away and one of the oldest. She died in March, 1907, and had she lived to the following May, would have been ninety-two. A woman of remarkable firmness and composure. A placid brow amid all the trying times of a long career.

Through all the changing scenes of life,
In trouble or in joy,
The praises of my God shall still
My heart and tongue employ.

SOME EARLY DOCTORS.

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death
Will seize the doctor, too.—*Shakespeare*.

Dr. A. S. Hudson was in Sterling in 1856, and perhaps several years before. Some prominent families held him in high esteem, and were not willing to be sick under the care of any other physician. Poor Mrs. Coblentz

was very enthusiastic in his praise, and would quote his opinions on all occasions. A slender man with long beard.

He was scientific, studious, read much in his profession, and had the bearing of a scholar. For awhile our early library was stored in his house. He built the dwelling now occupied by Ed Bowman. Across the street was Kirk, now the Wash Dillon property, and over on Second street was Sackett. I believe these men had in view a select corner of professional aristocracy, an intelligent Four Hundred.

All bright fellows and all gone. It makes one sad to recall their shattered hopes. A home course of lectures was organized just before the war, and Dr. Hudson was one of the speakers. His subject was "Correlation of Life and Death." The style was learned, a little above the average Sterling mind of that day. The lectures were given in Commercial block, just west of the burial case factory. On leaving here, the doctor finally reached California, where he died a few years ago.

As my older readers know, Sterling was once the happy county seat, and the courthouse stood in the block west of Broadway, between Third and Fourth. It was the center of business, and the best storehouse near it is the brick block now occupied by Frank Bowman on Third. In 1856 in this building I found a drug store under the firm of Anthony & Royer. It was soon afterwards dissolved by mutual consent.

Dr. M. M. Royer came from Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and attended medical lectures, I think, in Philadelphia, then, as since, the resort of students. Like Edinburgh abroad. He was a brother of the late George Royer, farmer east of town, whose widow still resides in a neat cottage on Fifth street with her daughter Tillie. The face of John Royer, a son, who married Bertha Seidel, is daily seen at the counter of the Sterling National Bank.

Until his retirement a few years ago and subsequent residence in Chicago and his death at that place, Dr. Royer was in constant practice. Always ready to respond to call of suffering, rich or poor. Willing at any hour of the night. His saddle bags in the H. S. tell of many a weary horseback ride over our early swampy roads when a buggy was impossible. His wife was Lizzie Hoover, and she and two daughters, Emma and Libbie, live in Chicago. No better physician in diseases of women and children.

During his first years in Sterling, Dr. J. P. Anthony resided on the corner of Fourth avenue and Fourth street. Mrs. Ladd lived and died in the same house, somewhat enlarged. A pump stood in the front yard, and the children from the Presbyterian Sunday school ran there for water. That was in the sixties.

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

When the war broke out Dr. Anthony responded to his country's call, and was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, returning at the close of his service as surgeon of the Sixty-first. Soon afterwards he erected the office on First avenue where Dr. Frank was for awhile,

residing in the rear dwelling until he built the spacious home on West Fourth street in which he and Mrs. Anthony died, and where the daughter Permelia remains.

There was something about Dr. Anthony's face and manner that reminded me of our old family doctor, John W. Luther, in the east. He brought cheer into the sick room, always had a smile and hopeful word, and in his long experience soothed many a sad heart. Seldom failed in his diagnosis. A long and faithful practice. He had the courage of his convictions, and you always knew where he stood. Besides his son Frank, Dr. Jacob Kauffman read medicine in his office. I remember Jake's stovepipe hat.

None of our doctors advanced so rapidly as Dr. W. J. Galt. His modest sign first appeared near the gate of Mrs. Amanda Crawford's farm, west of Sterling, then on the Stolp house in Emerson, next in Sterling, where it remained. Dr. Galt read medicine in Strasburg, and attended lectures in Philadelphia. Through his family connection and his own activity, he gradually gained an extensive practice, which he held until failing health.

Few of my readers, I suppose, can recall that frame drug store, owned by Harvey, an Englishman, that stood in the hollow on the corner of Third and Locust, about 1860. It was a hollow, sure enough, and in rainy weather on dark nights it was dangerous without a lantern to cross the boards spanning a raging torrent that might easily drown a man. Dr. Galt bought this building, and erected the substantial edifice in which he had his drug store and office till his death. Several changes since. The Keefers, Mrs. Brown, now Mr. Bickford.

The doctor died the youngest and the richest of our physicians. Not much over forty-five at his death, by his professional labors and business operations he accumulated in about twenty years an estate of a hundred thousand dollars. As he never married, his last months of invalidism were spent at the Galt house. Dr. Galt was a man of quiet tastes, and his greatest delight was to sit of a winter evening around the stove in his store with a few congenial spirits like Aleck McCloy and Champion, and discuss people and politics.

PROPHETS OF THE PAST.

But in his duty, prompt at every call,
He watched, and wept, he prayed, and felt for all.—*Goldsmith.*

Among the earliest ministers were Rev. George Stebbins of the Presbyterian, and Rev. S. F. Denning of the Methodist. Mr. Stebbins was an earnest man and highly esteemed. Mr. Denning was a forcible speaker, and his wife was devoted to the missionary cause. Both deserve to be held in grateful remembrance for their Christian zeal in the day of small things, and for the foundations they laid for churches to come.

Among the first ministers we heard in Sterling were two Lutherans, William Uhl and Mr. Thummel, father of our genial veteran, Anson. Both sound, serious clergymen, and both, I think, read their sermons. Father Thummel had received a thorough education in Germany, was a solid the-

ologian, and used our language with an elegance and precision that made it a pleasure to listen.

Mr. Uhl from Dixon, and Mr. Thummel from Prairieville, were occasional supplies, but after awhile Rev. W. A. Lipe received a call to the little white frame church, which, with its tiny belfry, was long a landmark among the trees on the edge of town. He was just from the seminary, boyish in appearance, full of energy and enthusiasm, sociable, much among his members in Sterling and at Emerson, then Empire.

He had a strong voice, made the room ring, and was a fine singer. How he reveled in music. At revival meetings, in the Sunday school, he always led the chorus of sacred song. His people and children caught his spirit, and you were sure of lively singing in the Lutheran church. After a chaplaincy in the war, he returned to his charge here, finally leaving for Nebraska, and is now at West Point in that state. Mrs. Hefley, wife of the veteran, is a sister. Mr. Lipe came about 1860 and left in 1873.

A day of small things when Rev. U. W. Small was Congregational pastor, 1859-1864. A society, but no building. The services were held in halls. A modest man, intelligent, well read, laborious, much more vigorous in mind than in body. He married Miss Gilman, graduate of Mt. Holyoke, teacher in Central school, a woman of lovely character. An awful tragedy threw a gloom over their later lives. Their son, Forrest, a lawyer, at the outset of a promising career, was mysteriously killed in Minnesota, and the blow nearly prostrated the poor mother. Miss Gilman's likeness is in our Historical Society.

No more commanding figure ever stood in the Sterling pulpits than that of Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, D. D. A handsome man of portly form; open countenance, winning manners, and a hand ever ready for the warm grasp of friendship. A mass of dark hair which he shook back from his forehead. A ready writer and a vigorous preacher. His gospel had no uncertain sound. A thorough Calvinist, a disciple of the Alexanders and the Princeton School of Theology. On resigning his charge here in 1865, he started the Northwestern Presbyterian in Chicago, which finally was succeeded by the present Interior. Dr. Erskine returned to the ministry and accepted the charge of a large congregation at Newville, Pa., where he died a few years ago after a long pastorate. Dr. Erskine left in the spring, and the pulpit that summer was supplied by Prof. Elliott, Scotchman, from McCormick Theological Seminary.

That autumn a call was given to a tall, dignified young gentleman, bearing for his first name that of an excellent relative, Bishop Meade of Virginia. This was Rev. M. C. Williams. His sermons showed marks of careful preparation, and were given in a style of pleasant persuasion, with no attempt at declamation, which is almost sacrilegious in the sacred desk.

After a ministry of eight years and charges in Princeton and Toledo, he finally settled in St. Louis, where he established the Mid-Continent, afterwards merged in Herald & Presbyter, Cincinnati. His tastes were literary, and various articles and booklets appeared from his pen. Twice abroad. His

summers at Mackinac island in a cottage on the hill. His death a year ago removed a correspondent for whom I cherished a warm regard.

How life-like through the mist of years,
Each well-remembered face appears.

When I came to Sterling in the summer of 1856, Elder Mason was already on the ground. He was really a home missionary of the Baptist church. He had only a little group of members to begin with, Mrs. Harden, Deacon Todd, Nichols, and a few others, but he held revival meetings every winter, and in the spring the converts were taken to the river, and with prayer and song the solemn rite of baptism was administered.

Mr. Mason was the most genial of men. Much of his pastoral work was done on the street and in the homes. He liked to mingle among people, and always had a cheerful greeting. The present church is the third or fourth which grew from the pioneer chapel which he started, and on the wall should be a tablet with the inscription: "In loving memory of Rev. J. T. Mason, to whose devotion this church under God owes its foundation." He died a few years ago in Amboy, but Mrs. Mason returned, and lives in the early home.

Like the Congregational, the Baptists at first met in upper rooms above stores. In the choir was C. B. Smith, afterwards a lawyer at Mt. Carroll, with his violin, and the politest of ushers was A. A. Terrell, whose tragic death a few years ago in Chicago will be remembered by our readers.

Not on the field so early as some of the others was Rev. Emanuel Brown, for nearly thirty years minister of St. John's Lutheran church, dying in 1900, on Good Friday, like the Master he served so faithfully. He was devoted to his congregation, laboring in season and out of season, never taking a vacation, finding his highest enjoyment in his work. Very sociable, plain in his manners and popular with all classes in the community. Families that had no church connection always called upon him in time of sickness and death. A favorite minister for couples who came to town to be married. Like Daniel, a man greatly beloved, and his name is still fragrant in the city where he labored so long.

To see the hopeful face and active step of Rev. Martin Post, one can hardly believe that he goes back to his first ministry in our Congregational church forty years, or 1866. After a pastorate of six years, to California for a time, and then back from 1884 to 1894. Since his return from the south he resides at Chapin, near Jacksonville, in the regular discharge of his ministerial functions. An excellent preacher. Thoroughly grounded in the great doctrines of the gospel, and in touch with every type of theological discussion, his discourses are marked by scholarly thought, rhetorical finish, and impressive delivery. He has a message, and utters it with a conscience. Perhaps John Wesley will not be the only minister preaching at eighty-five.

I must add a paragraph of forgotten history. While the Congos were worshiping in a hall a supply one Sunday was Dr. Chadbourne, at that time the most eminent educator in the country. He occupied all kinds of positions as professor at Williams, president of Wisconsin, lecturer at Smithsonian, leader of scientific expeditions to Florida and Iceland, a remarkable

scholar. He was a fluent speaker, wore glasses. How he was brought here, I do not know.

ONE OF THE EARLY TEACHERS.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,

Fit to instruct her youth.

* * * To cunning men

I will be very kind, and liberal

To mine own children in good bringing up.—*Shakespeare.*

A half sheet of paper, bluish in tinge, placed in the Whiteside Historical Society, bears the following legend: "Names of scholars comprising the school taught by Mrs. Sarah Worthington in the old courthouse in 1848." Fifty boys and girls in two columns, a number to each. And who are they? Looking at these names is almost like walking through a cemetery and glancing at the tombstones. Here are some of the most familiar: Ann E. Wilson, Charles Mack, Emma Wilson, Emily Worthington, Harriet Landis, Josephine Worthington, Mary Worthington, Sarah Stebbins, Theodore Mack, Edward Worthington, Arabella Hedlock, Caroline Brink, Harriet Albertson, Martha Kilgour. Most of the fifty are on the other shore. Paper was valuable in those days, and prohibition was already on the carpet. For on the back of the sheet are three stanzas of a cold-water song. Here is the first:

Speed, speed, the temperance ship!

Ye winds, fill every sail!

Behold her sailing o'er the deep,

Out-riding every gale.

This Mrs. Sarah Worthington was Sarah McShane, of Philadelphia, who was married in 1834 to E. B. Worthington. She had a thorough education in all the accomplishments of those times, and before her marriage was a teacher in Philadelphia. A dingy card before us as we write tells the story:

Misses Davidson & McShane's

Infant's School,

No. 44 North Seventh street,

a few doors below

Arch street.

Terms: 3 dollars—Sewing, 1 dollar extra.

Hours of tuition, from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Today this would be called a kindergarten.

On removing after marriage to Sterling, to meet a pressing want and beguile her mind, Mrs. Worthington resumed her early occupation. She opened a school, 1838, in the first frame house in the place. Among her pupils were the Bush, Kilgour, and Brewer families. The next year she started a class in painting, in which appear the names of Johnson, Stephens, and Brown. She enjoyed teaching, and of painting she never seemed to tire. Even at an advanced age, far in the eighties, she showed the writer the latest specimens of her skill as they hung on the walls of her parlor. Like grand

old Titian at ninety-nine, Mrs. Worthington would have been content to die, brush in hand.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Farewell, farewell, base world, farewell!
 In touching tones exclaimed a bell;
 Life is a boon to mortals given,
 To fit the soul for bliss in heaven;
 Do not invoke the avenging rod;
 Come here, and learn the way to God;
 Say to the world, farewell, farewell!
 Pealed forth the Presbyterian bell.—*George W. Bungay.*

For once the staid Calvinists seem to have got ahead of the lively Arminians, for as Mr. Fife relates in his anniversary sermon, Aug. 16, 1885, although the circuit rider was early on the ground and occupied on alternate Sabbaths the courthouse, the Presbyterians were the first to secure a local habitation and a name. The church was organized with ten members on Nov. 4, 1844: John and Maria Galt, Eliza Wilson, Mary Wallace, J. C. Woodburn, with Mary and Jane, W. H. Cole, Carlisle and Jane Mason. It was under jurisdiction of the presbytery of Schuyler. Rev. George Stebbins was elected pastor in 1845, and remained until May, 1856. At his resignation there were thirty-nine members. Mr. Stebbins was much esteemed. For a year the pulpit was supplied by Rev. James L. Rogers and then Mr. Randall. In August, 1857, Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Columbia, Pa., was called, and he entered upon his duties that fall, continuing in active service until April, 1865, when he resigned to assume other responsibilities in Chicago. A forceful preacher and a genial man. During his stay, Dr. Alfred Hamilton, of Fagg's Manor, Pa., a theologian of saintly bearing, conducted a revival which resulted in several accessions. During the summer after Mr. Erskine's retirement Prof. Charles Elliott, of the McCormick Seminary, filled the sacred desk, and on Oct. 23, 1865, Rev. M. C. Williams, Fort Wayne, Indiana, accepted a call.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
 Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

The ministry of Rev. N. H. G. Fife began on November 1873, and he had the privilege of assisting in the erection of the new church now occupied by the congregation. It was completed in 1885, and the dedication took place on Sunday, Oct. 30.

The edifice stands on Fifth street, between Locust and Avenue A. It is of brick, Gothic front, with one large main window like York cathedral, and a corner tower, 106 feet high. The floor inclines, pews of ash trimmed with cherry, the seating capacity over five hundred. A large organ in the northeast corner. The basement contains a main Sunday school room with several smaller rooms and conveniences for social functions. Here are held the various festivals of the congregation. The total cost of the structure with furniture was \$30,000. The \$1,800 organ was secured by the active efforts

of the ladies. The pulpit, chairs and desk, \$85, from the Merry Workers, The pulpit bible was presented by Mrs. R. L. Wilson.

The dedicatory services occupied the day. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. W. G. Craig, of Chicago, and the evening by Rev. Dr. M. C. Williams, then of Princeton. Among the other ministers present were Mr. Hilton of the Methodist, Mr. Smith of Morrison, and Rev. Martin Post, of Congregational.

The old church stood on Fourth street on the site of the present High school, although the stone walls were begun in 1849, lack of means prevented the completion of the structure till 1855 and 1856. The basement only was in use for a time. When the upper room was dedicated in 1856, Rev. W. W. Harsha, of Dixon, delivered the sermon. As the building was too small, a brick front was added in 1865, at a cost of \$4,000.

Fifty years! Not long in Rome, but a time of meaning for the new West. Nov. 4, 1894, was the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church, and it was fitly observed. Rev. William Carter, pastor, in the morning gave a concise review of the progress of the society, and in the evening there were various papers read by members of the church and pastors of sister denominations. Reminiscences by Mary Wallace, Maria Galt, Eliza Wilson, all since dead, "Impressions 25 Years Ago" by John Buyers, "The Church in the Last Decade," by George Robinson. In short talks, Mr. Denning and Mr. Flack spoke for the Methodists, Rev. E. Brown for the Lutherans, Rev. Theo. Crowe for the Congregational. Music was unusually elaborate. Solos by Lulu Newcomer and Horace Diller—Leah Sprinkle at the organ.

John Galt, an elder in the Presbyterian church before removal to the West, was one of the pillars of the society from the start. It is said that the first formal public service was held in the school house on Broadway, south of the Worthington home, in November, 1844. When Mr. Stebbins was installed as pastor, he received the munificent allowance of \$200 from the general board of the church and an equal amount in pork, potatoes, and similar dainties from the people. Before his installation, union services were held by the Baptists and members of other churches, each family bringing its own candle. The old announcement used to be, "Preaching at early candle light."

Several pastors from the resignation of Rev. N. H. G. Fife to the present: S. S. Palmer, 1890-93; Wm. Carter, 1894-99; J. F. Horton, 1899-1901; W. E. Donaldson, 1902-1905. Charles Gorman Richards, now in the pulpit, began his services July, 1906. The trustees are G. G. Keefer, A. A. Wolfersperger, L. L. Wheeler, Fred Honens, H. C. Atwood. The elders are T. A. Galt, G. L. Robinson, W. P. Hallett, E. L. Galt, H. L. Davis, G. Hanson, H. Reitzel, Fred Honens, Dr. Keefer, M. Dillon. About 125 scholars in the bible school, George Hanson, superintendent. The membership of the church is about four hundred. T. A. Galt, eighty, is the oldest elder, and has grown gray in the office. The late John Buyers was another revered dignity in the same honor.

There are the usual societies in connection with the church. One encouraging feature within the last two years has been the awakened interest among

the men of the church, not in a mere social way, but in real personal activity for the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom. The Presbyterian Brotherhood is a rising association of much promise. The meetings are made agreeable and instructive. Refreshments are often served. At a meeting in March, 1908, C. L. Sheldon and Judge H. C. Ward spoke on Civic Righteousness.

Rev. Charles Gorman Richards, present pastor, is a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of Princeton in 1897, and of McCormick Theological Seminary in 1901. His only pastorate was five years at Columbus, Indiana, before his call to Sterling.

MR. STEBBINS STARTS THE CHOIR.

One hot summer day, says George Brewer, when the Presbyterians were holding services in the old court house, Mr. Stebbins noticed the choir who were sitting around the table below the judge's desk, with heads back and eyes shut. He decided on heroic action, and laying aside his manuscript, he screamed at the top of his voice, "Awake, ye drowsy souls, why sleep ye so under the offers of pardoning grace, ye slumberers of time to eternity, awake!" This tremendous blast so unusual in the quiet preacher, startled everybody, the choir as well, who with their chorister, D. R. Beck, straightened up, and cleared their throats for the next hymn.

TALE OF A CHART.

There hangs in the Historical Society a chart of the pews in the Presbyterian church about 1860. They are numbered and marked with the names of the families who occupied them. Sometimes two had one pew. There were about sixty pews and of all the persons whose names appear, not one remains but T. A. Galt and Amanda Crawford. The Coes, Pattersons, Wilsons, Hutchinsons, Penningtons, Manahans, Robbins, Crawfords, Wallaces, Windoms, and dozens of others of the original people all represented only by their descendants, and in some cases not a survivor of the race is left.

At a business meeting of the Presbyterian church in April, it was shown that the congregational expenses during the year closing March 31, 1908, including the first payments of pledges on the manse fund, contributions have amounted to six thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars; and the gifts for benevolences, including the various boards of the church and miscellaneous outside causes, were nineteen hundred and twenty-three dollars, making a total of money contributed for all purposes of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars. The following were elected trustees: George G. Keefer, C. H. Atwood, W. W. Wheeler, A. A. Wolfersperger, and John G. Wetzel.

During the year five additional elders have been ordained, and thirty-one new members added to the communicant roll. Eleven have been dismissed by letter to other churches, and four have been lost by death. Ten adults and eleven children have received baptism. A marked increase was noted in the attendance of adults in the bible school.



THIRD STREET, STERLING

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE FIRST METHODIST.

To all the truth we tell, we tell!
Shouted in ecstasies, a bell;
Come, all ye weary wanderers, see,
Our Lord has made salvation free!
Repent, believe, have faith, and then
Be saved and praise the Lord, Amen.
Salvation's free, we tell, we tell!
Shouted the Methodistic bell.—*Bungay.*

Our Wesleyan friends held services in Sterling township in 1836, and in 1838 the church was organized with Barton H. Cartwright as minister, cousin of the famous Peter. Both Peter and Barton spent much of their lives in the saddle on extended circuits, and both lived till nearly ninety. Barton was chaplain in the army, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He died in Oregon, Illinois, 1895.

The members of the first class were Hezekiah Brink and wife, Luther Bush and wife, Mrs. Geer and Mrs. Pratt. The charge was part of the Buffalo Grove circuit. In 1855, Rev. S. F. Denning became resident pastor, remaining two years, and promoted the erection of the church in 1856. It cost \$9,000, and at its completion, a large debt was resting upon forty members. In 1862 the church was sued, and the building sold to Henry Murray for \$2,000. A dark day in the history of old Broadway. Dr. T. M. Eddy of Chicago was invited to preside at a grand rally of the congregation, and in response to his fervent appeals, subscriptions were received sufficient to pay the debt, and the building was deeded back to the trustees. In 1863 several members withdrew because of opposition to the pew-renting system. In 1867 thirty members withdrew, and organized the Fourth Street church. In 1868 under S. F. Denning's second pastorate, the church was for the first time freed from all indebtedness. After leaving the ministry, Mr. Denning continued his residence in Sterling, dying a few years ago in his own pleasant cottage on Second street. Mrs. Denning was a cultured woman, faithful in every good work.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

In 1877, the parsonage was erected, and the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary organized. One of the finest church properties in the city. Within a few years the Auditorium and basement have been remodeled and decorated. The grounds are on the corner, and on the west side of the spacious area, stands the pretty white parsonage. At the dedication in 1856, Dr. Luke Hitchcock, presiding elder, preached the sermon.

Rev. E. J. Rose, Ph.D., S. T. D., the present pastor, prepared for the duties of his sacred office, at Illinois Wesleyan, Northwestern University, and Garrett Biblical Institute. He has been twenty-one years in the ministry. The present membership numbers 270. In the Sunday school two hundred are enrolled. Bert Thomas is superintendent. The usual Ladies' Aid and Epworth League. An active Brotherhood which holds annual meetings with

banquet and addresses. Much interest by the good women in their missionary society, and occasional addresses by devoted women from China and other countries in the foreign field. Beginning with Barton Cartwright, Mr. Rose is the 29th minister to proclaim the word from the pulpit of old Broadway. Paddock, Denning, and most of the earlier pastors have gone to their reward.

Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

Charles Wesley has a line for every occasion.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Our older citizens remember the little white frame church with cupalo which stood among the trees on the northern edge of the city. Here the congregation met year after year until it outgrew the narrow quarters, and a new building was an absolute necessity. The requisite amount was subscribed, the old frame was sold and moved away, and on June 16, 1891, the corner stone of the new structure was laid with suitable ceremony. Rev. Grover Clark, of the Methodist church, offered prayer, the scripture was read by Rev. L. M. Gates of the Baptist, and an address was delivered by Rev. Martin Post of the Congregational. Rev. E. Brown, pastor, explained the purpose of the occasion in a few touching remarks. In the corner stone was deposited a tin box containing the names of the officers of the church and Sunday school, city papers, coins, school reports, and other features of the current time. On Sunday, April 3, 1892, the edifice was dedicated, Rev. Samuel B. Barnitz, D. D., preaching the sermon. The entire cost was \$15,000.

The society began like other of the Sterling churches in the old court house, and the eleven original members who effected the organization, Dec. 4, 1854, were Isaac and Mary Reed, Catherine Lefever, M. C. Auld, Susan Auld, Benjamin and Harriet Reed, John and Elizabeth Hecker, Mary Reed, Thomas Sipe. While in the court house, Jonas Windom led the singing, and Henry Landis played the violin. After meeting a while in the old Presbyterian church, the frame church was begun in 1856, and completed in 1857. This was the building removed for the new edifice in 1891. The lot was given by John Lefever. Isaac Reed and John Hecker were elected the first elders. In April, 1857, there were 31 communicants, and in March, 1862, 46. No regular pastor at the beginning, but the pulpit was supplied by Rev. William Uhl, of Dixon, and Rev. C. B. Thummel, of Gap Grove. Rev. N. W. Lilly succeeded in 1857, and after a stay of almost two years was followed by Rev. W. A. Lipe, who ministered to the people until 1873, except an interval of service as chaplain during the war. Mr. Lipe was a vigorous preacher, and the congregation gradually enlarged. He held services in the school house at Empire, and his labors there resulted later in the building of a Lutheran church. In 1873, Rev. Emanuel Brown began a faithful ministry which ended only with his lamented death in 1900. Just one short interruption, when for a few months about 1875, the pulpit was filled by Rev. A. K. Felton. September 1, 1900, Rev. E. Lee Fleck began his ministry, which still continues with great acceptance. He was called from Dayton, Ohio, without the ordeal of a previous trial sermon. Mr. Fleck took his col-

lege course at Carthage, in this state, and his seminary preparation at Wittenberg, Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Fleck is also a graduate of Carthage.

Few churches anywhere have shown more healthful progress in things, spiritual and material. A spacious parsonage, a splendid pipe organ, a handsomely decorated interior, and a basement nicely fitted for every social function, are among the substantial improvements. The thirty communicants of 1857 have increased to over five hundred in 1908. A Sunday school of 405 pupils, 18 teachers, four adult classes. George L. Carolus is superintendent. Numerous societies in connection with the church hold regular meetings, the Ladies' Aid, Ladies' Social Circle, Christian Endeavor, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary. The elders of the church are Daniel Over, Anson Thummel, and Theodore Trouth. A large choir of young ladies and gentlemen led by Miss Muriel Price.

Our Daily Work is a small four-page paper edited by the pastor and distributed among the members on the first of every month as they leave the church. It gives a variety of items about the societies and affairs of the congregation that all ought to know.

Foreign mission day and other great causes of the general church are punctually observed by the Sunday school with appropriate programs of dialogue and music on Sunday evening. The offerings for these objects are liberal, and the Sunday night audiences are encouraging with full pews.

A kindly charity on Christmas week, 1907, was the entertainment of the entire Nachusa Orphans' Home, sixty-five, in the social rooms of the church at a bountiful holiday dinner.

FOURTH STREET METHODIST.

When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe my weeping eyes.—Watts.

This is the last and finest of our churches. In size, beauty, convenience, and massive construction, it is the gem of our ecclesiastical edifices. The corner stone was laid in 1907, and the dedication took place on Sunday, April 5. For the week preceding there was a series of jubilee exercises. On Sunday, March 29, Dr. Elliott, of Chicago, preached, and A. D. Traveler, presiding elder of Rockford district. On Monday evening Walter Keller of St. Vincent's church, Chicago, gave an organ recital. On Tuesday, sermon by Dr. Brummitt of Epworth Herald, and on Wednesday by A. T. Horn of Oakland church, Chicago. On Thursday Dr. Swift of Austin spoke to the Brotherhoods. On Friday fraternal greetings from other churches, in which Thomas of the Baptist, Parvin of the Christian, Rose of Broadway M. E., Davis of Lutheran, Fonken of Y. M. C. A., Crowl of Congregational, and Richards of Presbyterian, took part. A congratulatory letter was read from Rev. Edwin Weary, Episcopal, who was engaged in Dixon. N. G. Van Sant presided. On Sunday morning Dr. Shepard of Englewood preached, and in the afternoon, C. S. Moore, presiding elder of Dixon district made the formal dedication. Dr. Tilroe, of Chicago, spoke in the evening. All through

these exercises the music, vocal and instrumental, was of high order, Prof. Russell A. Morrison, director, and Miss Vergie L. Bensinger, organist. Large and delighted audiences at every session.

A dainty souvenir booklet was issued containing portraits of the various pastors, pictures of the church, lists of the officers, a description of the building, and a history of the society. This has furnished much of the material given in this sketch.

The style of the building is Renaissance, and from the foundation to the top of the two towers the material is concrete. There are two main divisions, the chapel and Sunday school rooms, and the capacious auditorium for the regular service. The frescoring is neat, the windows are of art glass, lighting by gas and electricity, the floors are of hard wood, the woodwork is oak, back of the pulpit is a two manual Pilcher organ. All the fixtures are in harmony, and when lighted at night the effect is inspiring and impressive. The pews will accommodate 750 people, with emergency settings for 250 more. H. B. Wheelock of Chicago is the architect. The splendid church is a monument to the Christian liberality of the men and women of the congregation, and to the untiring devotion of Rev. W. W. Diehl, pastor, who was the soul of the noble enterprise from its inception to its triumphant completion.

Fourth Street church is an offshoot of old Broadway, now the First M. E. church. In 1867, as many of the congregation lived in the west end, a mile off, it was decided to form a new society, and 39 members withdrew. Wallace hall was rented, and Rev. J. H. Alling was sent as pastor by the conference. During his pastorate, the lots on Avenue A and Fourth street were purchased, and the basement constructed. Rev. W. H. Smith succeeded, 1869-72, and the church was completed and dedicated in 1871, at a cost of \$18,000. A phenomenal growth. From 39 members there are now nearly 500. The Sunday school from 26 scholars to 389 with 78 on the cradle roll. Both the old church and the adjoining rectory were demolished as the entire property was needed for the new edifice.

No other society in the city has so much energy and perseverance. Every man, woman, and child puts the shoulder to the wheel. Already in 1904, \$20,000 were pledged toward the building fund. The Ladies' Aid for three years has been raising \$1,000 per year for the same purpose. Of the few wealthy members, one has given \$2,000, another \$1,500. Even young people who have to earn the money, have pledged various amounts from \$50 to \$100. The ladies have frequent festivals, and the congregation is kept in a continual state of pleasing excitement that leads to financial profit. The cost of the complete structure is placed at \$52,000. The chapel dedicated in 1905, cost \$20,000.

Rev. W. W. Diehl is the sixteenth pastor beginning with Rev. J. H. Alling, and has served the longest pastorate, 1901-08. Of the present board of trustees, James Woodburn is president. Three local preachers, H. K. Hostetter, Albert Coe, Mortimer Coe. George Welsh is superintendent of the Sunday school, assisted by seventeen teachers. Mrs. A. C. Randall has the primary department. Five subsidiary societies, all flourishing, Epworth league, Junior league, Ladies' Aid, Women's Foreign Missionary, and Men's Brother-

hood. On the building committee of the new church were Dr. Hill, C. E. Bensinger, J. P. Overholser, N. G. Van Sant, John Wagner, Isaac Bressler, A. C. Randall, George Beebe, C. H. Woodburn, and the pastor.

THE FIRST BAPTIST.

Ye purifying waters, swell!
In mellow tones rang out a bell;
Though faith alone in Christ can save,
Man must be plunged beneath the wave,
To show the world unfaltering faith
In what the sacred Scripture saith;
O, swell, ye rising waters, swell!
Pealed out the clear-toned Baptist bell.—*Bungay.*

In common with the other churches, the Baptists had their time of struggle, beginning in June, 1856, with eleven members. Jesse Rosenberger, George Nichols, and Mrs. Phebe Worthington were among the charter members. The latter still living at nearly 96. Rev. H. H. Haff was in charge from June to September, 1856, and in November, Rev. J. T. Mason began a noble ministry which continued to 1880. The first services were held in Boynton's hall. In the choir was C. B. Smith with his violin. He studied law, and died in Mt. Carroll. The late A. A. Terrell was the polite usher. The First church, a diminutive brick with two windows on a side was erected in 1857. Mr. Mason humorously called it a kitchen, hoping for a larger addition, which came in 1865. As the congregation steadily increased, the present structure with its two towers was built in 1873. Many improvements have been made since, the last being a handsome organ, which rises back of the pulpit, and gives a cathedral effect to the whole interior. Mr. Mason's labors were abundant. His face was radiant on the street. Every winter he held protracted meetings, and in the spring soon as the ice had moved out, classes of converts were baptized at the foot of some avenue. He had a charge in Amboy after leaving here. His widow returned after his death, and worships in the sanctuary he did so much to establish. Rev. O. R. Thomas from Pennsylvania is the eleventh pastor in the pulpit. Among the later ministers pleasantly remembered are W. B. Morris, Dr. A. L. Wilkinson, vigorous and intellectual, and James A. Pierce, who was seized with a violent illness from which he never recovered. He was held in high regard by all denominations, and a fund was gathered for the benefit of the family.

Facing Central Park, the church has the most desirable situation in the city. An earnest congregation. The present pastor, O. R. Thomas, is from Pennsylvania. The total membership is 240, 85 men, 155 women. In the Sunday school 165 young people, and all singers. W. S. Adams is clerk of the church body, and the deacons are G. P. Perry, W. S. Adams, W. H. Barnum, W. S. Frey, I. M. Phillips. Wilbur Barnum is superintendent of the Sunday school. Miss May Adams is president of B. Y. P. U. Mrs. I. M. Phillips of the Missionary Society. Mrs. Jenkins of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The organist of the church is Miss Mabel Philips.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In deeds of love, excel, excel!
 Chimed out from ivied towers a bell,
 This is the church not built in sands;
 Emblem of one not built with hands;
 Its forms and sacred rites revere;
 Come, worship here, come, worship here!
 In ritual and faith excel!
 Chimed out the Episcopalian bell.—*Bungay.*

In 1856 at the request of a few earnest disciples of the church of Bishop Heber and Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Whitehouse appointed Rev. Mr. Downing, of Dixon, to hold services in Sterling. Just a little band, but they were loyal. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, with their family, B. Fluelling, Sidney Osmer, Gabriel Davis, Mrs. Wm. McCune. Mr. Downing came every second Sunday afternoon, and the Lutherans kindly offered the use of their small white church on the edge of town. He was entertained by Gabriel Davis. In time services were held in Wallace hall. It was decided to build a church, subscriptions were generously made, and in the spring of 1865, Dr. Clarkson, of Chicago, laid the corner stone of Grace church, First avenue and Fourth street. The original cost was \$14,000, but subsequent improvements have materially increased that amount. The young society began to grow, and the seven original communicants were soon surrounded by a numerous congregation. Among the later additions were Mrs. Coblentz, Nelson Maxson and wife, John Price, D. F. Batcheller, Lorenzo Hapgood. For many years, Gabriel Davis and Lorenzo Hapgood were senior wardens. In the vestry were W. A. Sanborn, M. S. Henry, and others. Rev. O. B. Thayer, formerly a Methodist, was the first rector. Dec. 11, 1864, at the first confirmation, Bishop Whitehouse confirmed thirty candidates. A succession of rectors after Mr. Thayer. Among them Gierlow, Goodhue, Lloyd, Root, Joss, Bate. Rev. J. E. Goodhue was here twice, much beloved, and his memory is precious. He was called to a charge in Newark, N. Y., and died there a few years ago. Gierlow died in St. Louis. The visits of Bishop Whitehouse to the parish are fondly recalled. Mr. and Mrs. Hapgood always entertained him at their brick cottage on Second avenue, and the next morning after confirmation, friends were invited to call. It was an informal reception. The bishop was an accomplished gentleman, not only theologian, but scholar, traveler, linguist, and so admirable a talker that you had only to ask a question, and he would pour forth a stream of delightful incident and comment. A hard worker. All Illinois was then his diocese.

During the rectorship of Mr. Bate, 1902, a spacious parish house was erected in rear of the church by the munificence of John S. Miller, a prominent member. Within the last few years, especially since the coming of the present rector, many costly additions have been made to the original structure. Interior decoration, new pews, a fine organ, the elevation of the spire, a chime of bells, gift of the Greenoughs, western extension of the nave. In all its appointments, Grace church is a model of chaste ecclesiastical beauty and

fitness. On all holy days and public occasions, the chimes ring out their notes of joy and solemn reminder.

Rev. Edwin Weary, the present rector, under whom the parish is enjoying a high degree of prosperity, celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination to the ministry, Oct. 18, 1882, in Grace church in 1907 on the same date. The interior was charmingly decorated with palms and flowers. Rev. G. S. Hinkle, Waterloo, Iowa, preached the sermon. The choir rendered a program of select music. A reception after the service to all in attendance, and in the evening, also, at the parish house, to Rev. and Mrs. Weary, who is an untiring assistant in everything connected with the social and general work of the church. Following a congratulatory address by Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, St. Luke's, Dixon, Frank J. Bowman, esq., presented the rector and wife a gift of \$50 from the congregation, \$25 to represent the past term of activity, and the other \$25 in hopeful anticipation of a similar term to come. To all the addresses, Mr. Weary replied in his usual happy manner.

Few rectors of his age, and he is only in the prime of life, have seen so much strenuous service. Soon after his ordination in 1882, he took charge of missions on the Labrador coast among the Esquimaux and other missions in Canada. In 1893 Mr. Weary came to the United States, and at the close of eight years in East Liverpool, Ohio, a membership increased from 100 to 375 communicants, and a handsome stone church, were positive proofs that his labors were abundantly prospered.

The vestry consists of Frank Taylor, senior warden; John S. Miller, junior warden; William Dougherty, clerk; Harry Werle, financial secretary; Capt. A. H. Hershey, Frank Bowman, J. A. Kilgour, William Martell, A. M. Clapp, N. Gaulrapp. There are 121 communicants, 64 scholars in the Sunday school, of which Mr. Weary is superintendent. Mr. Weary came to Grace church in the spring of 1905.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

I love thy church, O God!

Her walls before thee stand.—*Timothy Dwight.*

Dr. Dwight has a good many followers who love the old church, and carry their preference to their homes in the West. A feeble folk in Sterling in 1857. Ten persons met April 17, at the Boynton House to consult: L. B. Wetherbee, A. McMoore, M. H. Hinsdale, William McKinney, Francis Macey, Joel S. Wilcox, David and Abel Holbrook, Joshua McKinney, Nathan Williams. On June 21, the church was formally organized with thirty members. Commercial Hall was used that winter, and in May, 1859, a room on second floor of Central block was engaged. Various supplies until Rev. U. W. Small was installed Sept. 22, 1859. His wife was Miss Gillman, a teacher imbued with the spirit of her alma mater, Mt. Holyoke and Mary Lyon. A lot was bought on Second avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, and a frame church was erected in 1864, which was enlarged in 1870. But a modern structure was found to be necessary, and on April 24, 1898, was dedicated the present magnificent temple with its stately tower. Organ, furniture, glass,

all the equipments in the highest style of art. Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss, D. D., preached the sermon in the morning, and in the evening, Rev. Martin Post, former pastor, spoke the message. The best musicians of the city rendered selections from the great composers of sacred song.

The special exercises continued really four days, beginning with an organ and vocal concert on Friday, and closing with a social evening on Tuesday. At the fellowship service, addresses were made by Rev. Emanuel Brown, Lutheran, Rev. William Carter, Presbyterian; Rev. J. A. Matlack, Methodist; Rev. W. B. Morris, Baptist; Rev. Silas Jones, Christian, and Rev. B. R. Schultze, Evangelical.

The next striking event was the jubilee from June 16 to June 21, 1907, to commemorate fifty years of development, 1857-1907. On Sunday the sermon was by Rev. Martin Post, the scripture lesson by Dr. Boardman, and the prayer by Rev. E. W. Clarke, all former pastors. On Sunday evening a fellowship service with the Rock Falls church, and a paper by C. A. Wetherbee on the history of the church. On Friday afternoon, there were greetings by the Sterling pastors, and in the evening talks by early ministers of the society. Of the twelve members who met in 1857 in the Second ward school to consider organization, Mr. and Mrs. John Harpham are still in regular attendance. The oldest and most prominent of the original group was Joshua McKinney, who died in 1907. Among the later members, no one has taken a more active part in the affairs of the church, and, indeed, in every good enterprise, than J. K. Chester. Much of the musical prestige of this church is due to the skill and perseverance of Miss Ella Richards, who for a long time has had the direction of the choir. Frequent recitals are a favorite feature, as well as vesper services.

Of all the former pastors, Martin Post left the deepest impress upon the congregation from his long residence and earnest spirit. In a letter written at Atlantic City, January, 1894, he says in giving his resignation: "Next April will complete 28 years since I first saw Sterling, Deacon McKinney and a few others, and with the return of June it will be ten years since I began my second pastorate. Our relations have always been delightful. You received me with all my weaknesses and deficiencies, and I have sought to give you my best. To me and my family, your sympathy has been unfailing, and now, though the pastoral bond be sundered, the one bond, most precious of all, our common love of the Savior, will never be sundered."

Rev. Theodore Crowl, D. D., has ministered to the large and intelligent congregation of five hundred members since 1894. Both he and his excellent family occupy a prominent place in the social life of the community. J. K. Chester is superintendent of the Sunday school of 320 scholars. Of the six deacons, J. K. Chester, Dr. Gordon, W. W. Haskell, Prof. Austin, C. A. Wetherbee. S. P. Giddings is the dean.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Saints below with heart and voice,
Still in songs of praise rejoice.

The Catholics in Sterling at an early day were obliged, like the other societies, to meet for worship in the courthouse. Sol Seely recalls the wonder with which the natives gazed at the imposing ceremonies of the ancient church as conducted by a visiting priest. The first services were by a French priest from Iowa. About 1853 organization was effected, and services were held regularly thenceforth. In June, 1863, Rev. John Daly became first resident pastor, and the first child whose baptism is recorded in the register was Dominic Eagon. He was followed in May, 1876, by Rev. M. J. Byrne. May, 1878, came Rev. C. J. O'Callaghan; February, 1889, Rev. Thos. Quigley; March, 1889, Rev. P. McMahon; May, 1892, Rev. R. H. McGuire, and in October, 1893, Rev. J. J. Bennett, who has remained ever since.

The congregation has had its struggles and changes. The first church was erected of brick in 1868 on the corner of Second avenue and Fifth street, and was transferred in time to the Christian church, which now meets there for regular worship. The old Presbyterian church on Fourth street, left vacant by the erection of a new edifice, was purchased in 1879, and services held there until the completion of the stately new structure in 1900. The rectory on the south was added in 1901. In some respects the most imposing ecclesiastical property in the city, with the wide front on B avenue, the broad concrete steps and platform at the entrance, and the spire with bells soaring heavenward. The style is Gothic. This handsome church and earnest people owe much to the judgment and perseverance of Father Bennett, who at sixty-four has given his best years to the parish. He began his preliminary studies at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., and received his final diploma at St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. He was ordained at Chicago in 1874 by Bishop Foley, labored 14 years at Braidwood, and in 1907 celebrated the 33d anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood.

St. Mary's has about 172 families and several societies. The Altar Society for various beneficent needs of the church. The Junior Society, consisting of girls from quite young to sixteen, and the Senior Sodality of young ladies from sixteen upwards. The Cadets are composed of boys from six to sixteen, whose motto is temperance and purity, with about ninety members. The regular temperance society of sixty men, who are ready to do battle for total abstinence and clean living. The altar ladies are a force, numbering 172 members, abundant in good works. The name of the parish was changed from St. Patrick's to avoid confusion, as several St. Patricks, are already in the vicinity.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

O sacred head, now wounded,
With grief and shame bowed down.

—Bernard of Clairvaux.

On the corner of First avenue and Seventh street this handsome church of the German Catholics rears its stately spire, with a melodious bell that peals welcome music every Sunday to saint and sinner. The corner stone was laid in 1884 by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. The building committee was Henry Flock, Adam Hutten, V. Schiffmacher, N. Gaulrapp, Henry Weber. The

church was organized in 1870, and at first the Germans and Irish held services together. The first services were held in Bressler's hall, 1870, with only thirty families. In 1875 the frame church was built, now used as a schoolhouse. Under Pastor Beineke, afterwards, the parochial residence and sisters' house were erected. The first resident priest was Schamoni, an Italian. Rev. Father Henry M. Fegers came in February, 1885, and the church has enjoyed a steady growth. There are eighty families in membership, and various associations to assist in religious work, the married ladies' altar society, the young ladies' and the young men's societies, as well as the Knights of Columbus and the Knights of America. In the school conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, one hundred children are enrolled.

Father Fegers entered upon his sacred calling after a long and thorough study in the seminaries of the church, and is a gentleman of varied culture. A lover of old books. Among his treasures are the *Meditations of St. Ignatius*, Antwerp, 1620. Another and rarer is *Coloquia oder Tischreden Doctor Mart. Luther*, Frankfurt am Mayne, 1568. Father Fegers celebrated the 39th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood in 1907, and is the dean of the clergy in both Rock Falls and Sterling.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Onward, Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before!

—*Baring Gould.*

The first meeting, conducted by Knowles Shaw, was held June 18, 1875 in a tent in Central Park. The members living in Sterling and Rock Falls were Mr. and Mrs. E. Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Detweiler, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Nance, George Nance, W. F. Eastman, and Florence Burgess. The church was organized June 27, 1875, and the first trustees were W. F. Eastman, R. B. Colcord, and E. Brookfield. The first elders, George Nance, R. B. Colcord, J. S. Detweiler. The first deacons, E. Brookfield, J. D. Nance, W. H. Shepperd, David Grubb. The superintendent of the Sunday school was W. F. Eastman. The pastor was J. N. Smith. The first meeting after that in the park was held in Wallace Hall, the next Sunday in Boynton Hall, and in Aug. 15, 1875, in Colcord Hall. The first of the little band to pass away was Ephraim Brookfield, Jan. 10, 1876. Rev. J. H. Wright became pastor in October, 1876, and remained three years. The first church was dedicated Feb. 1, 1880. It stands on Locust street, and is now, after being remodeled, used as the armory. T. W. Grafton was the next pastor. Desiring a change of situation and better facilities for their work, the society in 1888 purchased the brick building formerly occupied by St. Patrick's congregation, on Sixth street and Second avenue. Smaller rooms were formed from the main auditorium, and various changes made to adapt it to the needs of the church. Besides the pastors mentioned have been F. L. Moffet, Silas Jones, W. E. Spicer. Silas Jones is now professor in Eureka College. Two promising young members were nurtured in the society, Stephen Zendt and Louis O.

Lehman. A missionary in India, Miss Mary Kingsbury. The present pastor is Ira L. Parvin. The superintendent of the Sunday school is W. J. Moore, the marble mason. The usual societies. There are 200 members in the church, and 110 pupils in Sunday school.

THE REFORMED MENNONITE.

This was formed in 1868 with 65 members, and the plain white frame church stands on the north-western corner of Riverside cemetery. Services are held every Sunday. Many of the congregation live in the country, and sheds are provided for shelter of teams in inclement weather. Preaching by one of their own members, who serves without compensation. The present pastor is William Miller, who lives on his farm north of Sterling. The society maintains the dress, customs, and doctrines of the founders in Germany, three hundred years ago.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN.

This is one of our later societies. Of the three original movers, all are gone, the last being Charles Behrens and Albert J. Alberts. Their first preacher was Rev. C. Sewel, from Lyons, Iowa, for a year. Rev. F. Lussky came in 1874, and had in his care, this charge and one at Round Grove, since independent with its own minister. In 1904 a neat brick church was built on Third avenue, Sterling. Rev. Louis Gressens, pastor for thirteen years, was educated at Milwaukee, Wis., and Springfield, Illinois. There are 48 members. The church belongs to the Missouri Synod. Above the door is the name, Ev. Lutherische Kirche.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN.

On First avenue is this chaste white frame building, the Swedish Lutheran remodeled. The membership of fifty families withdrew from the Rock Falls church as they lived on the Sterling side of the river, and decided to have their own house of worship. A few families live in the country. A small Sunday school of which L. Janssen is superintendent. Rev. Adolph Kurtz, who accepted the charge in 1908, is a young gentleman of scholarly attainments and preaches very fluently in both German and English. He was born in Berlin, Germany, educated in this country, was formerly a pastor of the German Lutheran church at Geneva, Ill., and for the past four years has been connected with the Lutheran church at Mineola, Iowa. There are the usual ladies' aid and young people's societies.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The first services of this society were held in the old courthouse, then in the third story of the hearse factory, until a small house was bought and moved to the site of the present church on Fifth street and Fifth avenue, about 1870. In 1873-4 the new church was erected, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Keller. An extended list of ministers, none of them remaining long, Dingle, Eller, Burkhardt, Mohr, Hafele, Thoren, Shultz, Dinen, Knapp, Kadel. About 1890 a controversy arose between the bishops, which nat-

urally was taken up by the friends of the opposing wings, and there was a secession, like the Free Kirk in Scotland in 1843 led by Thomas Chalmers. The society remaining in possession of the original building call themselves the Evangelical Association, and their local church, Zion. Rev. I. H. Hauptfuehrer, the pastor, was born in Ohio, studied at Naperville, and after due theological course, entered the ministry, and before his present charge, labored in Kansas and Missouri. This is his second year. There are 80 members, 68 in the Sunday school, twenty in the Christian Endeavor. There is also a mission band, ladies' aid, and a woman's home and foreign missionary society.

The seceders were organized into the United Evangelical church, and in 1891 erected a chaste frame edifice, corner Third street and Fifth avenue, where they have since maintained regular service. With its two porches, Trinity church has a pleasant rustic effect, no suggestion of the spire or pointed arch. The pastor, Rev. Samuel Carson, born in Belfast, Ireland, studied at Moody Bible Institute and Northwestern University, and was pastor of Garden City Mission, Chicago. His third year here. In the ministry since 1898. There are 100 members, a Sunday school of seventy, and Endeavor league, a mission band, and a woman's missionary society. According to Dr. Carroll's table of the numerical strength of the various denominations for 1907, the Evangelical Association in the United States has 103,525 members. The Catholics head the list with eleven millions, and the Methodists come second with over three millions.

In March, 1908, Mr. Carson of Trinity Evangelical church, accepted a call to South Haven, Mich., and a farewell reception was tendered to Rev. and Mrs. S. Carson at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Wise and at the same time a reception was tendered to Rev. Lindenmyer, the new pastor of Trinity church. The double reception was attended by a very large number of people and the evening was delightfully spent.

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN CHURCH.

By H. S. Hoak.

The first successful mission work done in Sterling by the German Baptist Brethren was in a series of meetings held during the winter of 1888 in an empty store room on the south side of Third street between First and Second avenue, by George Zollers of Mt. Carroll and Daniel M. Miller of Milledgeville, who came here by the request of H. S. Hoak, who was a firm believer in the faith of the Brethren church. His son, I. F. Hoak, was the first convert during that series of meetings, and the first member of the Sterling Brethren church baptized in Rock river at the foot of Sixth avenue by Elder George Zollers.

Meetings continued for about a week and ended with four converts.

H. S. Hoak, with the assistance of the elders of Franklin Grove congregation kept up the meetings weekly in different localities in the city until finally through the kindness of the Lutheran congregation, a lease of their church was given, to be used every Sunday afternoon by the brethren.

March 15, 1890, H. S. Hoak began soliciting funds for a Brethren church in Sterling and it is sufficient to say he met with great success. On April 29, 1890, he made his report to the mission board, who decided to furnish all that was lacking to build the church. A lot, known as the Manahan lot, located on the west side of Sixth avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets was secured, and the church built thereon, Samuel Horning of Malvern, Ill., was the contractor and builder. June 29, 1889, the church was finished and occupied. July 28, 1891, Rev. P. R. Keltner of Lena, Ill., was secured to take charge of the mission. July 16, 1892, a committee of elders, appointed by the Mission Board of Northern Illinois, met in council at church with the members. Said committee was composed of Edmond Forney, Levi Trostle, and George D. Zollers with Edmond Torney as moderator and Levi Trostle as secretary. As a final result of said council, the organization was completed with Elder Daniel Dierdorff of Franklin Grove as presiding elder; Rev. P. R. Keltner of Lena, Ill., as pastor; Ira F. Hoak, Sterling, Ill., clerk; and Della Keltner, treasurer. The new organization was called the Sterling Brethren church.

The congregation increased until it outgrew its quarters. May 23, 1901, it was decided to move the house to its present location and build an addition, which was done. The dedicatory services were held Nov. 10, 1901.

The Sterling church being declared self-supporting, Elder P. R. Keltner resigned his eldership Aug. 25, 1905, and took charge of a mission in Rockford, Ill. Dec. 31, 1906, Rev. Ezra Flory of Southern Ohio was chosen pastor of the Sterling church with Rev. John Heckman of Polo as presiding elder. Between March 25, 1907, and July 1, 1907, a fine parsonage was built on the church property. The present value of the Sterling Brethren church property is about ten thousand dollars and without any incumbrance. It is on Sixth avenue.

The enrollment, which at date of organization, was twenty-eight, has increased to about one hundred and fifty. Officers at present time are as follows: F. H. Slater, John Baker, George Whisler, trustees; Rev. John Heckman, presiding elder; Rev. Ezra Flory, pastor; George Whisler, Ira F. Hoak, Oliver Shumaker, F. H. Slater, Harvey Myers, John Gerdes, Samuel Myers, deacons; George Whisler, church clerk; F. H. Slater, treasurer.

The present officers of the Sunday school, organized in 1897, are: Ira F. Hoak, superintendent; Samuel Myers, assistant superintendent; John Baker, secretary; Oliver Shumaker, treasurer; Jennie Hoak, chorister; Clara Wolf, assistant chorister; Katie Shumaker, Sunday school missionary; enrollment about one hundred and twenty-five. Tributary to the Sunday school is the Home Department, membership fifty, with Mrs. Geo. Whisler as president and Katie Shumaker as assistant.

Jan. 1, 1905, a Christian Workers' society was organized with Jennie Hoak as president; Bertha Dutchers, secretary; Sadie Buckley, treasurer; and Clara Wolf, chorister. Present officers are: Mrs. Alice Suter, president; Jennie Hoak, secretary; Clara Hoak, treasurer; Clara Wolf, chorister. Enrollment at present time, fifty.

STERLING CHURCHES IN 1875.

Nothing shows so vividly the changes of time as old newspapers. They have history just as it happened day by day. A semi-weekly Gazette of 1875 has the following:

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist Church.—Market-st., north of Central Park. Rev. J. T. Mason, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m.; J. T. Mason, Superintendent. Young people's prayer meeting Monday at 7 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p. m.

Congregational Church.—Spruce, between Third and Fourth-sts. Rev. S. D. Belt, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m.; R. B. Witmer, Superintendent. Young people's prayer meeting Sunday at 6 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p. m.

Fourth-st. M. E. Church.—Corner of Fourth and A-sts. Rev. J. H. More, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m.; M. S. Bowman, Superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Young people's meeting Monday at 7 p. m.

Broadway M. E. Church.—Corner Broadway and Fourth-sts. Rev. J. Bush, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12:20 p. m.; J. H. Lamb, Superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.

Presbyterian Church.—Corner Fourth and Pine-sts. Rev. N. H. G. Fife, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; T. A. Slaymaker, Superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p. m.

Church of the Sacred Heart (German Catholic).—Corner Seventh and Mulberry-sts. Rev. A. Urban, Pastor. Services Sunday at 8 and 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday instruction at 2:30 p. m. Mass each day at 8 a. m.

Lutheran Church.—Seventh-st., between Spruce and Market-sts. Rev. E. Brown, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Evangelical Association (German).—Rev. M. Eller, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m.; C. Eisele, Superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 p. m.

Grace Church (Episcopal).—Corner Mulberry and Fourth-sts. Rev. Herbert Root, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m., superintended by the pastor.

St. Patrick's Church (Irish Catholic).—Corner Spruce and Sixth-sts. J. Daly, Pastor. Services Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 7 p. m. Mass every morning at 8 o'clock.

All of these pastors and superintendents are dead or gone, not one left in the city but C. Eisele.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

This is the newest of the societies in the city, dating only from June, 1904. They have no building, but meet in a hall. Different from other

societies in having no pastor. The services consist of scripture reading, prayer, hymns, and selections from the accepted religious books. The principal figures in the services are the readers, a man reading certain passages from the bible, and a woman reading corresponding selections from Science and Health. A quarterly is issued by the publishing house in Boston, containing the bible passages and secular selections for the general use of the church, so that all the societies throughout the world use the same order on the same Sunday. There is a general subject about which the scripture lessons are grouped. For instance, the subject for April 12, 1908, is "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Under this comes for responsive reading Isaiah 56 and 57, and the citations from the bible are 2 Samuel 22, Isaiah 25, Psalm 94, Proverbs 28. In the manual before us for April, May, June, 1908, are given the topics for each Sunday's consideration in the quarter. While some are apparently simple, like "Soul and Body," others suggest a field of profound inquiry, like "Is the Universe, including man, evolved by atomic force?"

The hymnal also issued by the Boston publishing society contains 193 hymns with music. Among them are some of the favorites of the universal church, as "Abide with Me," "Joy to the World," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night," "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah." A solo is given at every service.

The membership of the society varies. Not so large as usual just now on account of the removal of several families from the city. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bencus and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haskell are prominent members of the society.

The readers are chosen by the society and cannot hold office longer than three years. The present persons in that position are Walter Haskell and Mrs. Nehrhood. The two great sacraments of the church are observed, but not in the usual manner of symbols. No water is used in baptism, no bread and wine in the Lord's supper. These are material, and it is held that these ordinances should have a purely spiritual significance. Members on application for admission to the church must answer suitable questions, which, as well as other requirements are set forth in a small manual provided for the use of the society.

PERRY'S TRAINING CLASS.

Over twenty years George P. Perry, druggist of Sterling, has conducted a class for the study of the bible and the best methods of teaching. It has generally met in one of the churches. The sessions are held weekly during the winter months, and at the close written examinations are often given. Once Prof. H. M. Hamill was present and made an address. During the winter of 1907-08 the class completed a term's work in Brumbaugh's "The Making of a Teacher." Sixteen members of the class took a written test, the results of which were highly gratifying to the class leader. After the examination Miss Mary Hey, in the name of the class, presented Mr. Perry with four volumes of Rev. George Matheson's books, to remind him of the appreciation and respect which the class has for their faithful and efficient instructor. Mr. Perry, in his courteous manner, thanked the givers for the pleasant surprise.

SCIENCE RIDGE MENNONITE CHURCH.

Two or three miles north of Sterling on a cross street between the Freeport and Hoover roads stands a white frame building in which one branch of the followers of Simon Menno worship. The congregation was organized in 1859. Jacob Snavelly, John Hendricks, and Jacob Heckler formed the first board of trustees. The first minister was Benjamin Hershey. The present pastor is Rev. Aaron C. Good. The membership is 150. A good Sunday school. Much interest in missions, assisting in the support of the foreign work in India, and at home in Chicago, Kansas City, Fort Wayne, Philadelphia, and Toronto. Charities are not neglected. An old people's home in Ohio and at Lancaster, Pa., an orphanage at West Liberty, Ohio, a sanitarium at La Punta, California, and a college at Goshen, Indiana. Besides the regular church conference, a Sunday school and bible conference is held each year, and a general conference convenes every two years. A board of missions and charities, and a board of education have full control of the institutions. Hitherto the church literature has been published by private parties, but now a movement is on foot for the church to do its own printing. The old doctrines are maintained that have been peculiar to this denomination for three hundred years. Menno died in 1561. They believe in affirming, not taking an oath. They are opposed to law suits, to performing military service, to holding public office, to taking life insurance, to secret societies. Baptism only upon confession of faith. Foot washing is observed as a religious rite, and simplicity in dress for men and women. Of all branches of this faith this is most progressive and in harmony with other Protestant bodies. As a people, they love the soil, and the most flourishing farming communities anywhere are controlled by the Mennonites and the Amish. These sects are the backbone of the agricultural industry of Lancaster county in Pennsylvania, and are doing their part toward the rural prosperity of Whiteside.

Adjoining the modest church is the graveyard where many of the plain people of early days are resting. They were the grandfathers and mothers of the present generation. Here lies Jacob and Barbara Snavelly, the Landis family, Hecklers, Ebersoles, Rutts, Kreiders, Eshlemans, Kehrs, Jacob and Mrs Hendricks, Millers, Royers, Frys, Myers. Many of these were born in Lebanon, Lancaster, and other counties of eastern Pennsylvania, and coming here in middle life, grew old in transforming the virgin prairies into homes of comfort and happiness.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Sterling, Illinois, was organized in 1870, as No. 1717, with a capital of \$100,000. Formal articles of association, as required by law, were adopted September 15, 1870, being signed by William A. Sanborn, Decius O. Coc, Lorenzo Hapgood, James M. Wallace and John S. Miller. On that date the first shareholders' meeting was held, electing as first board of directors the five persons above named. The certificate of final organization bears date October 8, 1870, and was signed by John Jay Knox, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, the capital stock having been previously

paid in full. The bank's first charter expired September 15, 1890, and was extended for a further period of twenty years, by a certificate of succession, dated August 20, 1890, signed by E. S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency.

From the beginning The First National Bank of Sterling met with a favorable reception by the people. The community had outgrown its banking facilities; and there was urgent need of a strong bank with ample capital.

The bank began business in the small building, previously occupied by Mr. Sanborn as a private bank, located on the west half of the lot where the bank now stands. Shortly after, at a meeting of the directors held December 3, 1870, the building, lot and bank furniture, were purchased of Mr. Sanborn.

It soon became apparent that more room was needed to accommodate the rapidly increasing business. Accordingly more ground was purchased on the east, adjoining the lot bought of Mr. Sanborn. And in the fall of 1874 work was begun on a new bank building. While the new bank building was in process of construction, the business of the bank was carried on in the Harvey building, at No. 112 East Third Street. In the latter part of January, 1875, the bank moved into its new quarters, occupying the west half of the new building—the east half having been rented to Hagey & Son for a jewelry store. Later, in December, 1900, the room occupied as a jewelry store was remodeled, and a new safety deposit vault added, thus doubling the space previously occupied by the bank.

Again in 1906, feeling the need of a more modern building, and better equipped banking rooms, it was decided to remodel and rebuild the old building, which had done good service for over thirty-one years. Accordingly, on September 4, 1906, the work of remodeling and rebuilding began. The undertaking was accomplished without seriously interfering with the business of the bank. The new building is an attractive structure architecturally, with fine interior finishings, and thoroughly modern equipments. Ample provision was made for enlargement of the business of the bank. The vaults are also protected by an electric burglar alarm.

Since its organization, the bank has had but two presidents, and three cashiers. John S. Miller, Sr., was its first president, serving in that capacity until his death, which occurred February 27, 1874. Soon after his death, his son, John S. Miller, was elected president, and has continued to hold that office up to the present time.

Of the three cashiers, William A. Sanborn held the office from the organization of the bank in 1870, until his death, October 24, 1901. On October 29, 1901, Henry Green was elected cashier, holding the office for about a year, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Thomas S. McKinney, who died July 1, 1905. Upon the death of Mr. McKinney, Mr. Green was again elected cashier, and still holds that office.

The First National Bank of Sterling ranks among the strongest and most substantial banking institutions of the state; and every effort is made by its officers and directors to keep its standard up to the highest. With its capital stock of \$100,000, it has accumulated a surplus of \$100,000 and undivided profits of nearly \$50,000.

While the policy of the bank has always been one of conservatism, yet

it has never failed to recognize its duty to the community at large, by a just and liberal accommodation of its patrons, and an ever-courteous desire to deal fairly with all. The fact that it has served the public well, is shown by its rapidly increasing business. Ten years ago its deposits rarely exceeded \$400,000, while, during the past five years they frequently have exceeded \$1,000,000. And it is but fair to predict, from past prosperity, that the bank's greatest success and influence in the community, is yet to be realized.

THE STERLING NATIONAL BANK.

March 25, 1882, application was made to the Comptroller of the Currency for the authority to organize a national bank. The application was signed by J. H. Lawrence, B. C. Church and Charles A. Reed. James R. Bell, Charles N. Russell, Abijah Powers and E. F. Lawrence were mentioned as associate stockholders with the applicants.

This bank was to be located in Sterling with a capital of \$50,000.00 with the privilege of increasing same to \$300,000.00.

April 22, 1882, articles of association were adopted and the name of the association was called the Sterling National Bank.

The following persons were the stockholders at the time of organization: James R. Bell, James Dinsmoor, Aaron A. Wolfersperger, Edgar G. Baum, Charles N. Russell, John Wolfersperger, Edwin F. Lawrence, Adam Smith, Charles A. Reed, Bradford C. Church and John H. Lawrence.

A board of seven directors was chosen by the stockholders, which consisted of James Dinsmoor, Charles A. Reed, James R. Bell, C. N. Russell, B. C. Church, A. A. Wolfersperger and J. H. Lawrence.

This board of directors organized by the election of B. C. Church as president and Charles A. Reed as cashier. The capital was paid in on May 15, 1882, and the bank began business.

As soon as possible the site of the present place of business was secured and a bank building erected.

January 1, 1883, the capital stock of the bank was increased to, \$75,000.00.

In September, 1883, Bradford C. Church, President, died and his son, E. G. Church, was elected to fill vacancy in the board of directors, and James R. Bell was elected president.

In January, 1885, Adam Smith was elected a director succeeding James Dinsmoor.

On October 5, 1886, Chas. A. Reed's resignation as cashier was tendered and accepted and John H. Lawrence was elected to fill vacancy.

At the stockholders' meeting in January, 1889, the names of Abijah Powers and E. F. Lawrence were added to the directory, taking the places on the board formerly occupied by E. G. Church and Chas. A. Reed.

In January, 1891, Fred Simonson was elected a director and continued a member of the board for six years. W. J. Bell was elected a director in January, 1894, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Adam Smith.

In 1902 John H. Lawrence, who had been cashier for over fifteen years, tendered his resignation in order to devote his attention to the already large and rapidly increasing manufacturing business of Lawrence Brothers.

C. H. Tuttle who had been employed as teller in the bank for several years was elected to succeed Mr. Lawrence and at once assumed the duties of the office.

During the summer of 1903 the capital of the bank was increased from \$75,000.00 to \$100,000.00 and the beginning of the year 1904 found them with capital \$100,000.00, surplus fund \$50,000.00, undivided profits \$53,122.49 and deposits of \$583,451.84.

Cashier Tuttle tendered his resignation Oct. 24, 1904, to take effect Jan. 1, 1905, and same being duly accepted he retired from the business at the last mentioned date.

Samuel G. Crawford succeeded Mr. Tuttle as cashier and his name with that of Paul T. Galt was added to the list of directors about the same time.

In June, 1905, James R. Bell who had been president of the bank since 1883 died and John H. Lawrence was elected to fill the vacancy. Since the election of Mr. Lawrence to the presidency there have been no changes of officers or directors.

At this time the bank has a capital of \$100,000, a surplus of \$100,000, and undivided profits of \$25,000 and \$600,000 of deposits. Besides accumulating the present surplus and undivided profits the bank has paid semi-annual dividends satisfactory to the stockholders.

At this time, in addition to the cashier, the bank employs an obliging and competent force consisting of Harry R. Trudo, Teller; John Royer, Assistant Teller; Walter Reed, Bookkeeper; and Arthur J. Becker, Collector.

THE STATE BANK OF STERLING.

The youngest of our financial institutions has its quarters in the former postoffice, corner Locust street and Fourth. Capital, \$50,000. Organization was effected Oct. 16, 1905, by F. Heflebower, C. E. Windom, John M. Kohl, J. Frank Wahl, J. H. Gray and August Frank. Charter was granted in 1906, and business began Jan. 24 of that year. Accounts of Galt's savings bank were assumed Jan. 1, 1908. Money is loaned on real estate, and a general banking business is carried on. The directors consist of N. G. Van Sant, C. E. Windom, F. A. Grimes, Fernandus Jacobs, John M. Kohl, J. Frank Wahl, J. H. Gray, of Morrison, the others belong to Sterling. Van Sant is president, C. E. Windom vice president, F. Heflebower is cashier. He is an Ogle county man. Fred B. Frerichs is teller and bookkeeper. The rooms of the old postoffice were completely remodeled, hard wood partitions and furniture installed, and the place presents a light and attractive appearance. The directors are among our conservative and substantial citizens, and a good business is already secured.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

Everything comes to him who waits, and there was general rejoicing when the first car rolled through third street on the afternoon of May 5, 1904. Franchises had been secured once or twice before, surveys made, and even rails laid, but the projects were given up. But it was reserved for Edward Higgins to carry the enterprise to a successful completion. The railway

runs from Main street in Dixon to the end of Fourth street in Sterling, passing through Prairieville and Gap Grove in Lee county, and following for the most part the common highway between Dixon and Sterling. Sign boards advertise regular stations through the country where passengers are received. The interurban cars leave Dixon and Sterling every hour, the smaller cars run in each city every twenty minutes. In Dixon a spur leads from the main line to the Assembly grounds. The fare is 25 cents from Sterling to Dixon, five cents in Sterling. The ride in summer between the two cities presents views of a charming landscape with fertile fields, verdant valleys, attractive homes, and all the tokens of a rich agricultural district. The full name is Sterling, Dixon and Eastern Electric Railway.

A brick power house with dynamos installed was erected in the first ward near the river, but was soon discontinued, as it was found that the motive power could be secured cheaper at Dixon by using electricity developed by water power at the dam.

STERLING GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

The city has two kinds of illumination, the gas works, constructed in 1870, and the electric plant, in 1890. The Chicago office at 184 La Salle St., the Sterling office on East Fourth. Elmer Crawford is resident manager. In the city are 19 arc lights, and 245 incandescent, for which the monthly bill is \$439.78. The city hall in addition is \$19.20. Most private houses use the gas for cooking, and in the new residences electricity is installed for lighting, as well as in the stores and churches. The price of gas is \$1.35 per thousand with a discount for cash of 20 per cent. In electric light, kilo watts at 16 cents.

GALT-BROOKFIELD HOSPITAL.

In November, 1907, Mrs. Helen M. Brookfield tendered the Thomas A. Galt homestead on West Third street to the people of Sterling and Rock Falls provided they raised an endowment fund of \$10,000. The property is considered ideal for the purpose. The house was built in 1871 by Thomas A. Galt at a cost of nearly \$25,000, and could not be duplicated today for less than \$40,000. The elegant residence with the adjoining grounds is valued at \$50,000, and is one of the best and most desirable locations for a hospital in either city.

The house is large and roomy, and has a sloping terraced lawn. There are two rooms which could be made into wards without any remodeling whatever. One of these rooms is 40x30 feet and the other 30x30, and twelve beds could be installed in these wards. There are several other rooms in the residence which could be fitted up very easily for wards. The library would make a splendid office.

The house is a four-story structure, and has a fine south frontage which has all the requirements of a hospital, such as sunlight and air. The kitchen and large laundry are located in the basement. One of the physicians of the city stated that should the people of the city build a new building they could not plan it better for a hospital than the residence given by Mrs. Brookfield.

The interior is finished in the most expensive solid walnut which is highly polished. The house has recently been repaired and remodeled at a cost of several thousand dollars. The cost of additional remodeling to put the house in condition for a hospital would be very light.

Preliminary steps have already been taken to start the charity on its beneficent mission. A board of directors was elected whose officers are A. A. Wolfersperger, president; W. J. Doherty, vice president; R. L. Halsted, secretary, and John Royer, treasurer. The board of physicians is composed of Doctors A. C. Smith, S. S. Kehr and S. A. Allen.

Liberal offers of assistance have been made. Manager M. C. Ward of the Academy of Music has offered the use of the Academy one night in each year for the benefit for a hospital fund; Mrs. Electa E. Smith of Washington, D. C., whose home for many years was in Sterling and who always has taken great interest in the old soldiers, has offered to furnish a room to be known as the old soldiers' room for the use of the G. A. R., U. S. W. V. and their families.

Substantial citizens stand ready to contribute liberally. The ladies of the Presbyterian church held a Dutch Market, whose characteristic booths and wares attracted large crowds, and realized \$300 for the hospital fund. Subscriptions are under way, and the endowment of \$10,000 will be easily secured.

THE CITY HALL.

Hear the loud alarum bells!
In the startled ear of night,
How they scream out their affright!—*Poe.*

On the corner of Fourth street and First avenue stands the municipal building of Milwaukee brick with its square tower. On the third floor is the council chamber and the hall of the Grand Army; on the second, the police headquarters, the public assembly room, the firemen's chambers, and the Historical Society; in the basement the station of the fire department and the lockup. The main equipment of the department consists of a hook and ladder wagon, a hose wagon, and several thousand feet of hose. Two heavy Norman horses, about 1,300 pounds, are ready to gallop, night or day, to the scene of destruction. John Gleason is janitor of the building and driver of the grays. There are twenty firemen connected with the city hall, and ten in the first ward with a small hose carriage in the upper barn. S. A. Stull is chief, and the alacrity with which the boys respond to an emergency call deserves a much higher compensation than the city allows, \$60 per year. Fires, of course, are rare, but the position is no sinecure, for it means work and exposure when the call comes.

Be wakeful, be vigilant,
Danger may be
At an hour when all seemeth
Securest to thee.

The hall was erected in 1889, and in 1892, the corner tower was elevated

a full story for the bell of fire alarm. The building has cost complete about \$29,000.

AMONG THE FACTORIES.

Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honor bright; to have done is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty nail.—*Shakespeare.*

Near the bridge are the new shops of the National Manufacturing Company, who make hardware specialties of standard sorts. It was founded by W. P. Benson and Louis Bittorf, both former employes of the Messrs. Lawrence. Six years ago they began business in a little three-story building, fifty by seventy feet and in 1907 they completed a new shop four stories high and have a floor space of 45,000 feet. They employ nearly a hundred men and their trade has extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The capitalization is \$200,000.

The Novelty Company on Wallace street turn out an elaborate assortment of iron hitching posts, lawn and cemetery vases, plumbers' supplies, stove repairs, and porcelain lined cylinders for iron and wooden pumps. A pay roll of fifty men, and a yearly product of \$80,000.

Few persons know that Sterling is the home of the first gasoline engine, and the Charter Gas Engine Company gets its name from John Charter, who twenty-five years ago, solved the problem of operating an engine by vaporized gasoline. From the standard type from two and a half horse power to forty, the company make several other types such as marine engines, traction engines, wood sawing outfits, electric generators, both of direct and belt types, hoisters, and several styles of pumping engines and make many for special purposes. These engines are in use for at least 250 different purposes where power is required, from making baggage checks to milking cows. In the early nineties the firm sold the first engine ever put to the latter use and now have several operating in large dairies where they take the place of the old time milk maid and the hired man on the three legged stool. These engines are pushing yachts, making cob pipes, weaving wool and cotton, making fishing rods, pens, pop and lace.

The company employs about fifty men on the average, though at times the force in the shops has approached a hundred. The engines are sent to Mexico and South America.

On Wallace street is the only concern of the kind in the city, the Sterling Pattern Works, whose specialty is metal and wood patterns of all sizes and shapes. It makes patterns for local factories and inventors, and has a large trade outside. It has just completed the making of a new gasoline marine engine of two, four and six horse power. The engine is single, double and triple cylinder variety, designed for pleasure boats. The engines were placed on the market and local owners state that they are as near perfection as possible, as they are light and durable and very powerful.

The Harrison Manufacturing company, the only company in the two cities making a specialty of all kinds of inside finishing for houses, churches, stores, etc., is located at the foot of Locust street on Mill street. It occupies

two buildings, each 60x160 feet and it derives its power from a turbine wheel.

The company is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of store fixtures, bank fixtures, drug store cases, display racks, interior fixtures for residences, in fact, make a specialty of making anything from wood.

The company has been in existence in this city for many years. During the busy seasons of the year it employs thirty men and during the dull season not less than eight men. It has an average pay roll of eighteen men. The men are skilled mechanics and their wages are seldom less than \$2.50 per day.

The annual output of this establishment is about \$60,000.

The most imposing establishment in the city is that of the Dillon-Griswold Wire Mill. The buildings, three stories high, cover three and one-half acres, and the floor space ten and one-half acres. The lofty smoke stacks are striking and ornamental. A large variety of wares like wire fence, poultry and garden, wire nails, barbed wire, bale ties, straight and cut wire, telephone wire, gates, are produced.

Over 2,555 tons of stove polish is made in Sterling every year. The two stove polish factories, the Black Silk company and the Sterling Stove Polish company, between them turn out over seven tons of polish each day of the 365 days of the calendar year. This amount of polish, when canned, makes a total of over 1,250,000 cans of the finished product.

The works of the two companies are large and commodious. The factory of the Black Silk Company is 60x124, two stories in height, with offices 15x30. The manufacturing rooms are 40x30 and the labeling rooms five feet longer. The shipping room and stock rooms are 124 feet in length by thirty in width. The upstairs is devoted to laboratory and storage. The works of the Sterling Stove Polish Company are 40x100 feet, two stories high, the entire building being devoted to the manufacture of the polish.

The third largest plant of its kind in the world is the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company, whose chief product is caskets and hearses, ambulances and undertakers' carriages.

The casket factory is on the east side of Third avenue and has a floor space of 27,000 feet. It is a three-story brick structure, 150 feet long and 60 feet wide. The engine and power house is attached to this building.

The hearse and carriage plant is located on the west side of the avenue and it occupies 27,430 square feet of floor space. Eighty-five men are steadily employed, and the goods have a high reputation and are in ready demand. The building occupied by the casket factory is the old Keystone Block, where Patterson and Witmer in the sixties did an enormous business in general merchandise. The factory was founded by Ed Brookfield, a young man of remarkable sagacity, who took a sickly venture and developed it into an immense success in a few years, but did not live to enjoy its prosperity.

Over a half century ago John Harpham began the harness business in a small shop, which gradually grew into a manufacturing and jobbing trade. In time his son, John L. Harpham, acquired an interest, the senior Harpham withdrew from active participation, and in 1903 the Harpham Saddlery Company was formed. A three-story brick was erected on Wallace street, with 21,600 feet of floor space all occupied. The factory is of modern construc-

tion, being equipped with an electric elevator and electric motors to operate their various machines necessary in the business. They have three motors with a total capacity of twenty-five horse power which operate the stitchers and die machines and other appliances. There are between forty and fifty men employed steadily in the shops and there are five salesmen on the road with territory in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin. The product of the factory for the past year has been equivalent to 10,000 sets of harness.

Within a year or two, one of the largest bakeries in the state, has been added to the city industries. When all the machinery is in motion, sixty barrels of flour will be turned daily into attractive food. The bread department has a capacity of 7,000 loaves per day. Much of the product is sold outside of the city in other towns in this part of the state and Iowa. The factory has floor space of 10,400 feet and the present number of employes is about thirty. It is expected this number will be increased in the near future to fifty or perhaps sixty, just as soon as the cracker department gets well under way. In the cracker factory there are forty barrels of flour consumed and a full line of crackers and cookies are being made, which, if packed in the ordinary sized cracker boxes would fill no less than 400 of them every working day. A part of this product, however, is packed in paper cartons and in tin biscuit boxes.

The plant is operated by a thirty horsepower steam engine with an electric auxiliary plant.

There are three ovens, two in the bakery department of one type and the third in the cracker factory.

A feature of the baking department which has just been inaugurated is a domestic oven where skilled women bakers are in charge and are equipped to execute orders for fine cakes and pastry. All of the work in this department is on order and the phone keeps them busy.

The factory generates its own electric current for lights and this species of power is also used in operating some of the smaller machines.

The officers of the Sterling Steam Baking Company are F. B. Hubbard, president; W. T. Egan, vice president and general manager, and B. P. Wernitz, secretary and treasurer. Geo. W. Hill, late superintendent of the Western Baking Company at Portland Ore., is in charge as superintendent.

Without a tall factory or a big display in advertisements, the leather souvenir business of Scott Williams in five years has developed into a lively industry employing in the busy season forty people. He buys his tanned sheepskins by the carload, and after they are cut into cards, his assistants exercise their taste in burning the pictures and making the letters. His trade covers the country, as he sells cards from Dakota to the Gulf, from New York to San Francisco. Amid the mass of these goods made everywhere, the stock of Mr. Williams stands number one. He has recently shipped orders to Cuba, but has been compelled to refuse further expansion of his business because he has found it impractical to expand with economy.

The sled works of O. A. Hoak, Rock Falls, last year did business to the amount of \$50,000.

To meet the call for soothing refreshment in the sultry summer, two

ice cream factories come to the rescue. The demand has steadily increased. When Mr. Jackson began his business in Sterling in 1901 the local trade consumed 700 gallons a year, and every year this has increased until last summer he sold ten thousand gallons from his wagons direct to the people. For several years he has been turning 400,000 pounds of milk into the frozen dainty every year. This approximates 40,000 gallons of ice cream for the year and of this 10,000 gallons is consumed here. The remaining seventy-five per cent is disposed of in the territory north of Kewanee in Illinois outside of Chicago and west into Iowa as far as Mt. Vernon.

The smaller factory, the Peerless Company, has made rapid strides in two years, selling thousands of gallons at retail from the wagons. The total amount of ice cream made in factories in Sterling is close to sixty thousand gallons per annum and the winter demand is growing rapidly so that it is expected that there will soon be ample business to keep a factory in operation throughout the year.

Among the smaller industries that minister to the luxury of the stronger sex, is the cigar production. There are six factories in Sterling and Rock Falls, and the records of J. E. Harmon, secretary of the Cigar Makers' Union, show that in 1907 he issued 21,340 labels, each label meaning a box.

There are two grades of cigars made here—the five and ten cent grades. The cigars find a ready sale in most of the cases in the city, and each of the six factories also has in connection a retail store.

During the year 1907 there was a total of 1,092,000 cigars made in this city. It is estimated that the retail value of the cigars was \$30,930.

The cigar manufacturers here give employment to twenty-eight men, the majority of whom are married and have families. The wages paid to cigar makers are high.

The following are the names of the factories in the two cities: Frank Cochran, Huber Brothers, E. Limond, J. E. Harmon, Williams & Elsasser and Alfred Pucklewartz.

The Sterling Broom Works turn out a daily output of twenty-four dozen brooms, making an annual output of 7,324 dozens or 94,088 brooms, having a retail value of \$23,622.

At the foot of Locust street is the largest repairing establishment in the two cities, E. Bander, proprietor. He occupies his own building, which is thirty-five feet wide and 150 feet deep, built of stone and brick. The building is equipped with special machinery for doing iron and steel repairs and work of all kinds. Within the walls of the building there is housed the largest steel lathe between Chicago and Omaha.

Mr. Bauder makes a specialty of building machines from patterns, also doing pattern work. During the past few years he has constructed the steel dredges for the Austin company of Chicago, making a number of the big machines.

He is now engaged in making a new type of marine gasoline engines.

Three dealers in marble and granite are prepared to furnish monuments. Fred Johnson and Henry Krohn confine their attention to local business, but Walter J. Moore fills orders far and wide, carrying the largest stock west of

Chicago. He has made shipments to Mexico and Brazil. His yearly sales amount to \$25,000.

He occupies a building 133 feet long and twenty-five feet wide, using the basement and the first floor. The maximum number of stone and marble cutters employed is seven, and the work is done by compressed air machinery.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Whiteside Building and Loan association showed a flourishing condition. Series Nos. 39, 40 and 41 which have matured since January 1, 1907, representing a total of one hundred forty-two shares and amounting to \$14,200, has been paid in addition to several nice loans being made on buildings in Sterling and Rock Falls, and all the buildings which were held at the first of the year have been sold with the exception of one. W. S. McCloy, Dr. G. B. Dillon and A. J. Frank were elected as three new directors, and the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. J. F. Keefer; vice president, P. T. Van-Horne; treasurer, A. J. Platt; attorney, H. C. Ward; secretary, J. G. Wetzel.

John G. Haglock's new skating rink, The Rollaway, located in First avenue, is the most modern skating rink in this section of the state, being built especially for that purpose. The rink proper is forty-six feet wide and ninety-five feet deep. The walls are of concrete blocks and the roof built on truss work. The floor, which is of hard maple, is laid on a concrete foundation. The ceiling and top of the walls are painted white, and in the rear of the building is a music box, rendering band music.

The following is a list of the improvements in the Twin Cities of Sterling and Rock Falls for the year 1907:

INDUSTRIAL.

Hydraulic Co., power plant.....	\$250,000
U. S. Government, dam	100,000
C. & N. W. Ry., fill	100,000
Avenue G Bridge	50,000
Gail-Borden Co.	100,000
National Manufacturing Company	40,000
Eureka Co.	20,000
Bassett Sled Works	8,000
Sterling Cracker Co.	10,000
Paper Mill	10,000
Novelty Co.	7,000
Black Silk Co.	5,000
Sterling Brewery	3,000
Swartley Green House	1,000
Sterling Floral Co.	1,500

WALLACE SCHOOL.

Alas! regardless of their doom,
The little victims play.—Gray.

There is Greater New York, and there is newer Sterling. In every ward

the old school houses that the last generation knew are down and out. In the west end, District Eight, as organized, stood for twenty years that brown, dingy frame one-story structure that looked like a temporary railroad station. It was erected in 1856. There were two main rooms, an entry, and battens similar to those on a shed, ran up and down. As the school increased, frame buildings, two stories high, were added.

In 1865 an election was held to vote a tax for the purchase of more ground, and this addition gave the district the entire block where the school now stands. Another election in 1874 for a new building, cost not to exceed \$25,000, and the edifice was completed that summer. The building committee were W. A. Sanborn, B. C. Church, and James A. Wallace. In 1889 additional bonds were voted, and the primary building of four rooms erected in the rear of the main structure. In 1884 Wallace school was adopted as the name as a fit tribute to the memories of Hugh and James Wallace, father and son, who had been so long associated with the growth of the town and the development of the district.

Some excellent men and women appear in the catalog of Wallace school principals. The first in the newly organized school of 1856 were R. J. Ross and his sister, Rachel. Grove Wright was very popular with pupils and patrons, and his yearly entertainments of music and dialogue were enthusiastic events at Wallace Hall. John Phinney drilled the boys in mental arithmetic and in the diagrams of Clark's grammar. Then followed Buell, Thorp, Davis, Harlan, Coe, Piper, Hursh, Hollister. The last two have gone higher. Hursh is professor at Macomb Normal, and Hollister is state visitor for Illinois University. Helen Hosmer, one of the early primary teachers, knew how to gain the affection of the children. The primary instructor, longest in service, was Miss Saide Patterson, who for twenty-five years drilled the youngsters in marching and singing like so many miniature soldiers. By a poetic fitness on returning to Pennsylvania, she passed her declining days in Mercersburg, the home of her girlhood.

Classes were regularly graduated in the high school department, an Alumni association formed, the last meeting of which was held in 1899. Miss Hannah Mooney was then president, and Miss Minnie Palmer secretary and treasurer. The first graduating class was in 1877, with A. N. Melvin and Elizabeth Crawford the sole star actors. The last class in 1898, consisting of twelve young people, John Ward, Esq., being one of them, closed the educational docket.

For a while as a sort of a manual or practical mechanical training a small paper was issued, "Wallace Life," the cuts, editorial matter, type setting and printing, all done by the pupils.

The board consists of six members: Henry Green, C. C. Johnson, H. C. Ward, Paul T. Galt, V. S. Ferguson; W. J. Bell, president, and A. J. Frank, secretary.

The roll of teachers comprises the following: Miss A. L. Hill, principal; Anna Mooney, 8th grade and supervisor of drawing; Emma Simonds, 7th grade; Mary Whitmore, 6th grade, and supervisor of music; Belle Duffie, 5th; Josephine Elliott, 4th; Anna Conboy, 3d; Jessie Buyers, 2d; Maud

Edwards, 2d; Christina Dunbar, 1st; Mary Kannally, 1st. Miss Mooney taught several years in Chicago, and is proficient in her department. Jessie Buyers has held her position for many terms. Since the township high school course was established, 227 pupils have finished the grammar school course. At a regular meeting of the board in June, 1907, a ten twenty-day month school year was established. Miss Hill is the first lady principal of Wallace, and her re-election year after year, is *prima facie* proof of the efficiency of her administration.

Among the early directors of the school, the names of Joshua McKinney, James L. Crawford, and Gabriel Davis must always be mentioned with gratitude.

At the meeting of the Wallace school board held March 9, 1908, "Home Gardening" was discussed and Tuesday, April 7, 1908, the pupils sent off an order for 1,500 packages of seeds and 125 bulbs at the rate of one cent each. These include eighteen varieties of flowers and eight of vegetables. Each pupil pays for his own seeds.

One morning the school received a case of stuffed birds of N. O. Lawson, taxidermist of Geneva, Ill. The birds prepared by Mr. Lawson are those selected from the many killed during severe storms. The birds will be kept in a glass case with revolving shelves, presented by Mrs. L. K. and Mrs. Lottie Wynn.

The birds whose homes, habits, and economic value will be studied, will furnish material to aid in the development of powers of observation, comparison, and judgment. Problems in arithmetic based upon quantity and kinds of food eaten by the different birds, show the advisability of protecting our feathered neighbors.

Many of the boys and girls are building bird houses and drinking troughs, and otherwise showing an intense interest in the bird life of Sterling.

Prizes will be given for successful tree-planting, best collection of vegetables, best collection of flowers, best window boxes, and best collection of seeds.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

By H. L. Chaplin, Principal.

'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.—*Pope*.

My acquaintance with Sterling school began in the fall of 1894. On the school square stood a three-story brick structure erected in 1867, and a two-story brick veneer building, erected in 1886. On the northeast corner of the square a small frame house used as the janitor's residence. The larger building was devoted to the grades, the smaller, to the High school. All the room in these buildings, excepting the "Old Chapel," was fully occupied prior to the fall of 1894. The year 1894-5 opened with an increased enrollment, and the task of providing additional room was met by running a partition through the old chapel, on the third floor of the larger building, forming therefrom two rooms, one of which was immediately occupied. The absorption of the Sterling High school by the Sterling-Coloma Township High

school in 1898, left the smaller building available for the use of the grades, and when the school opened in the fall of that year the third floor of the larger building was abandoned and the sixth, seventh and eighth grades were housed in the smaller building.

With its twenty-sixth commencement, May 27, 1898, the Sterling High school finished its work, and in the following September its students became members of the Sterling-Coloma Township High school. In the twenty-nine years of its existence, two hundred ninety-nine students had been graduated from its courses. It turned over to the Township High school one hundred twenty-five pupils, twenty-one of whom were in the senior class. This High school had done a good work. It had provided a four-years' course of instruction and was on the accredited list of the state university and a number of colleges. At the completion of its work, Miss Anna Parmelee, the principal, had been with the school eleven years; Miss Kate Stoddard, nine years; Miss Bertha Forbes, seven years; and Miss Mabel Waldo, five years. The character of their work is indicated by the following extract from a letter written to the superintendent in 1897, by Dr. Arnold Tompkins, chairman of the committee on accredited schools for the State University: "Your High school is considered here one of the best in the state, and as accredited, admits to all the colleges of the University."

The advent of the Township High school brought other changes. In the spring of 1898 Lincoln, Sterling, and Wallace districts voted on a proposition to unite into one district. It carried in Lincoln and Sterling districts, but was defeated in Wallace district. Lincoln and Sterling districts at once took steps to unite, and at a special election by very large majorities voted to become one district. The consolidated districts took the official name of District Number Three. The writer, however, gave to the united schools the name Union Schools, the one by which they are generally known.

In order to avoid confusion of names with the new Sterling-Coloma Township High School, the Sterling School was, in the fall of 1898, named by the Board of Education "Central School."

In organizing the new district the old school boards went out of office and a new board was elected. In this connection it is fitting to make special mention of three men who were prominent in working for the advancement of their respective schools. Mr. George W. Brewer, of the Lincoln School Board, went out of office after a service of thirty-three and one-half years. His last service to the school was to lead in the movement for consolidation. Rev. E. Brown, of the Sterling School Board, retired after a like service of thirteen years, ten of which were passed as President of the Board. Captain John W. Niles, who had served on the same Board for twenty years, became a member of the new Board.

It became apparent in 1901-02 that Lincoln School building would soon be filled to its capacity. In 1902-03 temporary quarters for the overflow from this school were secured in the building in Lincoln Park. In the spring of 1906 bonds for ten thousand dollars were voted to build an addition to Lincoln School building. A four-room annex was added during the fall of

that year, and in January, 1907, the temporary quarters were abandoned and two rooms of the annex were occupied.

The course of study of the Union Schools comprises the usual eight years' preparatory work for entrance to the high school. In addition, the schools provide special instruction in music, drawing, penmanship, and manual training. The first of these special departments to be established was that of music. In 1882 a special teacher was employed for this branch. It was not, however, until 1889 that regular instruction in music became a feature of the school. In 1895 Miss Ella G. Richards was elected supervisor of music, which position she resigned in 1905. During this period the work became very efficient. Miss Ruth Caughey succeeded Miss Richards and is in charge of this department at the present time.

Special instruction in drawing was first given in 1891. It became a regular feature of the school in 1893. In 1896 Prof. C. A. Wetzell was elected supervisor of drawing and of penmanship, which position he still holds.

Manual training was adopted by the Board of Education in September, 1900. At first the work was in sloyd only, all the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades, both boys and girls, participating. But in December, 1900, the Board of Education approved an outline for a course in sewing, and ordered it put into immediate operation. Since January, 1901, sewing has been a regular branch of the work. In 1903 the manual-training room was equipped with twelve two-pupil benches and twenty-four sets of tools. As now conducted, four classes each of boys and girls receive regular instruction one hour per week. The boys are instructed in the manipulation and care of tools and the principles of wood-working; the girls in the art of sewing and the structure of textiles. Mr. C. A. Wetzell is the instructor in manual training, and Miss Ivy Phelps directs the work in sewing. For several years manual training was supported by money received from public programs, but of late the expense has been paid out of the regular funds. This is a small item, however, as the pupils pay for the material which they use and take home the products of their skill.

Much activity has characterized the work of the Board of Education since 1894. It has refurnished Central School with modern desks; installed a system of thermostatic regulation of heat; substituted cement floors in the basement for the decaying wooden floors; reconstructed the sewer system, it having been discovered that the original sewer had been laid inside the building with common sewer-pipe; substituted L. W. Wolff individual bowls, syphon range, toilet fixtures for the crude device previously in use; installed toilet rooms on the third floor, thereby removing the necessity of sending pupils down three flights of stairs; erected a substantial fire escape, the same being so connected with the several rooms that pupils leave the building without entering the corridors; installed a fire-alarm system, by means of which a general alarm can be turned in from any part of the building; displaced the low-pressure steel boilers (the safe kind which sometimes explodes) with cast boilers; equipped the building with stand-pipe fire protection, the same having a reel of three-inch hose for each floor; placed inside and outside

drinking fountains and discontinued the use of the old school well; tinted the walls of the rooms and corridors with cheering colors, done in lead and oil; removed the old-time teachers' platforms; lighted the building throughout with gas; constructed vestibules at each of the three entrances; built lavatories; remodeled the smaller building; laid inside walks and curbed the school square; besides many minor changes looking to the safety, sanitation and comfort of the school. At Lincoln School it has built a four-room annex; removed the old brick building on the northwest corner of the square; graded down the knoll on that corner; laid a large amount of permanent walks; displaced the hot-air system with steam; substituted slate blackboards for the composition boards; redecorated the school rooms; installed drinking fountains; besides a number of minor improvements. Many of the changes mentioned above were expensive, the main question having been, How well, not how cheaply, can this work be done?

Of the present members of the Board of Education, Mr. C. Burkholder, President, has served the District sixteen years; Mr. W. N. Haskell, Secretary, twelve years; Mr. W. W. Davis, fourteen years; Mr. R. S. Philips, ten years; Mr. L. C. Thorne, eight years; Mr. A. J. Platt, six years; Mr. Frank Thomas, five years.

Some of the special features of the Union Schools, besides the departments of special instruction heretofore mentioned, are: A graded library, established in 1894, now containing seven hundred books; semi-annual promotions to the high school, in effect since 1903; an annual report, containing, among other things, a financial report of the Board of Education, the school calendar, rules and regulations, list of authorized text-books, a report of the Superintendent on the general and special activities of the schools, including a classification of pupils, statistical reports, library summary, etc.; a salaried truant officer to enforce the provisions of the amended statutes to compel the regular attendance of those who would otherwise be delinquent pupils. The latest activity of the schools is school gardening, undertaken for the first time in the spring of 1908. By this we hope to make, not alone a city beautiful and homes beautiful, but lives and characters more beautiful than they otherwise would be.

Both the original buildings in the present Union district are gone, the brick in the first ward erected in 1860 and the two-story frame in the second ward erected in 1857. In their place are the present substantial and handsome brick structures. In the long roll of principals in each are Mr. and Mrs. Flagg, Thomas Diller, J. D. Parker, Buell, French, Alfred Bayliss, the latter being longer in service than any of his predecessors. Central School is the largest in the county.

In the spring of 1908 the scholars of Central School received packages of flower seeds to plant at their homes during spring vacation time.

The seeds include six varieties—namely, sweet peas, nasturtiums, marigolds, sweet alyssum, snap dragon and asters, which they will cultivate during the spring, and some time during the fall months a floral show at the two schools will be the result.

It is expected that the pupils of the two schools will plant about 4,200 packages of flower seeds.

The steel fire escape connected with the two main buildings, erected a few years ago at a cost of nearly \$3,000, is considered the finest in the United States, and since the horrible calamity in the school near Cleveland has been advertised in cuts by papers and magazines from New York to California for the example of boards of education to follow.

The enrollment of Central School for the present year is 648. Its corps of teachers, beginning with the first primary, is Mae Wilcox, Grace G. Goebel, Laura M. Wilson, Irene Bassett, Lora Taylor, Daisy Seymour, Pansy Treasher, Ivy Phelps, Bertha Fay, Estella Daveler, Mignon Haskell, Bertha Senneff, Hattie E. Turner, Bertha M. Williams.

The enrollment of Lincoln School is 206. The corps of teachers, beginning with the first primary, is Helene Lendman, May Adams, Mary Dutcher, Clara M. Pittman, Jennie Hoak, Mabel Whitney.

The special teachers are Mr. C. A. Wetzell, writing, drawing, and manual training; Miss Ivy Phelps, sewing; Miss Ida G. Rundlett, primary assistant and general substitute.

[Editorial Note.—This large school was never so flourishing. Prof. Chaplin is untiring in his efforts to increase its efficiency in every department, and to show their appreciation of his services the Board lately elected him Superintendent for the fifteenth year of his usefulness.]

THE STERLING TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

By Prof. E. T. Austin, Principal.

The need of a better high school in this community became so imperative that after due notice an election was held April 11, 1896. It resulted in a vote in favor of establishing a township high school. The following men were chosen as the Board of Education: C. A. Wetherbee, Rev. E. Brown, James Platt, F. W. Wheeler, and W. A. Sanborn.

These men did their duty admirably. Their first task, the choosing of a site, they did by a special election August 1, 1896. It resulted in the selection of the grounds of the old Catholic church at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourth street. Their next work was to secure funds. This they also did by election, May 11, 1897, which resulted in favor of issuing \$40,000 worth of bonds. In selecting the plans for a building they gave the preference to those drafted by Reeves & Bailey, of Peoria. These plans were a modification or adaptation of an early Elizabethan type of architecture.

School opened in the fall of 1898 with nearly two hundred pupils, and the following corps of teachers: Principal, O. L. Miller, of Michigan; Anna E. Parmelee, Kate M. Stoddard, Bertha M. Forbes, Mabel G. Waldo, Frances G. Hershey, Charles Herrmann, Ida E. Marron. C. A. Wetzell and Ella G. Richards. Henry Werle was appointed janitor, and has ever since kept the building and grounds a model of neatness. Of this first corps of teachers Miss Parmelee was called to the State Normal School at De Kalb, and was succeeded by Alfred K. Jenkins; Mr. Herrmann was also called away; Miss Frances Hershey and Miss Ida Marron were married; and Miss Waldo was

summoned by death. Since 1902 E. T. Austin, of Michigan, has been principal. The new members of the teaching corps are Stella Coney, Helen Hopkins, Ella M. Ellsworth, Marie Hershey, G. A. Schmidt, Marjorie L. Fitch, and Sarah Lindsay. The present Board of Education are Rev. Theodore Crowl, D. L. Miller, F. W. Wheeler, A. H. Hershey, and W. W. Davis. They have been in office now for many years, and are closely identified with the development of the school and its present prosperous condition.

The equipment of the school is very complete, and is being systematically added to each year. The physical, chemical, and biological laboratories are well supplied. The library is discreetly chosen, and contains the latest and best cyclopedias, histories, and scientific works. The pictures and statues that ornament the walls and halls are tastefully chosen and artistically disposed.

Our high school is fully accredited by the following universities and colleges: Amherst, Vassar, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern and Beloit; and probably most colleges will receive students who have done the work preparatory to entering these universities.

For several years an annual has been issued, containing original sketches, with local hits, illustrated, neatly printed and bound, and edited by pupils chosen from the higher classes.

Few rich men remember churches or schools in their wills. The whole property is left to relatives, and sometimes soon scattered to the winds. Dr. L. S. Pennington, pioneer of Jordan, who died in Sterling, 1906, was not of this type. The Sterling Gazette of April 13, 1908, has this paragraph: "The sum of \$8,067, the residuary legacy from the estate of the late Dr. L. S. Pennington, has been formally turned over to the trustees of the Township High School, and the trustees have loaned \$8,000 on real estate security, and the same is drawing an interest of six per cent, making an annual income of \$480. This amount, according to the will of the late Dr. Pennington, will be used in assisting to maintain a manual training school at the Township High School. The sum received from the estate of Dr. Pennington is the first material assistance that the public schools of this city have received. It is hoped that his bequest will serve as an attractive nucleus and that other wealthy men may have their attention attracted to the value of manual training and aid with their wealth in establishing an institution here on an adequate footing."

It may be added there are numerous examples to encourage this educational generosity. Leland Stanford University in California and Johns Hopkins in Baltimore are not only beneficent institutions of learning, but lasting monuments to the memory of their founders.

STERLING BUSINESS COLLEGE.

By Prof. A. T. Scovill.

The Sterling Business College was organized in the summer of 1877 by Mr. Harry A. Aument, who conducted the school with marked success for fifteen years. Mr. Aument was an energetic, progressive school man and at that early date introduced the study of shorthand in the Sterling school, thus

making the Sterling Business College the first business college in the world to include shorthand as a part of its curriculum. The same year he purchased one of the old style Remington typewriters for school use, thus giving the school the name of being the first school in the West, if not in the world, to install a typewriter as a part of its equipment. This early progressiveness instituted by its first owner has characterized the school throughout the thirty-one years of its existence, and today it stands the best equipped business and shorthand school in the Middle West.

In 1892 Mr. Aument sold the school to Wallace Bros., who conducted the school with varied success for about three years, when it was purchased by Mr. William Lueders in 1895. At the beginning of Mr. Lueders' ownership he secured the services of Miss Lula L. Ely as Superintendent of the Shorthand Department, and it is largely through her careful, conscientious work that the Sterling Business College received and maintained its excellent name.

Soon after the purchase of the school by Mr. Lueders he realized the desirability of having a permanent home for the school and set about securing a building designed especially for business college work. He finally accomplished his desire and in the summer of 1899 the school was moved from rooms in the down-town district, where it had been conducted for the last twenty years, to the northwest corner of Second street and Fourth avenue. Here the school was successfully operated by Mr. Lueders until its sale to Mr. G. W. Brown, president of the Brown's Business College Co., in May, 1906.

On July 1, 1906, the school was formally turned over to Brown's Business College Co., Mr. A. T. Scovill being chosen by President G. W. Brown to be the local manager and principal. During the months of July and August the building was altered and repaired, the course of study revised to meet the demand of the business world, the standard of scholarship raised, and the school equipped with the latest writing machines and office appliances. Principal A. T. Scovill took charge of the commercial department, assisted by Miss Lena A. Kemp, an experienced teacher, transferred from the commercial department of Brown's Peoria Business College. Miss Lula L. Ely continued as superintendent of the shorthand department, assisted by Miss Della V. Smith.

During the year several new features were instituted, among them the students' annual banquet, held during the mid-winter season, and the alumni banquet, held in Chicago in the spring of each year. The students' annual banquet is given by the present students of the school to their friends and relatives. The evening's entertainment consists of a literary programme given at the Armory or Academy. After the literary programme the guests retire to one of the banquet halls of the city, where a five-course dinner is served, after which after-dinner talks are given. In the two years the students' banquet has become one of the mid-winter social functions of Sterling. This entertainment and banquet brings the parents and friends of the school in closer touch with the work of the student. The alumni banquet, held in

Chicago each year, reminds the ex-students of the school that they have some interest in their Alma Mater at Sterling.

During the first year of the ownership by the Brown's Business College Co. the attendance was increased nearly one hundred per cent. One hundred and thirty-two calls for office help were received direct by the school and in the second year another marked increase in attendance and a greater demand for help was made, the school at this time having an annual enrollment of more than three hundred.

THE STERLING CLUB.

Sport, that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.
Come, and trip it as you go,
On the light fantastic toe.—*Milton.*

Club life finds congenial soil in Sterling. Almost every name is represented now, and a few more will make the list complete. A Hamilton club will make the city equal to Chicago, and an Army and Navy club put us into formidable rivalry with London. The Sterling Club is not specific in its application, as it stands for rest, retirement, good fellowship, conviviality, recreation in a quiet way. Every appliance for bodily and mental relief. For indoor athletics, billiard tables, and for mental enjoyment a reading room, whose table is supplied with the dailies and best current magazines. A blazing fire on the hearth gives a touch of home to the stranger. Open day and night, so that members and friends may drop in at any hour to enjoy its comforts. Regular social functions are given every year with banquet and dancing. The rooms are handsomely furnished and occupy the second floor of the Masonic building on Third street. George Clark keeps the establishment in perfect order. The lately elected officers are:

President—L. L. Wheeler.

Vice President—J. R. Bell.

Secretary—J. J. Ludens.

Treasurer—F. W. Murphy.

The club was incorporated Jan. 12, 1893, and the first officers were: A. A. Wolfersperger, president; F. M. Tracy, vice president; B. C. Cook, secretary; John Sanborn, treasurer. The directors included the above officers and John S. Miller, D. L. Miller, and A. H. Hershey. By the by-laws a candidate for membership had to file a written application, endorsed by two members, and if no more than four black balls were cast against him, he was declared elected. The membership fee is ten dollars. All entertainments are to be held on Friday nights. The resident membership is limited to 110. The rooms are open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. No games on Sunday, or games for money. No ales, wines, or other liquors permitted in the rooms. The first roll of 1893 showed a list of 103 members.

THE SEARCHLIGHT CLUB.

The light that never was, on sea or land,
The consecration, and the poet's dream.—*Wordsworth.*

While most of our societies are either social or beneficiary, this is purely intellectual. It has for its object the discussion of the profound and practical problems of civic and national life. Men at home or abroad who have made a study of favorite questions are invited to present their views to the club. The meetings are held at the Y. M. C. A. building, and the address is given after a Platonic banquet. Among the speakers have been Walter Stager, H. C. Ward, W. W. Davis, Prof. James, Bardwell, of Dixon, on Public Opinion.

It was voted to make the Searchlight Club a permanent organization, with annual dues. J. J. Ludens was elected president and P. A. Kidder secretary and treasurer.

THE BOAT CLUB.

A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep.—*Epes Sargent.*

In October, 1907, owners of launches in Sterling and Rock Falls held an enthusiastic meeting at Bressler's bicycle shop and formed a permanent organization with J. W. McDonald as president; vice president, Capt. Ben Eick; secretary, Roy Baer; and treasurer, Col. Lawrie. A board of seven directors. There are about fifty members and steady accessions. A pennant has been adopted in the form of a triangle, 18 by 30, with blue ground and white letters, which will float in the breeze during the season.

TWIN CITY FISHING CLUB.

Three fishers went sailing away to the west,
Away to the west as the sun went down.—*Kingsley.*

At the close of 1907 this was organized in W. F. Mangan's harness shop, with S. S. Pauley, president; John Stager, vice president; and Gus Breiding, secretary and treasurer. The object is the stocking of our noble river with fish and their protection afterwards. Requests have been made for young fish of the best varieties and favorable replies received. The state promises wall-eyed pike and the United States black bass when the season permits the shipping of young fry. There are 400 nominal members, about 30 who have paid dues, and are active. Ladies are eligible, and ten of the gentler sex are enrolled.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

But the brethren only seemed to speak,
Modest the sisters walked, and meek,
And if ever one of them chanced to say
What troubles she met with on the way,
A voice arose from the brethren then,
Let no one speak but the holy men,
For have you not heard the words of Paul,
Oh, let the women keep silence all!

Time has worked wonders. Since the days of Paul, when women were forced to keep quiet, and of our grandfathers, when they were bunched on one side of the church, they have stepped boldly to the front. Woman has a

mind, why not improve it? a tongue, why not use it? an influence, why not exert it? When Elizabeth Fry spoke to the wretched women in Newgate, or Lucretia Mott took her stand with Garrison in denouncing slavery, or Frances Willard raised her voice in behalf of purity and temperance, they were not stepping outside their sphere. Mrs. Livermore was the Daniel Webster of the platform, but she was also a good mother, and so was Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Women have always been in politics in England. Wicked men, political trimmers, are always ready to ridicule woman's appearance in public, for they dread her crusade against their villainy. Woman always stands for the true, the good, the beautiful.

So in these later days, we have woman's clubs. Men have a hundred, why not let the wives and daughters have at least one?

The Woman's Club of Sterling and Rock Falls was organized in 1898. Mrs. Lizzie E. Kehr, here on a visit from Denver, was active in the movement. The first president was Mrs. Caroline E. Foster; Mrs. Anna Mentzer, first vice president; Miss Permelia Anthony, second vice president; Mrs. Kate Emmons, recording secretary; Mrs. Grace Hamm, corresponding secretary; and Miss Emily C. Galt, treasurer. A constitution and by-laws, which have since undergone some modifications. Roberts' Rules of Order were adopted as authority.

As is not generally known, the scheme of activity is very comprehensive. The club is not a debating school or a social function, but a factor of personal instruction, an agent of civic improvement. To facilitate the work there are various committees: reception, program, educational, music, printing, philanthropic, house, refreshment, nominating, press. Music is a prominent feature. The club chorus at present has eleven members with Hattie M. Ebersole, leader, and Sophie C. Cruse, accompanist. The departed members are not forgotten in the year books as they are regularly issued. In that for 1907-8 a whole page appears as follows:

In Memoriam.

To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

Sadie E. Johnson,

July 23, 1900.

Anna Whipple Dillon,

April 23, 1903.

Frances L. Roberts,

Aug. 9, 1905.

Verne Irwin Wilson,

Nov. 13, 1907.

Frances M. Haney,

July 10, 1907.

The topics for every meeting of the year are printed in the booklets, with the leaders to prepare papers, so that ample time is given for preparation. The topics embrace the whole field of art, literature, the home, the city, health, biography, science, history, travel. It is encyclopedic. January

6 had "Phases of American Life Illustrated in Fiction," with Mary E. Wilkins, presented by Sadie Murphy; Joel Chandler Harris, by Marie Coe; Hamlin Garland, by Emma Lawrence; George R. Cable, by Kathryn Leitch. Again, St. Patrick's day, on March 17, had naturally a symposium of Irish melodies by Ross Hull on the violin, an address by Fannie Worthington, a whistling solo by Robert Clark.

Home talent does not furnish all the enjoyment. Mrs. Bayliss has talked on the Cliff Dwellers, John Quincy Adams on Art and the Day's Work, John Whitman on Prison Life, Mrs. Pelham on The Stage Behind the Footlights, The Educational Value of Play by Miss Nina Lamkin, Judge Richard S. Tuthill on The Work of Saving Children from Becoming Criminals, Mrs. Marsh on Life in China.

The travel class is a fascinating field. For October, 1907, Holland, with its quaint towns and customs, and for 1908, such historic American cities as St. Augustine, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Washington.

The regular meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of the month. There are now about 175 members. A candidate for membership must be proposed by one member and endorsed by two other members, all of whom are personally acquainted with her. The annual dues are two dollars. Luella Hill Mack is president; recording secretary, Belle Woodworth; treasurer, Edna H. Loux. The club was represented at the General Federation, St. Louis, 1904, by Anna May Bowman; at the State Federation, Rockford, 1900, by Lizzie E. Kehr and Sadie Murphy; and at the District Federation, Savanna, by Anna May Bowman.

THE W. C. T. U.

Ask God for temperance; that's the appliance only
Which your disease requires.—*Shakespeare.*

This is one of the best of our organizations, quiet in its movements, and yet so far-reaching in its influence. The regular meetings occur on the second Thursday of the month in the Congregational church, the parlor meetings on the fourth Thursday. A small booklet is issued, giving the topics and order for every meeting during the year, with the speaker who is to lead the discussion. All are practical, many are beautiful and inspiring. For example, for June 27, 1907, was the "Mission of Flowers"; for July 25, "Peace and Arbitration"; for Dec. 26, "Temperance and Labor." About fifty of the prominent ladies of town and country meet in these delightful deliberations. To systematize their scheme of activity, there are several departments: Mrs. Vaughn in 1907 had Sunday School Work; Mrs. Daley, Scientific Instruction; Mrs. Edmunds, Social Purity; Miss Stevens, Flower Mission; Miss Bush, Fair Work; Mrs. Taylor, Temperance Literature; Mrs. Foster, Franchise; Miss Clara McCune, Music.

STERLING INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

This was organized in 1907, is composed of most of our prominent business men, and has already been the means of securing some substantial

industries to the city. At the last meeting John B. Lewis was re-elected president, John M. Stager re-elected secretary, John H. Lawrence treasurer, and O. E. Maxson, of Rock Falls, vice president. There are nine directors, serving for one, two, and three years. L. K. Wynn is chairman of the committee on home and foreign industries, D. L. Martin of finance, E. F. Lawrence of railroads, Henry Bencus of advertising, H. M. Henderson of membership.

An important branch of the work of the association is advertising. Nine thousand circulars and 3,000 booklets with the Inter-Ocean write-up and the special canal edition of the Gazette have given Sterling and Rock Falls publicity and attention which they never enjoyed before.

The most important thing accomplished during 1907 was the locating of the Borden Condensed Milk factory. This is of such proportions as to be capable of caring for the milk from 5,000 cows.

Through the combined efforts of the Sterling and Rock Falls Industrial Association, the Reed Manufacturing Co. was induced to move here from Oregon.

Through the association the Sterling, Dixon & Rock Falls Packet Co. was organized to give the Tri-Cities the benefit of the new waterway. The company has already increased its capacity for operation and the possibilities in this new project are limitless.

The celebration held Oct. 24, at the time of the completion and formal opening of the Hennepin canal was the proudest day in our history. The committee of which Mr. E. LeRoy Galt was chairman, spared no pains, and by bringing the great number of celebrated and influential men that it did took the first step towards securing a lock in the government dam. The association has now about 150 members, and the number is gradually increasing.

THE PACKET COMPANY.

Who would have dreamed ten years ago that Sterling would be a center of water transportation? But when we read of the Sterling, Dixon, and Rock Falls Packet Company, with a capital of \$50,000, organized for active operations in the carrying of coal, lumber, and grain, we must accept the reality of the situation. The freight will be carried on barges, grain taken down, and coal brought up. The company built a barge at Rock Falls, launched in the spring of 1908, 100 feet long by 24 feet wide, with a capacity of 200 tons of grain. Others were added during the season. Small steamboats form part of the equipment.

All of these new barges have been planned to carry a deck load of coal from the mines along the Illinois river, thus assuring the boats profitable cargos both ways on the trip. The coal carried up the canal during the summer will be held in the yards of the company at the various elevators and what is needed will be brought to Sterling, where it is expected much will be handled by the local dealers. Sites have been selected for twenty-two elevators along the canal, feeder and the river.

A late purchase is the steamboat Beder and a barge. The Beder is a good strong canal craft, measuring 14 by 76 feet. The barge is 14 by 60 feet and

is good for carrying eighty tons of coal. Floating elevators are to be constructed for the disposal of grain, so that when the crops are ready in the fall, all produce offered can be promptly managed. The board of directors are N. E. Shontz, John N. Harpham, John M. Stager, B. Frank Downing, O. E. Maxson.

On April 19, 1908, for the first time in the history of Rock River, a steamboat built strictly for commercial transportation and capable of handling a large barge carrying five hundred tons or more, made the trip from Sterling to Dixon. It was undertaken for the purpose of determining what the conditions are in the stream from the view point of the commercial transportation. The Beder never touched bottom at the shallowest places in the river between this city and a point a block below the wagon bridge at Dixon. Captain Shontz who was aboard of the Beder is well pleased with the results of the trip and says that there will be little difficulty experienced by the engineers in establishing a channel suitable for use by boats that will ply on the canal.

COMPANY E OF STERLING.

Before the Rebellion New York had her pet Seventh Regiment for dress occasions; since that struggle Sterling has fostered her Company E for everyday application. It was organized March 24, 1888 by Capt. John W. Niles, with 38 excellent young men. Dr. Frank Anthony was finally made commander with L. F. Eisele as first lieutenant, and W. F. Lawrie as second lieutenant. The present commander, Capt. John Cushman, was elected Feb. 10, 1902, and has served since that time. The rolls show that 590 men have been members of the company. Three original members are still in the ranks, Col. W. F. Lawrie, Capt. Cushman, and private William Angel.

Company E saw its first active service in 1894 when it was ordered to Chicago on the Pullman strike. Captain Lawrie commanded and the company saw several weeks of hard service. The second call for service came during the Spanish-American war, when, under command of Capt. Lawrie, Company E served under General Nelson A. Miles in the Porto Rican campaign. The record set by Company E at that time was the best in the regiment. The worst privations were suffered, but the company came through in excellent condition.

In military circles Sterling ranks at the head of all cities in northern Illinois. Lieutenant Colonel William F. Lawrie resides in this city and sooner or later will bring to Sterling the headquarters of the Sixth regiment. Company E, with fifty members and three commissioned officers, is located here. Here also is located the Sixth regiment band, the inspector of rifle practice for the regiment, the regimental ordnance sergeant, and the regimental color sergeant.

The roster of Company E is as follows:

Captain—John Cushman.

First Lieutenant—D. B. Doyoc.

Second Lieutenant—Harold E. Ward.

Sergeants—Arthur H. Cnllin, first sergeant; William H. Heathcote, quartermaster sergeant; Arthur Jackson, Ernest McDaniels, Colon Eatinger.

Corporals—Henry Six, Harry Bailey, Elmer Barley, H. Ferrington, C. Portner.

Trumpeter—Roy Kyger.

Company E possesses an excellent range, an indoor range and one of the largest armories in the state outside of Chicago. The band is also well equipped in respect to armory and equipment. Both organizations are fully up to the requirements of the new Dick military law and the state requirements. At present there are in the company 34 privates.

By recent supplies from headquarters, Company E is now prepared for operations in the field. They are now ready to enter a campaign in two hours' notice with 65 men armed and equipped to the smallest detail. The equipment includes shelter tent halves, ponchoes, blankets, pick mattocks, entrenching tools, aluminum knives and forks, etc., which with the haversacks, canteens, meat pans, cups, etc., makes the equipment practically complete. With the next shipment will come the new olive drab overcoats and the new Springfield rifles which are to supersede the present Krag's.

With the equipment are first aid to the wounded packets. These packets are in air tight boxes and consist of antiseptic bandages, plasters, etc., for use until the arrival of a surgeon. A four hundred pound folding steel range with boilers, meat pans, etc., enough to do the cooking for 128 men, is also added to the list. A noticeable feature of the shelter tents is the fact that they are now large enough to actually furnish shelter for two men. The equipment is complete in every detail.

SIXTH REGIMENT BAND.

Several years ago the Sixth Regiment band, at that time the Keystone band, was appointed regimental band by Colonel D. Jack Foster. Three years ago Bandmaster Prestin and his musicians withdrew from the regiment and took the name of the Sterling Military band. Late this spring Colonel Edward Kittelsen again appointed the band the official organization of the regiment and as such it remains under Colonel Channon, commanding the regiment at the present time.

The roster of the band is as follows:

Chief Musician—John Prestin.

Drum Major—Thomas Flynn.

Principal Musician—Jacob Hitzelberger.

Sergeants—Andrew Huber, August Karl, Fred Buck, Harry Haug.

Corporals—John Decker, Fred Fraser, John Hutton, William Halverson, Joseph Karl, Ludolph Holz, Alex Lyle, J. J. McKee.

Privates—Maurice Almy, Charles Buck, John Elsasser, Fred Hubbard, Frank Howe, Frank O'Connell, William Palmer, John Wink, James Williams, B. P. Werntz, William Oppold, Milton Cruse.

FROM THE FIRING LINE.

Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.—*Scott.*

Few of our veterans passed through such a continued and exhausting siege of suffering as Isaac Bressler, who enlisted in the 88th Illinois at Chicago, Col. Sherman, 1862, fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, where he was captured with 3,000 men, and taken to Richmond. This was the beginning of a series of imprisonments and rebel torture. They were kept in Pemberton prison, opposite Libby, for two months. Part of the time he was in the hospital, receiving no care. When forbidden to spit on the floor, and asking for a cuspidor, he was advised to spit in his hat. Then they were forwarded to Danville, where there were five prisons, mostly tobacco warehouses. The poor fellows were not only starved but almost frozen for want of clothing and blankets. It was in November, windows knocked out, and no fire. Here Ed Mills did much for his relief, being a former friend in Sterling. Bressler became so desperate that he offered a fellow who had a blanket his claim on 160 acres of land in Whiteside if he would share that woolen luxury and keep him from shivering all night. This princely offer was refused, but the fellow relented enough to take a secesh dollar which Bressler had in his pocket.

Andersonville, that synonym for captive horror, was the next stage for Isaac. It was an open pen with stockade around, a small tent at night. The water was good, because not yet polluted by thousands of prisoners, who followed. But the food was vile, not fit for respectable hogs. Either raw corn meal was furnished, which they were left to cook as they could, or pails of mush and beans delivered in wagons. Finally, after six months of this survival of the fittest, according to Darwin, a detachment of prisoners was sent to another point, and while at Macon, Georgia, Bressler and a few others managed to escape, and after wandering through the woods, succeeded in reaching Atlanta, after it was taken by Sherman, and there rejoined the regiment.

G. Waldron Smith, American Express agent at Sterling, enlisted at Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., 1862, in 126th infantry, was wounded at Gettysburg, and mustered out for gunshot wounds, after a service of two years and seven months. Mr. Smith was thrice a prisoner, and wounded seven times.

George D. John enlisted in 47th Pennsylvania, Gen. Emery, and was wounded in the side at Cedar Creek, 1864, and has positive proof of the bodily damage in the ball which he preserves as a reward of merit, or medal of honor. George is a retired farmer in Sterling.

Phil Kereven, Sixth Vermont, saw much fearful fighting as he was all through the battles of the Wilderness, and after wounds at Cold Harbor was in the hospital at Alexandria, Phila., and Montpelier. Phil also faced rebel fire at Antietam and Gettysburg, where a spent bullet lodged on top of his cranium, the scar being still visible. He was with Sheridan at Winchester.

He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away.

In at the death of the Confederacy, being at the surrender at Petersburg. Mr. Kereven is now in charge of Central Park, whose tall soldiers' monument crowned by a soldier with rifle is a perpetual reminder of sterner scenes.

John W. Sheaffer, 75th Illinois, was at the slaughter at Perryville, and took part in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, Stone River,

Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta and Nashville, 1864. He is a ready writer, and sent the first letter to Sterling from Sherman's army when he flanked Hood's army from Atlanta.

Dr. Crandall, 13th Vermont, enlisted at Burlington, and was in charge of the Field Hospital at Gettysburg. Phil Kereven says the doctor's record is all right and speaks highly of his skill and care as a surgeon. He continues his professional activity in Sterling.

Of all our county veterans, John Mehaffey is the chief, bearing the double distinction of serving in both the Mexican war and the Rebellion. Both times, singular to say, he enlisted at Chambersburg, Pa. In the Mexican war he was in the Eleventh Pennsylvania infantry, following Winfield Scott in his triumphal march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, 1847. A narrow escape in the land of Montezuma. He had yellow fever and was about to be buried alive, when he summoned strength to say with Webster, "I still live." In the civil war Mehaffey was in the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, riding with Custer and Sheridan. His last engagement was at Petersburg.

Doubtless the best known of all the Grand Army men in Sterling is Capt. J. W. Niles, of the Ninth Iowa Infantry. He has resided in the city many years, and being a bachelor, has given the community the benefit of his sympathies. He was long secretary of the school board, is chief factotum in the Masonic order, alive to the interests of the veterans or their families, ready for every good word or work. In short, he is the city philanthropist at large.

SOLDIER'S DIARY IN REBEL PRISONS.

Isaac Bressler, 75th Illinois, captured at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, kept a diary during his confinement. Some was written with lead pencil, and some is gone, but he has kindly permitted us to make extracts from the fragments. The prisoners were taken through Atlanta, Columbia, Raleigh, Weldon to Richmond.

Richmond, Oct. 1—Drew ten small crackers and half pound pork for day's rations.

Oct. 6—I am in prison.

Oct. 9—Our work consists in hunting lice. This is a hard place to kill time.

Nov. 9—Got eight loaves of bread for my old shoes. Making moccasins to wear.

Dec. 4—In hospital. Have only half a blanket, no other clothing except what is on my back.

Dec. 11—Took cars for Danville.

Dec. 15—Smallpox getting bad. Drew graham bread and raw sweet potatoes.

Dec. 25—For Christmas present, we got six government hard tack extra.

Dec. 29—Vaccinated six soldiers.

April 5—Soldiers busy, splitting wood, making rugs, arguing politics, playing cards.

April 18—At Andersonville.

April 21—Went with guard to get wood and pine tops for bedding. Our

rations $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints corn and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pork for two of us. The first day two spoonfuls of rice for two. There are eight acres in the bull-pen which is becoming crowded.

April 22—I and my partner building a hut.

April 24—Sights indescribable, where the dead and dying are lying around.

May 6—Rebels have a double guard on tonight because prisoners are burrowing to escape. Reading Benjamin Franklin.

May 16—Sentinel shot one of our men for crossing dead line.

May 21—Sun hot. Several thousand more prisoners brought in, some captured near Richmond, some from Danville.

May 23—More prisoners. Some from western army. The inside of the stockade getting pretty well crowded.

May 27—Boys still digging tunnels. Two escaped last night. Guards are firing on our men.

June 8—Beans for supper.

June 10—Gave \$25 greenback for new boots. Gave \$90 for two bushels beans and a box tobacco.

June 12—Some fellow stole my \$25 boots.

June 13—Cold and wet. Horrible to see the poor prisoners lie in the rain and exposed to the weather.

June 19—Patching up my trousers. Drew corn meal for rations.

June 22—Prisoners suffering for want of shelter. Guard shot one of our men, said he was over the dead line. Got two shirts washed for forty cents.

July 11—Six union raiders hung on scaffold. One fell and ran, but was brought back. Some plead for mercy, and asked our prayers. The Dutch captain made a speech, saying that our men gave them a fair trial, and we could do with them as we thought best. May the Lord protect them and bless you and went away. The priest read to them till they were hung.

July 20—Saw some prisoners make their escape. They ran for all that was out.

July 24—I got a piece of pie for 25 cents.

July 27—Sent for potatoes, and got three the size of a walnut for a greenback dollar. Sliced them with a piece of onion and made soup with a little flour. Beans for supper.

July 28—Bought a small apple for 25 cents. Slaves worked all day at fortifications outside the bull pen.

Aug. 2—Two ears of corn for supper. Bought a box of tobacco for \$25 and two bushels beans for \$25.

LETTER FROM GEORGE NEWTON, CO. D, 75TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD HOSPITAL GA., VINING'S STATION, Aug. 12, 1864.

You want to know how I passed the Fourth. To tell the truth, I did not enjoy it at all, for I was in a dangerous place. Our company was detailed for picket duty, and we were marched out, and deployed in a skirmish line behind the one in front. Then we were ordered to lie down, and pile our blankets. In five minutes we were ordered forward double quick, and could see the rebs

across the cornfield in their rifle pits on the hill. As soon as we jumped up, the rebs poured a volley of minie balls. After we had gone ten rods, we were ordered to halt and lie down, for the bullets were coming like hail. Very soon a bullet struck my shoulder and glanced off. It felt like a big stone. The ball tore a hole through my jacket and shirt, and made a hole in my shoulder into which you could put the end of your little finger. It will make a scar, I guess, to remind me of July 4, 1864. Our regiment is within three miles of Atlanta, but I am eight miles off. We can see the smoke and hear the booming of the cannon. I have a good place in the hospital, not much to do, plenty of good stuff to eat, a good bed to sleep, and that is all a soldier wants.

GEORGE NEWTON.

ISAAC NEWTON DAVIS, Sterling.

West of Carnegie Library on Fourth street is the home of Christ Eisele, a veteran of seventy. He was born in Baden, Germany, came to this country in 1851, and in August, 1861 enlisted at New Albany, Indiana, in a company that became part of Col. August Willich's famous 32nd Indiana, one of the hundred fighting regiments of the war. It saw the fiercest of battles: Mumfordsville, Shiloh, Stone River, Chattanooga, Resaca, Atlanta. Most of the time under Thomas in Army of the Cumberland. The regiment lost 171 men in the service. Mr. Eisele has a chart published in 1864 soon after their discharge, of which he is very proud, showing the names of the company and casualties to each, the battles, and the officers of the regiment, brigade, and division. His brother, Jacob, also of Sterling, was in the same regiment of Col. Willich. Christ gave the writer a vivid account of the charge on Mission Ridge. Grant issued the order to take the rebel rifle pits, and then halt, while Hooker on the right, and Sherman on the left, were to close up, and surround Bragg on the heights. But when the boys drove the rebs from the rifle pits, a halt would have exposed them to a tremendous fire from the batteries above, so, disregarding instructions, our troops ran the rebs up the hill, and started a stampede in the whole rebel line, so that Bragg and his army had to make a desperate run to save their bacon. Christ's eyes sparkled as he described the charge.

Among the veterans who have died within a year or two are John Buyers, of the 13th Illinois, who fell unconscious while taking his cow to pasture, Reuben Rich, six years in the navy, who passed away after a gradual decline, E. C. Whitman, five years on the battlefield, Charles Mack, printer, of the famous 13th Illinois. Of the heroes still living, most move daily on the street or about their work, like Capt. Niles, Capt. Hershey, Will Stocking, Andy Haberer, Capt. Morgan, H. L. John Bursk, Gordon Pierce, John Aument, James and Richard Arey, John Davis. And they all continue to agree with John A. Dix, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

The burning soul, the burdened mind,
In books alone companions find.—*Mrs. Hale.*

The library stands on the corner of avenue A and west Fourth street. It owes its existence to the enterprise of R. S. Phillips, who made application to Andrew Carnegie in Dec., 1902, and in March, 1903, received a favorable answer, agreeing to give \$15,000, providing the city would purchase a lot, and appropriate annually ten per cent of the investment to maintain current expenses. In April, 1903, the offer was accepted by the city council. Emory Stanford Hall, architect of Chicago, was authorized to draw plans. It was soon found that \$15,000 were not sufficient, and Mr. Carnegie agreed to give \$2,500 more, provided the city would add \$3,000. Bids were advertised for, and in March, 1904, the contract was let to T. P. Ruth, of Polo, for \$19,500. By early autumn, the building was completed with the exception of plumbing, heating, electrical work, and some fixtures. The structure is practically fire-proof. The first floor and the attic floor are of metal reinforced concrete, supported on brick walls, or on steel columns incased in concrete. The entire finish of cement, and the stairways of iron. A brick wall rises from the basement to the roof between the stack room, containing the books, and the rest of the building, permitting no danger of fire. Brick walls surround the boiler and fuel apartments, and the doors are all steel. All partitions on main floor are of cement on steel studding and metal lath.

The building is constructed of brown paving brick and gray Bedford stone, copper architrave and cornice, and green slate roof. The style is American Colonial. Two circular cement walks from each corner of the lawn lead over the high terrace to the ten stone steps in front of the main entrance.

Passing the vestibule with its monolith and mosaic border, you enter the general delivery rotunda covered with a beautiful stained glass ceiling, supported by eight Greek Corinthian columns. In front is the delivery desk, on the right the general reading room, on the left the children's and reference room, and, further back, the librarian's room, and accommodations for catalogue cases and wardrobes.

Back of the delivery desk is a doorway leading to the book stack room, designed for three stories of stacks, affording shelf space for over 30,000 volumes. The stacks are steel, and the floors rough plate glass. The cost of the stacks, with various appurtenances, desks, chairs, tables, doors, was about \$6,000. This includes the steel wall cases in reference, children's and reading room, with sufficient shelving for 2,000 volumes. There is sufficient space in the basement for committee and small lecture rooms, and the attic approached by an iron stairway, would make an ideal home for a museum of science, a gallery of art, or a historical collection, all demanding security from ravages of the flames.

The decorations of the interior are in green, ivory and gold. The cement floors are covered with a cork carpet. The stained glass ceiling over the rotunda has a pleasing effect by night and by day. By the way, this was the gift of two generous citizens. The ventilation is by admitting fresh air from the outside through direct-indirect radiators in the reading rooms, and by the exhaustion of foul air through ventilating ducts. Careful drainage prevents all dampness in the walls.

The total cost of the library building was over \$32,000: Andrew Car-



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, STERLING

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

negie, \$17,500; city of Sterling, \$13,700; generous citizens, \$1,050. The city bought the lot, \$4,700. This was enlarged on the west by the purchase of a strip ten feet wide, by a private donor for \$550.

At the erection of the library, the board consisted of C. C. Johnson, president; H. C. Ward, secretary; Henry Green, Thomas Diller, M. C. Ward, George E. Ely, W. W. Davis, E. LeRoy Galt, and A. A. Wolfersperger. At the invitation of the board, Henry Green assumed charge of the finishing details, and much of the elegance of the completed structure is due to his good taste.

Under the direction of Mrs. Haviland, assisted by Miss Murphy, the entire library was overhauled four years ago, the books carefully classified, and a modern card catalogue system installed. This gives ready access to any book on the shelves, and permits also convenient additions to the list.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By Miss Sadie F. Murphy, Librarian.

The Sterling Public Library was formed under the revised statute of 1874. The city council of the city of Sterling passed an ordinance authorizing the establishment of a free public library, and appointed a board of trustees of the following members: James E. McPherran, Alfred Bayliss, Thos. A. Galt, Geo. W. Brewer, R. B. Witmer, Bradford C. Church, Wm. H. Bennett, Martin H. Kreider, and R. B. Coleord.

On the 27th day of April, 1878, the board organized and elected J. E. McPherran president, who held that office for twenty-five years, or until his death in 1903, and Alfred Bayliss secretary. The library was installed in a room in the Academy of Music block, which was given by Messrs. Galt and Tracy, rent free, for ten years.

The board received by donation a collection of valuable books from the Sterling Library Society, which had been absorbed by the Christion Association, to the number of nine hundred and forty-three volumes, and fifty-two volumes by individual gift. These books formed a nucleus for a library which was increased by one hundred thirty-two (132) books purchased, making a total of eleven hundred twenty-seven (1,127) volumes, and on the 9th day of September, 1878, the library was formally opened to the public with Miss Caroline E. Bowman installed as librarian, who held the position for five years. The vacancy left by her resignation in 1883 was acceptably filled by Miss Belle Hubbard.

For five or six years the members of the board formed an association which gave lectures, musical and other entertainments from which were derived several hundred dollars annually, which was added to the annual appropriation from the city, toward the maintenance of the library.

The library was removed from the Academy of Music to rooms in the new city building in the winter of 1889.

The resignation of Miss Hubbard, as librarian, soon followed and Miss Sadie F. Murphy, the present librarian, was appointed.

Several gifts of books, not very considerable, and small sums of money, less than four hundred dollars, have been given to the library by generous citizens.

In the last five or six years many changes have been made. The most effective change to increase its usefulness was the reorganization of the library, begun in May, 1903, by a trained cataloguer, with the assistance of the librarian, whose competency to continue the work thus systematized has been shown by the fact that our library is on a par with the best libraries of the same size in the state.

For several years it was evident that we were outgrowing our quarters in the city hall with no prospects of improving conditions, until, through the efforts of Mr. A. S. Phillips, one of Sterling's well-known business men, the situation was so successfully presented to the Hon. Andrew Carnegie that on the 22nd day of November, 1905, our beautiful new building was opened for operation.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute.—*Milton*.

During the last sixty years, Sterling has had the privilege of seeing a large number of men and women, eminent in every department of activity—soldiers, statesmen, musicians, orators, preachers, reformers, politicians.

We have had Grant and Logan, Banks and Kilpatrick, Oglesby, Howard, and Palmer, among soldiers; President McKinley, Roosevelt before his election, Douglas in 1855 at the railroad opening, and Lincoln the year before.

A long list of ministers, Bishops Bowman and Fitzgerald, in the Fourth street Methodist church; Dr. T. M. Eddy, at Broadway; Dr. Lorimer, in the Baptist; Bishop Whitehouse, in the Episcopal; Father Chiniquy, in the Presbyterian; Dr. Swing, in the academy; Dr. Thomas, at the Congregational.

No end of political speakers: Tom Reed, Foraker, U. F. Linder, Leffingwell, Farnsworth, Washburne, John P. Hale, Henry Wilson, Richard Yates, Emery Storrs, Schurz, Cullom. Fourth of July orations by Gunsaulus, McIntyre and Hillis. Frances Willard on purity and Francis Murphy in a course of temperance speeches at Wallace hall. Morrison has had such well known men as Senator Trumbull, Teller, and R. G. Horr.

Various lecture courses season after season brought famous speakers to our platform. Henry Ward Beecher on "The Ministry of Wealth;" Wendell Phillips on "Street Life in Europe;" James T. Fields on "Cheerfulness;" Theodore Tilton on "Problem of Life;" Mrs. Livermore on "Our Daughters;" Fred Douglass, Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony on politics and reform; John S. C. Abbott on "France;" John G. Saxe and Josh Billings on humor; George Francis Train in a characteristic talk about everything; and Ingalls, of Kansas, in a racy address at the academy. Joseph Cook's "Ultimate America" at Presbyterian church was a grand effort. Bryan at Chautauqua. Bayard Taylor on Egypt.

While the city is not large enough to afford any of the reigning stars in opera or soloists on instrument, Theodore Thomas' orchestra and Sousa's band, Camilla Urso and Wilhemj, on the violin, have appeared. Many excellent concerts, time after time. An encouraging feature in this field is the increased

attention given to music by the various churches. The choirs seek the best singers, and under drill of skilled leaders, render classical compositions. In the published programs for Sunday services may be seen selections by Mendelssohn, Handel, Tannhauser, Gounod, Dykes. At vespers, which have become a happy feature of Sunday observance, the anthems are choice and delightfully given.

University extension lectures were once popular, and for many seasons, a course was regularly given in Sterling by professors from the University of Chicago. Zeublin spoke on English Fiction and Social Reform; Sparks and Harry Pratt Judson, on American history; Nathaniel Butler, on American literature; Jerome Raymond, on European Capitals; R. G. Moulton, on Shakespeare. There was a fee for the course, but the lecturers brought a box of text books which were free to the members who wished to read on the subject between the dissertations. To realize the full benefit of such a scheme, intermediate study is necessary.

The academy orchestra frequently ministers to the music lovers of the city. It is composed of W. P. Cochran, first violin; Ross Hull, second violin; Charles Morris, viola; Charles Hewitt, bass; James Jarvis, clarinet; Lester Hendricks, first cornet; Joe Kanaple, second cornet; Arthur Hubbard, trombone; L. D. Halsey, traps; E. E. Holdridge, piano. James Jarvis is conductor and Earl Holdridge, general manager. These are not mere amateurs, who have picked up a little superficial practice on their instruments, but earnest and ambitious players who have had the benefit of skilled training in schools of scientific instruction.

The Banda Verde is the newest organization, dating from 1904. There are 22 pieces. It is not the common brass cohort that makes the welkin ring or the crowd howl at a political caucus, but more of the concert order, the philharmonic type for university convocations. James Jarvis, W. P. Cochran, and E. E. Holdridge are among the leading members. They are young men, who have grown up in Sterling, and who are determined by careful application to give their troupe a creditable position in the harmonious directory.

Yea, music is the Prophet's art;
Among the gifts that God hath sent,
One of the most magnificent.

What is now known as the Sixth Regiment Band was organized as the Rock Falls Band. In 1874 Sam Moore took the baton, and in 1881 John Kadel. At this time the name was changed to Keystone Band. In 1897 Prof. Nixon became the leader, and a year later Director Prestin took charge. The band became the regimental band of the Sixth Regiment I. N. G. in 1896, and continued in that capacity to 1905. It served through the campaign of Porto Rico in the Spanish-American war. In 1907 it again became the regimental band of the Sixth Regiment. The boys are in demand on all patriotic occasions at home and elsewhere, and always excite admiration by their inspiring music and gallant bearing.

WHITESIDE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This was founded in Feb., 1903, by W. W. Davis, and its collection of curios has grown steadily by contributions from all parts of the county. The articles are arranged as far as possible in sections, and placed in show cases. The scope of the society is wide, embracing everything of general as well as local interest. A variety of early papers: Pennsylvania Gazette, 1754; Lancaster Journal, 1801; Lancaster Examiner, 1831; Columbian Sentinel, Boston, 1805; the first Chicago papers after the fire, Oct. 10, 1871; a Gazette of 1858 with report of Lincoln and Douglas debate; dailies with death of Grant and of Logan; Frank Leslie, of 1861.

Specimens of campaign tickets: Lincoln and Hamlin, Lincoln and Johnson, Cleveland and Hendricks, Greeley and Brown, Harrison and Morton. A Harrison Badge of 1840. A fine case of Indian arrows, axes, spears, and the skull of a chief. Numerous pictures. A combined group of 400 old settlers. Portraits and woodcuts of dead and living citizens. A case of autographs of Sumner, Thad Stevens, Dr. Chalmers, Douglas, Washburne, Joseph Henry. Documents with the signatures of Calhoun, Monroe, Pierce, and Grant. A commission signed by Gov. John Reynolds, 1834, when the capital was at Vandalia. An assortment of postals with pictures from places at home and abroad.

Among the treasures of the library are several books that are out of print, and will yearly grow in value. The Pioneer History of Illinois from its discovery in 1673 to 1818, when the state government was organized. By John Reynolds, Belleville, 1852.

A History of Illinois from its commencement as a state in 1818 to 1847. By the late Gov. Thomas Ford. Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co., 1854.

Letters from Illinois, by Morris Birkbeck, Philadelphia, printed for the author. Dublin, reprinted for Thomas Larkin, 1818.

Illinois as it is: its history, laws, plants, animals, land, railroads, etc. By Fred Gerhard. Chicago, Keen & Lee, 1857.

Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a corps of discovery, under command of Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clarke, during the years 1804, 1805, 1806. By Patrick Gass. Printed for Matthew Carey, Phila., 1812.

Discourses on Intemperance, preached in Brattle Square church, Boston, April 5, 1827, and April 8, the Lord's day following. By John G. Palfrey, A. M., pastor. Nathan Hale, 1827.

Life of Oliver Hazard Perry, with an appendix comprising a memoir of the late Capt. James Lawrence, also a biography of Gen. Pike, and leading events in the lives of Commodores Decatur, Porter and Gen. Harrison. By John M. Niles, Esq. Hartford, 1821.

Bound volume of an early magazine containing a speech of John Randolph in House of Representatives, 1806, against right of England to impress our citizens. A political article by William Cobbett, 1800. A letter of Joel Barlow to his Fellow Citizens, on certain political measures, 1799.

Then three regimental histories: The Seventy-Fifth Illinois Infantry, by William Sumner Dodge, Chicago, 1866. The Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, prepared by a committee of the regiment, 1892. The Thirty-Fourth

Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, by Edwin W. Payne, Sergeant Co. A, regimental historian. These were all kindly contributed.

All sorts of relics: A grain cradle, a wooden fork, candle molds, bread basket, spinning wheels, saddlebags, tongs, bellows. A rebel rifle from a southern battlefield. A temperance sign that hung before Como tavern, 1840. On the shelves a miscellaneous array of books, old readers, travels, histories, geographies, religion, poetry, law. Some valuable Smithsonian publications on ethnology and scientific research. A large quantity of minerals which need proper classification. More spacious quarters are badly needed for orderly arrangement of the material which is constantly increasing. The present room is the alcove in the city hall formerly occupied by the public library.

THE COUNTY'S GREATEST FACTORY.

By G. H. Fonken, General Secretary.

Most of the factories in our county are running full. Several of them are doing night work. There is a factory on the corner of First avenue and Fourth street, Sterling, Ill., that starts up at 8:00 o'clock in the morning and runs until ten every night. It runs Sundays also. This factory is called the Young Men's Christian Association, and its products are character and efficiency; the main by-product is wholesome enjoyment.

The association was organized in 1889. Charles Bradley was the first general secretary. Previous to that time E. L. Galt acted as corresponding member of the state association and member of the state executive committee. Through his influence the district convention was held in the basement of the Fourth street Methodist church. At that time the association was organized. Mr. Bradley took charge of the first rooms which were located over the Hendricks drug store in the Academy block. Later, these rooms became too small and the association moved to the Lawrence block, where it remained until the present building was erected. The first president was E. L. Galt. He and the presiding president, J. K. Chester, are the only members of the board of directors who were members of the first board.

The membership in the Young Men's Christian Association is open at all times to any man or boy over 12 years of age, of good moral character, without regard to creed, and will upon payment of the required fees be entitled to the following privileges: Reading rooms, game rooms, parlors, gymnasium, natatorium, bowling alleys, baths (tub and shower), camera room, practical talks, educational classes, etc.

The religious work of the association is sane, sound and practical, and is of the wholesome, virile type. The association is something more than a social or athletic club; it is a body of men and boys banded together for their own highest development, mentally, physically and spiritually, and the rendering of the helpful service to all other men outside the organization. The main features are: Meeting for men and boys Sunday afternoons; meeting at the noon hour at the different shops; and Bible classes during the week. The foreign work of the association is especially interested in helping to support Mr. Robert E. Lewis, at Shanghai, China.

The evening school is for men and boys employed during the day who are ambitious for better mental equipment. The subjects taught are, bookkeeping, penmanship, electricity, commercial law, mechanical drawing and chemistry. A debating club is also conducted, and a Searchlight Club for the business men. A lecture and entertainment course given.

A special boy's secretary is employed to work with the boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen.

Physical training in our Young Men's Christian Association is conducted on a thoroughly scientific basis under a director with expert class leaders, and with the most helpful surroundings for all who desire to keep in good health, secure a most perfect physique, develop more endurance and vitality. Physical examinations are given.

There are twenty-one dormitories on the third floor, which are used for young men living in the city away from home.

Another notable feature is the Ladies' Auxiliary, which was organized shortly after the beginning of the work, with Miss Permelia Anthony as president. This organization has been of great assistance to the association; not only in a financial way, but in a social way by furnishing the rooms, making them homelike and attractive. Mrs. Chas. Aument is now the presiding officer.

As a religious center the Young Men's Christian Association is becoming recognized as a meeting place for nearly all of the denominational bodies, and is even doing an excellent work among them in bringing the members together, extending acquaintance, and thus unifying the effort of the best element of the whole community in improving the moral tone of the twin cities.

J. K. Chester is president of the association, C. E. Bensinger, treasurer, G. H. Fonken, general secretary, R. A. Allen, physical director. Clyde Lissenden is assistant secretary.

An appreciation from the Sterling Gazette:

"George H. Fonken is the general secretary of the association. Mr. Fonken is a hard worker, is always at his post of duty and is never too busy to assist men who need an uplift. He has been of great service in upbuilding the association and backed by the board of directors, he is doing a great work for the young men of the city."

In 1903 there was a building committee appointed by the board of directors as follows: J. K. Chester, John G. Wetzel, A. J. McNeil, W. P. Utley, John Wagner, and through their earnest efforts a three-story building was erected at a less cost than contractors' bids. The building is of Milwaukee pressed brick, plain, but substantial, costing \$30,000, and the lots costing \$10,000, making a total of \$40,000. The basement, cement throughout, is fully equipped, the first floor contains the offices and is roomy and open, the second floor can be divided into class rooms; the boys' department rooms are also on this floor. The third floor has 21 sleeping rooms, baths and every convenience for making it homelike.

It was through the efforts of the Ladies' Auxiliary that Judge Ben Lindsay, of Denver, delivered his lecture, "Misfortunes of Mickey," at the academy, Feb. 27, 1908.

WHAT THE DOCTORS ARE DOING.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?—*Pope.*

The Sterling and Rock Falls Physicians' Club was organized May 15, 1904, and meets the first Wednesday of the month. The officers are J. F. Keefer, president; C. E. Parker, vice pres.; S. A. Allen, secretary. The roll of membership has the names of Frank Anthony, S. A. Allen, C. G. Beard, W. I. Carolus, W. B. Carolus, J. B. Crandall, E. L. Dow, C. O. Deeming, C. M. Frye, F. W. Gordon, A. H. Harms, M. J. Hill, J. F. Keefer, Jane R. Keefer, S. S. Kehr, N. L. Lehman, F. J. Scott, J. C. Maxwell, C. E. Parker, A. C. Smith, J. L. Snively.

Then there is the Rock River Institute of Homeopathy, which holds occasional meetings to discuss their special field of treatment. At the January session in 1908 on the program for papers were Gordon, Kehr and Hill, of Sterling, Scott, of Rock Falls, Sickles and Blackman, of Dixon, Sears, of Amboy, Blunt, of Clinton.

The dentists, too, have their organization. The Lee and Whiteside section of the Northern Illinois Dental Society had its last meeting in I. O. O. F. hall, Sterling, and elected as officers, Dr. McMillan, Tampico, president; Dr. Shannon, Sterling, vice pres.; Dr. Jennings, Rock Falls, secretary and treasurer. Papers in the afternoon, in the evening a banquet and smoker.

The largest medical gathering ever held in Sterling was the 34th annual convention of the North Central Illinois Medical Association, held in Grace Parish House, Dec. 3 and 4, 1907. About fifteen counties represented. The grand old man of the occasion was Dr. Thomas Croswell, of Streator, ninety-five, sixty-one years in practice, and still retaining open office. It is his ambition to attend the medical sociables till he is one hundred. After the banquet at six in the evening, served by the ladies of Grace church, toasts and responses, and the election. E. S. Murphy, Dixon, was chosen president for the coming year.

There is also a Whiteside County Medical Society, and at the election in December, 1907, C. G. Beard, Sterling was elected pres.; J. F. Keefer, Sterling, vice pres.; Dr. Wahl, Tampico, secretary; Dr. Proctor, Coleta, treasurer.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

Turn to the press—its teeming sheets survey,
Big with the wonders of each passing day.—*Sprague.*

The present Gazette is an evolution, a survival of the fittest. The Sterling Times, Charles Boynton, issued Dec. 12, 1854, was the first in the town, four pages, six columns. Grattan and Norwood purchased it in 1855, and in 1856 sold to L. D. Crandall, William Hyde being editor. In 1856-1857, it passed into the hands of Worthington and Biggert, and was finally discontinued. In July, 1856, William Cavert began to publish the Sterling Republican, and in the winter of 1857-58, H. C. Grattan started the Sterling Gazette. Both were soon united under the title, Republican and Gazette, with both men as publishers, until Grattan sold his interest to Walter Nimocks,

who soon withdrew, leaving Caffrey in sole control. Republican was dropped and Sterling Gazette has continued the proud title for fifty years. In 1861 the management was C. M. Worthington & Company, then C. M. Worthington, until the paper was sold to George Terwilliger, Sept. 3, 1870. Mr. Worthington purchased the office again, and in 1873 sold a half interest to W. F. Eastman, so that the firm became C. M. Worthington & Co. In March, 1876, Mr. Eastman became sole proprietor until July, when D. J. Jenne bought a half interest, and the firm was Eastman & Jenne. This firm continued to the spring of 1880, when the Sterling Gazette Company was organized, Chalkly John, of Jordan, and W. R. Cobbe, of North Carolina, buying the stock.

The Gazette has been a rolling stone. The third floor of the casket factory, the upper story of Galt's old hardware store, the basement of the academy of music, the mercantile block, Farwell Hall for seventeen years, its present situation in Wallace Block on West Third, are the various homes of this soaring bird of passage. Frequent changes, too, in ownership. Jan. 1, 1887, Chalkly John purchased the plant after it had been in receiver's hands, for \$18,500. With his brother, the business was conducted for several years under the name, C. & H. L. John. This was succeeded in turn by C., H. L., and M. D. John, later by H. L. and M. D. John. When Orville Bassett bought an interest, Sept., 1903, the Sterling Publishing Company was formed, which has recently given way to the former name, Sterling Gazette Company.

The Gazette was run as a weekly only, seven columns, eight pages, until 1881, when the Daily Gazette was permanently established under the John-Cobb management. About five years ago the weekly became a semi-weekly, and on March 1st, 1907, the semi-weekly edition was abandoned and the daily edition has since been issued. The demand for weekly and semi-weekly kept growing less and less all the time, and the daily growing more popular. About four-fifths of the former semi-weekly subscribers have re-subscribed for the daily.

During the past twenty years the Gazette has had but two business managers. P. N. Edwards for five years and M. D. John for the past fifteen years. There have been several different editors, among them being W. R. Cobb, Charles M. Worthington, Joe R. Adams, M. D. John, Scott Williams, Orville P. Bassett (now editor of the Springfield News) and Edward S. Hoover, the present editor.

The Gazette has eighteen regular employes, often one or more extra, twenty-five or more newspaper carriers, and a pay roll of over \$250 per week for the regular employes, not counting carriers.

The first edition of the Evening Gazette, which was printed on March 31, 1878, was a four page paper, four columns to the page, and each column twelve inches in length.

During the past few years the Gazette has made enormous strides. The plant and equipment have been made up to date and as complete as possible.

The circulation reached an average of 4,124 for the year 1907, which is by far the largest in this congressional district.

On occasions of special importance, editions of extra size are issued. Its industrial edition of 44 pages on March 5, 1908, and the profusely illustrated

edition of the Fourth Street M. E. Church, March 30, would have done credit to the metropolitan journals of Chicago or New York.

Ayer's Newspaper Annual, one of the leading authorities on newspaper circulation in the United States, credits the Gazette with having by far the largest circulation of any daily paper in the Thirteenth congressional district. The cities in the district having daily papers, with their 1900 census figures are as follows: Freeport, 15,100; Dixon, 7,917; Sterling, 6,309; Galena, 5,005; Savanna, 3,325; Mt. Carroll, 1,965.

The circulation reports for the district are as follows:

Gazette, Sterling	4,169
Star, Dixon	2,607
Standard, Sterling	2,483
Bulletin, Freeport	2,298
Telegraph, Dixon	2,232
Journal, Freeport	1,950
Standard, Freeport	1,827
Sun, Dixon	1,190
Gazette, Galena	820
Journal, Savanna	720
Democrat, Mt. Carroll	600
Times, Savanna	500
Mirror, Mt. Carroll	400

THE STERLING DAILY STANDARD.

One of the indications of the growth and advancement of a community is the appearance of the daily paper published in it, and today the Daily Standard stands forth as an example of the wonderful advancement of the city of Sterling.

In the year of 1868 Theodore H. and Charles Mack established and commenced the publication of the Whiteside Chronicle in the city of Sterling. For some time these gentlemen edited and managed the publication, the latter finally taking charge of the paper, which he continued to edit until the year of 1870 when the name was changed to the Sterling Standard, and Mr. Theodore Mack took over the interest held by his brother.

In 1883 Mr. Mack sold a half interest in the paper to James W. Newcomer, these gentlemen continuing the publication until the year of 1887 when Mr. Mack retired, his interest being assumed by Alfred Bayliss.

In 1889 Mr. Newcomer retired from the firm his interest being absorbed by Thomas Diller, who later on secured the interest of Mr. Bayliss and took into partnership Eugene B. Fletcher.

These gentlemen continued to publish the Standard as a weekly until 1892, when modern machinery was installed and the publication was changed to that of a daily.

From the time of its establishment as a daily, the paper has advanced rapidly until today it stands without an equal in Northern Illinois in circulation and advertising value.

In the fall of 1906 active management of the paper passed into the hands of A. L. Richmond, who purchased the paper and now publishes and controls its editorial policies.

The Standard is strictly Republican in politics, yet its columns are always open to the espousal of all that is right and just, and especially for the advancement of Sterling and Whiteside county.

One of the largest of printing presses is used to run off the Standard's large edition of 4,800 copies. It is an eight, ten and twelve page seven-column paper, published in the afternoon.

Besides the newspaper plant, which includes an up-to-date Mergenthaler linotype machine, the Standard company also owns one of the largest and most up-to-date job printing plants in Northern Illinois.

The personnel of the Standard's staff is as follows:

A. L. Richmond, president, treasurer, and editor-in-chief; Mrs. A. L. Richmond, vice president and secretary; Miss Winnifred Rourke, assistant book-keeper; R. B. McNiel, circulation manager; and D. P. Munn, city editor.

STERLING BEOBACHTER.

Thou on the Lord rely
So, safe, shalt thou go on.—*German hymn of Gerhardt.*

This is the only German paper in the county. No others nearer than Freeport or Davenport. In English it means Observer. It was started by Carl Strack in 1877, who continued in charge till 1881, when Henry Mathey assumed control. In February, 1883, Louis Oltmanns purchased the outfit, and has been editor and publisher ever since. The average edition is about 1,200, and it has a wide circulation not only among the German patrons in the county, but all over the United States, wherever people have gone who once lived in this section. Some copies find their way to Europe. The price is two dollars here, \$2.50 for Deutschland. Friday is the day of publication, and the office is on the second floor of the Anthony block, Fourth street, over the Standard.

Louis Oltmanns, the editor, is a genuine Teuton, born in Oldenburg, Germany, 1836, and coming to Sterling in 1865 where he has lived to this day. His first business was in the dry goods store of the late R. B. Witmer, where he remained seventeen years. He then decided to use the editorial quill instead of the mercantile yardstick, and began to educate his brethren from the Vaterland through the columns of the Beobachter. It is an eight page journal, with seven wide columns to the page, and has an excellent advertising patronage.

THE RECORD.

Few persons know that a small magazine was published for a short time in Sterling. It was conducted by Calvin Martin, and issued weekly. Before us is the number for March 29, 1879, with several original and selected articles like "Unseen Battles of Youth," by Rev. N. H. G. Fife; "Wives and Puddings," by W. W. Davis; editorials, local items, general news, business cards. Walter Nimocks and four other candidates for tax collector. Kier was hatter,

R. L. Mangan had a green house, Stambaugh had paper and paints. About thirty pages.

Several sheets have risen, flourished and fallen. The Sterling Clear Grit, edited by Ralph W. Norwood, appeared Oct. 13, 1877, but was soon discontinued. The Blade, a little seven by nine daily, published by the Booths, ten cents a week, was issued awhile about the early eighties. It was the pioneer of the present Gazette, the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Then was the Sterling Herald, weekly, political and agricultural, which also soon ran its mournful career.

ORDERS AND LODGES.

Society, friendship and love
Divinely bestowed upon man,
Oh, had I the wings of a dove,
How soon would I taste you again.—*Couper.*

Sterling Lodge No. 174, I. O. O. F. was instituted May 31st, 1855.

The charter members were Miles S. Henry, Edward N. Kirk, Lorenzo Hapgood, Geo. H. Wells, Amos Fassett, Henry Bush, Geo. O. Blakeslee and Andrew McMoore, all of whom are now deceased, Henry Bush, the last survivor, dying November 20th, 1903, at the ripe old age of 84. For many years the lodge held their meetings in the Capt. J. W. R. Stambaugh building on First avenue. February 26th, 1896, the lodge, with appropriate services, dedicated their new hall, a handsome three-story and basement, brick building located at No. 11 East Fourth street.

The regular lodge meetings are held Monday evenings at 7:30. January 1st, 1908, the membership was 148, and is rapidly increasing. The present lodge officers are Albert L. Street, G. R.; John G. Loos, D. G. M.; Albert Bere, P. G.; Isaac N. Hoover, N. G.; Henry Grebner, V. G.; W. W. Haskell, Rec. Sec'y.; F. A. Caughey, Per. Sec'y.; R. A. Kidder, Treas.; Jos. T. Britt, warden; J. G. G. Loos, conductor; John Lingham, O. G.; Fred Grebners, I. G.; Isaac G. Brimmer, R. S. N. G.; Dr. W. I. Carolus, L. S. N. G.; Harry J. Wilkin, R. S. V. G.; Will C. Loos, L. S. V. G.; Rev. E. Lee Fleck, chaplain; Cyrus Miller, organist.

The Rebekahs are the ladies' auxiliary of the Odd Fellows and have 75 members. Mrs. Elizabeth Brimmer is first noble grand, and Miss Emma Snively, secretary.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Sterling Lodge, No. 2, was organized, Dec. 11, 1895, with 28 members, I. N. Martin presiding officer, W. E. Rose, secretary. It has steadily grown from this humble beginning to a membership of 590. The present officers are: Prefect, T. J. McDonnell; monitor, C. J. O'Brien; Sec., W. E. Rose; banker, A. L. Heckman; marshal, F. W. Eller; warder, B. M. Rutt; sentinel, Harry Roark. The supervisors are E. V. Ford, M. R. Rutt, P. J. Peters. The meetings are held in their own hall, over the Standard office, on Fourth street, formerly the hall of the G. A. R.

This is the largest order in the county, and steadily increasing. Rock Falls has 340 Mystic Workers, Prophetstown 200, Lyndon 125, Erie 100, Tampico 75, Fulton 675, Morrison 250. In round numbers about 2,500 in Whiteside. Being both social and beneficial, the order has much to attract the average man who is desirous of being associated with an organization that is at once strong and entertaining.

MASONIC.

By Capt. J. W. Niles.

The Masonic fraternity of Sterling is one of the most prosperous organizations in the city. It has erected and owns the magnificent building known as Masonic Temple, which building would be a credit to a city of much larger pretensions

Sterling Lodge No. 202 A. F. & A. M. was organized in 1856 with E. N. Kirk, W. M., but lost its charter in 1868. Rock River Lodge No. 612 A. F. & A. M. was chartered in 1869, with M. S. Bowman (now of California) as W. M. Its total enrollment to date is 476. Present membership, 254. H. S. Street and M. S. Bowman are the only living charter members. C. H. Tuttle, W. M.; John W. Niles, Sec.

Sterling Chapter No. 57 Royal Arch Masons was chartered in Oct., 1859, with H. G. Reynolds as H. P. and Geo. L. Kline, K. Total enrollment, 300. Present membership, 152. W. A. Stoeckle, H. P.; John W. Niles, Sec.

Sterling Commandery No. 57 Knights Templar was chartered in Oct, 1884, with C. C. Johnson as E. C. Enrollment, 284. Present membership, 178. O. E. Maxson, E. C.; John W. Niles, recorder.

Sterling Chapter No. 354 Order of the Eastern Star was organized in July, 1896, with Mrs. Wm. A. McCune as Worthy Matron. Enrollment, 200. Present membership, 156. Mrs. Ella Cooper, Sec.

G. A. R.

Will Robinson Post No. 274 Grand Army of the Republic, was organized June 14, 1883. Has had an enrollment of 246. Present membership, 98. Capt. J. W. Niles has been commander six years. Present commander, P. T. Van Horne. F. A. Caghey, Adjutant.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Forgive this foolish tear,—
But let that old oak stand!

On the second floor of the old Farwell building on Locust street where the Gazette office used to be, is the spacious and splendid hall where the 390 members of this flourishing association gather in their regular deliberations. A. Richtmyer is clerk, and J. J. McKee, of Rock Falls Man. Company is consul. The camp was organized here July 1, 1883, as Camp 12, with 13 original charter members. The order celebrated its 25th anniversary Jan. 5, 1908, with big class initiations all over the country. The head office was stationed in Fulton for fourteen years until they were removed to Rock Island

in 1897 after a desperate contest. The first local camp of the Woodmen, Pioneer camp, No. 1, was organized at Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, the evening of Jan. 5, 1883, with twenty-one charter members, by J. C. Root, the founder.

The head camp is the governing body of the society. It meets triennially and is composed of delegates chosen by the state camps, one delegate for each 1,500 members or fraction of that number.

It is a beneficiary order, the insurance varying from \$500 to \$3,000, according to dues received. With its membership of 900,000, it claims to lead all similar organizations. The social feature is always prominent. At an initiation in March, 1908, of ten new members, a special train brought to Sterling between 300 and 400 enthusiastic Woodmen from Tampico, Lyndon, Prophetstown, and Erie, packing the elegant hall to witness the floor work of the Tampico Foresters, and to hear the addresses of Dr. Rutledge of Elgin, C. A. Davis and J. J. Ludens of Sterling, and George Isherwood of Tampico.

All well regulated societies nowadays have the ladies in association, and the Woodmen call their feminine adjunct Royal Neighbors of America. In December, 1888, a little club of sixteen women was formed, which was known as the "Ladies' Auxiliary" to Camp No. 171, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was merely a social organization, its main purpose being to aid the Modern Woodmen of America in that city. Steady improvement and branching out to do greater good resulted in the forming of a woman's fraternal beneficial society, known as the Royal Neighbors of America, chartered under the laws of the state of Illinois, March 21, 1895. It is not exclusive. Any white woman of good character, whether related to a Woodman or not, is eligible to membership. This auxiliary in Sterling is No. 30, and has 120 members. It was started about 1900. Applicants must be between 17 and 45 years, and certificates for insurance are written for \$250 up to \$2,000. The total membership of the auxiliary is now 150,000. Mrs. Louisa Rieger is supreme oracle in Sterling. At all important functions of the order, the Royal Neighbors perform a very essential service in cheering the performance with their presence as well as managing the banquet and other material accessories of the festival.

KNIGHTS OF THE GLOBE.

One of our newest societies, which has grown rapidly. The parent society dates back only to Aug. 28, 1889, when Dr. W. W. Krape organized the supreme council in Freeport. Now there are over 100 garrisons with 10,000 members scattered through Illinois, Wisconsin, and other states. The purposes of the order are the cultivation of fraternity, patriotism, and character. No one can advance through money, friends, or favoritism. The Sterling garrison is No. 83, and is composed of an energetic and intelligent body of men and women, for there is an auxiliary, called Eminent Ladies. Their annual banquet is the occasion of a feast of reason and a flow of soul. Music and intellectual display. At their last function toasts were responded to by C. E. Sheldon, C. A. Davis, G. D. John, Dr. J. Gregg. Sometimes a debate. A late question was, Resolved, That it was right for Uncle Sam to send the navy around the Horn. A lemon social by the ladies afforded much diversion

in its various forms of attraction. Then there is a juvenile garrison for the youngsters. There are 330 members, with Warren Powers president, and Warren Hall secretary. Their hall is on the third floor of the Academy of Music, and the meeting is on Monday night.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 63, was organized Nov. 23, 1875, with 21 charter members. E. G. Allen, Chancellor Commander; Hugh R. Edwards, Keeper of Records and Seals; John S. Miller, Master of the Exchequer; W. A. McCune, Master at Arms; J. W. R. Stambaugh, Inner Guard. Other members were C. C. Johnson, Jacob Sides, L. Stoeckle. Some of these early men are dead. Over 400 candidates have been initiated. The membership today about one hundred. The Commander is E. M. McKerg, and Keeper, L. A. Little. The meetings are held every Tuesday night on the third floor of Lawrence block, Third street. There are sixty Pythian Sisters, the social auxiliary.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

This society was organized in Sterling, April 28, 1885, with the following charter members: Rev. H. M. Fegers, Adam Beren, Henry Weber, Wm. Clarkson, Michael Weber, John A. Weber, W. Michels, Joseph Ferenbacher, V. Schiffmacher, Phil Wenckl, J. A. Schiffmacher, Jos. Herziefer. It is of the fraternal order, and provides for insurance from \$250 to \$2,000. Any regular Catholic in good health is eligible to its privileges. The present membership numbers 41, and the meetings are held the third Sunday of the month at the School of the Sacred Heart.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

This is a thriving order, many being young fellows full of enthusiasm and progress. The object is both beneficial and social. At the last meeting W. A. Kannally was elected Grand Knight; F. R. Jackson, treasurer; T. J. McDonald, recording secretary; Rev. H. M. Fegers, chaplain. The Sterling Council was organized in 1902. The meetings are held twice a month in their rooms at Farwell Hall, where there is every comfort in the way of reading and games. A membership of 250 in Sterling, and 140 in Fulton.

TABULAR VIEW OF LODGES.

Masonic.

Rock River Lodge No. 612—Stated communications first and third Friday of each month. John W. Niles, secretary.

Sterling Commandery No. 57, K. T.—Stated conclaves first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. John W. Niles, receiver.

Sterling Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.—Stated convocations second Wednesday of each month. John W. Niles, secretary.

Sterling Chapter No. 354, O. E. S.—Stated communications first and third Mondays of each month. Mrs. Ella Cooper, secretary.

Meetings are held in Masonic Temple, 111 to 113 West Third street.

Odd Fellows.

Sterling Lodge No. 174—Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. hall, 11 East Fourth street. W. M. Haskell, recording secretary.

Abraham Encampment No. 49—Meets second and fourth Fridays of the month in I. O. O. F. hall. F. A. Caughey, scribe.

Holtlander Lodge No. 70, D. of R.—Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month in I. O. O. F. hall. Miss Emma Snavelly, recording secretary.

A. O. U. W.

Meets first Friday of each month in Mystic Worker hall, 13 East Fourth street. Franklin Werner, secretary.

Stars of Equity.

Sterling Lodge No. 15—Meets in Mystic Worker hall, 13 East Fourth street. W. E. Rose, secretary.

Brotherhood of Yeoman.

Sterling Lodge No. 540—Meets in Mystic Worker hall. W. E. Rose, secretary.

Fraternal Tribunes.

Sterling Tribune No. 118—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Mystic Worker hall. Earl M. Hallett, secretary.

Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Sterling Aerie No. 831—Meets first and third Thursdays in Mannerchor hall, 208 First avenue. John Harmon, secretary.

Knights of Columbus.

Sterling Council No. 662—Meets in Knights of Columbus hall every second and fourth Monday of the month. John McGee, financial secretary.

Knights of the Globe.

Sterling Garrison No. 83—Meets every Monday night in Knights of the Globe hall in Academy block. Geo. Beckey, secretary.

Eminent Ladies, Clara Barton Garrison No. 34—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in K. of G. hall. Mrs. B. Chapin, secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

Corinthian Lodge No. 63—Meets every Tuesday night in Knights of Pythias hall, 102 West Third street. L. A. Little, K. of R. and S.

Sterling Commandery No. 45, U. R. of K. P.—Meets every second and fourth Thursdays of the month. C. H. Atwood, captain.

Pythian Sisters.

Rosewood Temple No. 112—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. Belle McAllister, recording secretary.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Twin City Lodge No. 2789—Meets fourth Tuesday of each month in Mystic Workers hall. Earl M. Hallett, secretary.

Knights and Ladies of Security.

Sterling Lodge 1173—Meets third Friday of each month in Mystic Workers hall. L. L. Law, secretary.

Modern Brotherhood of America.

Good Fellowship Lodge No. 1739—Meets the first and third Friday of each month in Mystic Workers hall. Earl M. Hallett, secretary.

Modern Woodmen.

Sterling Camp No. 12—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Woodman hall, 310 and 312 Locust street. A. Richtmeyer, clerk.

Good Luck Camp No. 30, R. N. A.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month in Modern Woodman hall. Mrs. Mary Stoeckle, secretary.

Mystic Workers.

Sterling Lodge No. 2—Meets first, second, third and fourth Wednesdays of each month. W. E. Rose, secretary.

G. A. R.

Will Robinson Post No. 274—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in G. A. R. hall in the City Hall building. G. D. Johns, adjutant.

Will Robinson Corps No. 45, W. R. C.—Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoons in G. A. R. hall. Mrs. Electa B. Kirk, secretary.

Spanish War Veterans.

Leo H. Bushnell Camp No. 18—Meets in G. A. R. Hall. Howard Geyer, adjutant.

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.

Dust, to its narrow house beneath!

Soul, to its place on high!

They that have seen thy look in death,

No more may fear to die.—*Mrs. Hemans.*

Lying within the eastern limits, and easily reached by a good walk or by the street cars, which run past the front entrance, is the loveliest spot in the city. The young trees with their fresh verdure, the grassy slopes, the noble outlook of river and woodland and prairie far to the southern horizon, all combine to invest Riverside with a peculiar charm. It is really a sacred park. Not a promenade for gay resort, but a retreat for solemn meditation. When in a serious mood, Addison loved to stroll through the aisles of Westminster Abbey. But ours is a Campo Santo under the open sky. Just as in Greenwood you have glimpses of the Sound, and at Laurel Hill of the Schuylkill, so our beautiful river glorifies the landscape. The rounded hills lift heavenward, the sparkling stream suggests the water of life.

Let us first pass into the old graveyard near the street. Here we read names that call up many familiar people. John Weaver, 72, and wife, 81, five Weavers in a row. Samuel Hendricks, 79, the old Waltonian who carried fish from door to door. Bresslers, Hoovers, Landises. An old couple, Adam Spies, 76, Christina, 90. Bares, Delps, Beehlers, Kratz, Shultz, Overs. This

is Anthony Ellmaker, 1880, from Pennsylvania, a near relative of Amos, an eminent lawyer in Lancaster on the anti-masonic ticket with William Wirt in 1832. John Edson, 79, and his wife, Emily, 70, were the parents of Mrs. Bushnell, so long postmistress. Eunice, wife of George Wells, 1844, pioneer, is one of the oldest graves. Cyrus Manahan, 1874, was a popular clerk. Esther Judd, 1843, another pioneer. Ann Benton, 1842, was the wife or daughter of Dr. Benton, early physician. There are numerous Brewers. Roots and Kauffmans, too. John Lefevre, 1872. Pap Lefevre was a lively man to the last. He left a large family. This couplet on his stone:

Dear children, do not weep for me,
When in this yard my tomb you see.

John, north of Sterling, is the only son of many, and he is eighty. Jesse Penrose, 1873, a Quaker, honest, steady, always addressing the writer as William. Daniel White, blacksmith, whose shop was where Wallace block is. Here is Wiott Cantrall 1877, aged 86, who figured so conspicuously in the early days of Sterling. A tour among the graves will recall people enough to write a history of the town.

In the Odd Fellows section, which for years was separate, we find Joseph Rundlett, 81, whose widow is living at the home on Fourth street at 92. C. C. Buell, the soldier, farmer, educator, public citizen. Isaac Reed, 86, of Empire, and his son, Daniel, a soldier. The Greenough family have a huge rock of rough granite, and the Golders a shaft with red panel. Manning, Headley, Stambaugh, all soldiers. The latter died at 59. Joe liked nothing so well as to march with his sword at the head of the boys. Headley, too, was an enthusiastic soldier.

Crossing the shallow ravine by the vault, we come to the tombs of Samuel Hoover, 1859, aged 66, and Elizabeth, his wife, 1870, aged 71. He was called Cash Hoover, because he paid promptly in coin when money was scarce. W. C. Robinson, 1835-1883, captain Co. A, 34th Illinois. John Galt, 1863, aged 65. Sarah M., his wife, 1898, who lived to 93, and busied herself about the house to the last. David M. Crawford, 1883, at 53. From a boy in a store, and Galt and Crawford was a familiar firm for thirty years in the city. His father, Thomas Crawford, 1854, aged 70. He once kept tavern in Georgetown, and met many of the great men of the Clay and Webster era in Washington. John G. Manahan, 1897, only 60, a brave soldier of the 13th Illinois, and lawyer of high standing. Wm. Manahan, 1886, 80, his father, sheriff of Whiteside, and early emigrant. Jonathan Stevens, 1870, 71. A prominent family. Major Wallace, Empire pioneer, who died in 1861 at 53. His tombstone is broken into three pieces. The major was a hunter and liked game. His wife, Elizabeth A., was a member of an aristocratic family in Pennsylvania, the late A. J. Cassatt, president of the great railway, belonging to the same. She died in 1886 at 75. Here is another of the old Sterling set, Hugh Wallace, who died in 1834 at 62. His wife, Mary Galt Wallace, lived much longer, 1809-1895. A woman of remarkable power and hospitality. She was born in the same year as Lincoln, Gladstone, Darwin. This is Capt. Woodburn, 1872, aged 75, who was among the early crowd, and this doubtless is

his mother, Mary, wife of George Woodburn, 1797-1846. Here is a name that the present Presbyterians know nothing about, Rev. George Stebbins, 1796-1891. He was the first pastor of the church, 1844 to 1856. His daughter, Miss Saide, now resides in the city. Major Bushnell, 13th Illinois, killed at Ringgold, 1863. Col. R. L. Wilson, red Scotch granite vault, is the only memorial of that style on the grounds. Lot. S. Pennington, 1812-1906. Joel Harvey's tall shaft, 1875, aged 63. Near is the column of John S. Miller, whose son, John, is a prominent member of the Episcopal church.

For years there was an early burial ground in the eastern part of the town, but under no systematic control. Feb. 16, 1865, the Sterling Cemetery Association was formed with Samuel S. Patterson, T. A. Galt, W. A. Sanborn, B. C. Coblentz, S. P. Galt, James Galt, Robert A. Galt as organizers. S. S. Patterson was made president, B. C. Coblentz secretary, W. A. Sanborn treasurer, and James Galt superintendent. Originally, L. S. Pennington and James Dinsmore appear as president and secretary. At this time forty acres of beautiful rolling woodland running to the river were purchased and plotted. The sites in the new addition were so picturesque that lots were rapidly in demand, and in the last forty years the loved and lost of the Sterling homes are resting in the southern slopes. Adjoining the main cemetery on the west was the small and elegant burial enclosure controlled by the Odd Fellows, and in May, 1886, that society made arrangements by which the order entered into possession of the entire cemetery; and both grounds placed under their direction. Walter Stager, Alfred Bayliss, H. S. Street, M. M. Royer, G. G. Keefer, were the board of managers. H. S. Street, president; Dr. Royer, treasurer; Walter Stager, secretary; Geo. Keefer, superintendent. At present the officers consist of S. S. Kehr, president; Judd Decker, secretary and treasurer; D. L. Miller, superintendent; Michael Rutt, sexton. The new Mennonite church, with its sheds, is on the northwestern corner of the cemetery, but own their share of the grounds.

Heroes of Older Wars who are in this garden of the dead:

MEXICAN WAR—1846-7.

Dr. Traviss, D. W. Hamblin.

CANADA INVASION—1837.

Capt. Benj. F. Sheldon, 7th New York Artillery.

BLACK HAWK WAR—1832.

John W. McLemore, Illinois Mounted Infantry; Lieut. J. C. Oliver, Mich. Vol.

WAR OF 1812-15.

Captain Luther Bush, John Edison, Levi Walling, John Benner, John I. Taylor, Edward F. Randolph, Asa Grover, William J. Teller. Paul Hecker.

Over 150 soldiers of the civil war are buried in Riverside, with suitable memorials over the graves. Resting here, also, are the following noble boys of the

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Sergt. L. C. Sheldon, E, 6th Ill., & N, 4th U. S.; Cor. James P. Kereven,

Co. C, 22d U. S. Inf.; Leo Bushnell, Co. E, 6th Ill. Inf.; Frank Aument, Co. E, 6th Ill. Inf.; Roy Eshleman, Co. E, 6th Ill. Inf.; Moses Dillon, Jr., Co. E, 6th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Frank Pigg, Co. E, 6th Ill. Vol. Inf.; B. J. Buckley, E, 6th Ill. Vol. Inf.; Edd Bassett, E, 6th Ill. Vol. Inf.; R. P. Church, A, 12th U. S. Inf.

Soldiers in Rock Falls Cemetery:

Capt. Wm. Parker, A, 75th Ill. Inf.; Charles Sutton, Co. K, 75th Ill. Inf.; James Corke, H, 105th Ill. Inf.; Wm. Hackett, Ill. Inf.; Charles Barnes, 75th & 140th Ill. Inf.; Wm. A. Roland, M, 8th Ill. Cav.; Miller, — Pa. Inf.; Lieut. J. W. Smith, Louisiana Immunes; J. E. Durstine, Co. K, 34th Ill. Inf.; Fred F. Sheldon, I, 75th Ill. Inf.; Wm. Labram, Ill. Inf.; Wm. G. Patton, Ill. Inf.; J. E. VanDusen, Co. F, 3d Mich. Inf.; Silas Howland, Co. G, 147th Ill. Inf.; Chas. J. Labram, 147th Mich. Inf.; J. C. Durent, Co. G, 153d Mich. Inf.; Lars H. Linn, Henshaw's Battery; Isaac Orr, Co. K, 77th Ill. Inf., and K, 130th Ill.; Sergt. H. P. Price, Co. B, 147th Ill. Inf.; Herman G. Huster, Co. B, 13th Ill. Inf.; Geo. O. Deyoe, 12th Ill. Cav.

Soldiers sleeping in Fulton City Cemetery:

Gustavus Peterson, Co. F, 52nd Ill. Inf.; George L. Lyon, Co. I, 80th Ill. Inf.; Joseph Moody, Co. M, 1st Iowa Cav.; Elisha B. Ralyea, Co. C, 1st N. Y. Cav.; Charles Shumake, Co. I, 75th Ill. Inf.; James Russell, a veteran of the war of 1812; Gorham B. Plumley, Co. F, 52nd Ill. Inf.; Alfred Strotha, Co. A, 60th U. S. Cav.; Thomas S. Chandler, Co. E, 33d Ill. Inf.; Lafayette Decker, 4th N. Y. artillery; Robert B. Myers, Co. F, 93d Ill. Inf.; Edwin V. Burroughs, Co. K, 42nd Ill. Inf.; John L. Knapp, Co. C, 9th Ind. Inf.; R. H. Adams, Co. A, 7th Ill. Inf.; James H. Stoddard, Co. C, 126th Ill. Inf.; George Eckert, Co. F, 52nd Ill. Inf.; L. F. Puffer, Co. A, 108th Ill. Inf.; Edward J. Strating, Co. B, 12th Minn. Inf., Spanish-American war; John C. Martindale, Co. F, 93d Ill. Inf.; Alfred B. Conger, Co. D, 6th U. S. Inf., Spanish-American war; Hiran Pulver, Co. D, 47th N. Y. Inf.; Charles Hall, Co. F, 52nd Ill. Inf.; Daniel E. Galusha, Co. I, 92nd Ill. Inf.; H. T. Heller, Ohio Inf.; Oscar Summers, 52nd Ill. Inf.

CALVARY CEMETERY.

Death rides on every passing breeze,
He lurks in every flower.—Heber.

North of Riverside on the west line of the Freeport road is this sequestered place of burial. There are five acres, purchased about 1890 from Clark Powell for \$250 per acre. The ground is level, and wide alleys run north and south between the tombs. A variety of evergreens, spruce, pine, arbor vitae, form a pleasing contrast with the cold marble and granite, and give an air of cheerfulness and immortal hope to the grassy mounds that hold the dust of the cherished dead. When the writer visited the spot on a balmy day in later April the first violets were in bloom, and meadow larks were warbling their sweet notes in an adjoining pasture. For a new cemetery the number of elegant monuments is surprising. As usual, the names are numerous of the persons one was used to meeting on the street from town and country. Many

aged people. Bridget Colford, 1900, aged 81. Wm. Mooney, 1816-1892. Patrick Clavin, 76. Thomas Higgins, 1807-1895, and Mary Higgins, 1815-1869. He was the father of the builder of the street railway. Catherine McCormick, 1898, aged 63. Morris Moriarty, Ireland, 1820-1907. Patrick Healey, 1820-1904, and wife, Ann, 1824-1905. One of the most elaborate memorials is that of Martin Mee, with columns at the corner, 1824-1891. Several of the family on the lot. Another handsome one, Martin Costello, 1814-1883, and his wife, Mary, 1821-1879. Gaffey, Grady, Durr, Sullivan, Lawler, Ryan, Drew. On this tomb:

Dearest mother, thou has left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

This is Hannah O'Neil, 1815-1888, for years the faithful housekeeper in the mansion of Mrs. Mary Wallace. John Horn, soldier, Co. G, 1st Penn. Healy, Burke, Connell, Rourke. Crosses are a favorite device, and the sacred initials, I. H. S. Buckleys have a rough block of gray granite and five small head stones. B. J. Buckley, Co. E, 6th Ill. Inf., Spanish-American war. Julia Kilroy, a bright girl, 1865-1894, teacher in Second ward school. Conlin, Devine, Sheehan, Kelly, Curtin. John Houlihan, soldier, 1847-1863. A very pretty design is the monument of Bernhard Hodgins, 1839-1838, and Margaret, 1833-1903. The red granite of the upper block forms a fine contrast with the gray of the base. Kannally family has a huge mass of gray granite and seven head stones. Here lies a devout churchman: M. Dundon, 1885, aged 69. "Fortified with all the rites of the holy church, on whose soul sweet Jesus have mercy, Amen."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

—Still always it is beautiful,
That life-giving water.—*Judge Arrington.*

Although not a city man, Joel Harvey was the first person in Sterling to appreciate the convenience and healthfulness of a better source of water than that furnished by the old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, the moss-covered bucket that hung in the well. He owned a tract of land in the northern part of town, sufficiently high to send a stream of water into the second and third stories of most of the buildings. Here he started an artesian well in 1873, and continued the bore until it reached a depth of 1,652 feet, and struck a current that gave a flow abundant for all purposes. Wooden pipes were laid in the main streets, and for several years Harvey's water was in extensive use. The pipes gradually rotted, needing constant repair, and the need was urgent for a more substantial and enlarged system to meet the demands of the growing city. The Sterling Water Company was organized, and in 1885 the first well was bored to a depth of 1,435 feet and mains laid throughout the city. Then followed a second well, 1,626 feet deep, and a third, 1,816 feet deep. The present flow is one million gallons every 24 hours. There are two pumps with a capacity of five million gallons, and

three boilers of 125 horse power each. Fire is kept constantly under two, and the third is banked for instant service. The consumption of coal, a mixture of nut and slack, is four tons daily. A. W. Wilson, Worcester, Mass., formerly a railway engineer, has been in charge of the machinery for 21 years. An analysis of the water made at the University of Illinois shows 18 per cent mineral matter in a gallon, carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia preponderating. This is an unusually small amount of mineral substance for wells so deep. Cool, fresh, and delicious for drinking, and not too hard for ordinary washing. While the stock is owned principally in Portland, Maine, the parent office is in Sterling, according to the laws of Illinois. Judd Decker, superintendent and secretary, has shown commendable efficiency in the discharge of his duties.

OUR TWO GREENHOUSES.

Bring flowers, fresh flowers, for the bride to wear,
 They were born to blush in her shining hair.
 Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed,
 A crown for the brow of the early dead.—*Mrs. Hemans.*

Fronting on Eighteenth avenue is the brick office, cheerful with living color, of the Sterling Floral Company, Robert Lundstrom, proprietor. He is a Swede, and has really inherited the trade, as his father was a gardener on a great estate. There are eight greenhouses. Two are devoted exclusively to carnations, three to carnations and mixed stocks, one to roses, one to palms and ferns, one to propagating. The heat proceeds from a seventy-horse power tubular boiler. To furnish requisite heat, 250 tons of coal per year are consumed. The Bride, a white rose, is extensively grown, so much in demand for funerals. Also of the beautiful red, the Bridesmaid. In fact, strange as it may seem, it is the sorrow of the home, the casket, and the cemetery with the decorations of the grave, that supports the floral business. A bad wind that blows nobody good. Nine-tenths of his products, Mr. Lundstrom says, are taken in Sterling and vicinity. The temperature necessary for these delicate creations varies with the season, higher in winter or dull weather, than in mild days or bright sun. Higher at night than during the day. An average temperature for carnations is 50 to 55 degrees. No one variety is allowed to monopolize a long raised wooden bed for the year. For example, pansies are started in the late winter and as they cease to bloom, succeed geraniums, chrysanthemums, and perhaps lettuce, or some quick-growing vegetable. The soil, of course, is replenished and enriched. Who use the violets? Young men for their Dulcineas. He showed the writer a circular mass of blossoms just picked, two hundred, to meet an order from a luxurious mansion where they would exhale their perfume.

————violets dim,
 But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes.

To manage the business Mr. Lundstrom requires the aid of two or three hands and a bookkeeper. All extra product is sent to Chicago or St. Louis.

J. A. SWARTLEY AND SON.

These grounds are on the corner of East Fifth street and Seventeenth avenue. The residence, a white frame, on the west, and the four greenhouses, the largest three hundred feet long, occupying the rear of the lots. The business was started in 1901 in a humble way, and has rapidly grown to its present proportions. The front office of concrete is a cozy reception room with a glass case of various trimmings and numerous curiosities picked up by Mr. Swartley in his southern trips: stuffed snakes, minerals, fox skins, and a huge alligator hide twelve feet long. A seventy-five horse power boiler furnishes heat for the buildings. Two large houses are necessary to meet the call for carnations. This seems to be the reigning flower. Much used in churches on Sunday with asparagus for pulpit decoration. It was McKinley's favorite. No other flower keeps its freshness so long. To supply transient customers, jars of cut flowers are kept in the damp cellar. Besides the retail trade at home, shipments are made east and west. Among the latest species of fern is the delicate Whitman with its exquisite leaves. Mr. Swartley is assisted by his wife and son, Ernest, who both have made a study of the lovely floral world in all its departments.

THE PARKS.

There are three pleasure grounds for the people, Lincoln Park in the east, Wallace in the west, and Central in the heart of the city. This is kept in elegant condition by Phil Kereven, Gettysburg veteran. The lawn is smooth and luxuriant, trees throw a grateful shade, and flowers and shrubs make the spot cheerful and attractive. Here are held all affairs of public interest, Fourth of July celebrations, Memorial Day exercises, religious and temperance meetings. Iron settees are placed at convenient points for comfort. It already has associations of genius. Here General Howard gave a reception, and here echoed the eloquent voices of Collyer, Hillis and Gunsaulus.

The ornament of Central Park is the Soldiers' Monument of granite, which rises from a mount of turf to the height of fifty or sixty feet, crowned by an infantry volunteer in heroic size. On the south side are "Shiloh, Stone River, Vicksburg, Atlanta." "The patriotic people of Sterling and vicinity have erected this monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who were willing to die that the Union and Liberty might live" on the east side. On the north, "Petersburg, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Appomattox." On the west, "This stone is a reminder of the cost and value of the Union of the States." The base is thickly engraven with the names of departed heroes, and as a soldier dies his name is added to the roll of honor. The monument cost about \$5,000, and was unveiled July 4, 1890, with imposing ceremonies.

MINERAL SPRINGS PARK.

Not a mile from the east limits of the city is a charming bit of woodland with its grassy slopes, shade of young forest trees, meandering stream, and spring of sparkling water. It was purchased from the late Samuel Albertson, and is controlled by the park association. Much outlay has been made to make the resort attractive. As the Northwestern Fair holds its annual meet-



CENTRAL PARK, STERLING

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ings here, a race track and amphitheater have been constructed. A small hotel furnishes good accommodations for all who wish to remain a day or a week. A favorite resort for the Sunday schools of the city in their yearly picnics.

A Chautauqua under the management of H. M. Holbrook has been held here for four successive seasons, the summer of 1908 making the fifth. The usual program of lecture, music, and mixed entertainment. The star performers have been Bryan, Col. Bain, Mrs. Logan, Billy Mason, Billy Sunday. A season ticket is two dollars, single admission 25 cents. A three-room tent is furnished for five dollars. Many of the Sterling people, and others from a distance, find tent life for ten days an agreeable relief from the routine of the residence. The street cars run only to Powell's corner, where omnibuses are ready to meet passengers. A half-mile walk for pedestrians. A spur from the main car track would be a great convenience. The president of the park association is J. T. Williams; secretary, J. N. Harpham.

CEMENT IN BUILDING.

For years cement was found to be valuable for curbs and sidewalks, but very suddenly it has bounded into general use as a material for houses. First for basement or cellar walls, now the whole residence is constructed of the solid blocks. They have all the effect of stone in an old Norman castle, and are much cheaper than pressed brick, and more durable in not showing the marks of age. Not only the walls, but the arches, columns, all parts of an edifice, can be constructed of cement, by means of molds adapted to the design. The stone quarry will levy no more tax on our builders.

An enormous quantity of cement was consumed in the two cities in 1907. The records show that 177 cars of the article were shipped in. The total amount used was about 28,320 barrels, having a retail value of \$56,640. This is equal to 177,000 sacks. The heaviest consumers in 1907 were the United States in the government dam and the Hydraulic Company in the piers of the power house, using thirty carloads. Much was required by the Gail Borden milk plant, and by some of the new factories. A number of carloads were used by F. L. Johnson, the Rock Falls Cement and Stone Company, the Sterling Concrete Company, the Rock River Concrete Company and George Hall, all manufacturers of cement blocks. Cement in large amounts was also used by Dennis O'Hare, Peter O'Hare, Henry McFadden, W. D. Praetz and others, the last named being cement sidewalk makers and curb builders.

The cement block manufacture has in a short time grown to large proportions. Fred Johnson has the credit of starting the business in 1903, and who in 1904 erected a stable of the material at his residence on Fourth avenue. Already in 1907 about 150,000 cement blocks of the 18-inch size were made in the two cities. Many of the new dwellings in Sterling and Rock Falls are constructed of these blocks, having a substantial and pleasing appearance. The crowning exhibition of the fitness of cement in architecture is the Fourth Street M. E. church, which from ground to pinnacle is constructed of the blocks, molded in every form to suit the fancy of the builder. Dr. Hill's home on Locust is the richest private example in the city.

TWO HISTORIC WOMEN.

At her old home on Fourth street and Sixth avenue, Mrs. J. C. Rundlett reached the ninety-second milestone of her long pilgrimage. No celebration. Her daughters were by her side, flowers from thoughtful friends cheered the sitting room with their fragrance and beauty, and various tributes of affection were received from relatives at a distance.

Both by association and descent, Mrs. Rundlett is now the grand old lady of our city. In early life at Newburyport she often saw Hannah Flagg Gould, the poet, author of that familiar poem:

Alone I walked the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand,
I stooped and wrote upon the sand,
My name, the year, the day.

She dwells fondly upon old Newburyport, next to Boston richest of all New England towns in antiquarian suggestion. This was the home of William Lloyd Garrison, and here is the Old South or First Presbyterian church, 1746-1896, in whose crypt was buried George Whitefield, that flaming apostle of eloquence, 1770. His coffin is still shown, and once the skull could be seen.

The family have a large book, called the Lowell Genealogy, containing several hundred names, and tracing the Lowells to their first coming to New England in 1639 from the old country. There were numerous branches, James Russell Lowell belonging to one, and Mrs. Rundlett's kindred to another.

Except a bodily weakness which makes a reclining position most comfortable much of the day, Mrs. Rundlett's faculties are in excellent preservation. A bright eye, face with scarce a wrinkle, voice clear, and memory that is quick to recall anything she once knew. Always cheerful, glad to meet her friends, and it is pleasant to see her happy expression as she lies on her couch surrounded by devoted daughters, who are quick to anticipate the slightest wish.

On Second avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets, in a neat brick cottage, the home for over fifty years, reside Mrs. Martha Barrett and her daughter Mattie. Although not old, being only seventy-five, Mrs. Barrett has seen Sterling expand from a village at her arrival in 1855 to a young metropolis, and has also sadly witnessed the departure one by one of the early generation she knew so well.

Mrs. Barrett's early years were spent in Rushville, N. Y. Her mother and five brothers composed a noble family, one of whom has made the name immortal. Marcus Whitman, pioneer, missionary, explorer, was her mother's brother. She was twelve when he left for the west, and remembers Marcus as a tall, stout man with dark hair and earnest movement. He was ambitious, took a medical course at Berkshire institute, and in 1834 was appointed a missionary physician to Oregon.

After a short visit he came back, and with his wife and Rev. H. H. Spaulding and his young wife, they crossed the continent in 1836, driving the first American wagon to the gates of Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia

river. A church was established and a farm opened. Only fifty Americans, 100,000 Indians. But the Hudson Bay Company aimed to secure the land for England. Whitman scented the danger, the loss to the United States, and on Oct. 3, 1842, started to ride to Washington, accompanied by one guide and one white man.

That ride has no parallel. Paul Revere and Sheridan are trifling. Four thousand miles through the snows of the Rockies. He reached Washington, March 3, 1843, and saw Webster, secretary of state, who was unmoved. President Tyler was more impressed. Take a wagon train across the mountains and prove the truth of your claim. Whitman led a colony back in 1843 of 200 wagons and 1,000 settlers. That decided the policy. In 1846 the north-western boundary line gave us Oregon.

And what was this Oregon, Washington and Idaho that the winter ride of Marcus Whitman, Mrs. Barrett's uncle, saved from England's grasp to our own domain? It is a small continent, equal to all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia. It is our western empire with California. In 1842 considered worthless by the wise heads at Washington.

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.

Then Whitman settled down to his work, but he was not permitted to long enjoy the fruits of his heroism. Nov. 29, 1847, the Indians surrounded the mission, slew Whitman, his wife and twelve companions. But his name endureth. Whitman seminary at Walla Walla and the shaft over his grave will keep his devotion ever glorious.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.

SPECULATION IN OIL AND COPPER.

Gold begets in brethren, hate;
Gold in families, debate;
Gold does friendship separate;
Gold does civil wars create.—*Cowley.*

A tornado swept through Whiteside in 1860, and forty years later a species of brain storm in stocks of oil and copper. It was not surprising. Men have always been eager to make money. Holland, in 1637, had her tulip craze when worthless bulbs sold for their weight in gold. The South Sea Scheme in England in 1720 sent many a luckless investor into bankruptcy. California was a golden Mecca in 1849.

Since that time all sorts of mining schemes have occupied the attention of the American people. The rich mineral regions of Colorado and the Pacific slope have especially attracted adventure and capital. Then came the discovery of oil fields in Pennsylvania, and a dozen states. The Standard Oil Company grew to be a colossal concern affecting every household in the nation, in the world.

Two of these commercial propositions were finally placed before the

quiet citizens of Sterling, who heretofore had shown no desire to amass wealth except by gradual accumulation in the course of legitimate business. The first scheme was in the form of oil. A property had been secured in Texas, a company formed, officers elected and stocks offered for sale. The following advertisement appeared in the Sterling papers in 1901:

THE ILLINOIS OIL COMPANY
HAS STRUCK A GUSHER!

70,000 BARRELS PER DAY!

For a few days longer shares will be sold
at ten cents a share.

Excitement for awhile ran high. A few dollars would purchase numerous shares, enough to assure a competence in old age. Rockefeller became a Croesus in oil, and he started in a very humble way. What became of the gusher Texas only knows, and the oil craze passed into a local bubble.

As the oil delusion was slipping off, the copper glitter was held before eager eyes. Oil was uncertain, wells gave out, but copper was solid, and there was a mountain of that metal in Idaho, waiting to be blasted, and floated down Snake river to Lewiston. Assays showed a richer yield than the world-famous Calumet-Hecla. Clark was king in the copper world, but his supremacy would not continue. This advertisement appeared in the Sterling dailies in 1902:

BUY COPPER STOCK AT 50c PER SHARE!

EUREKA MINING, SMELTING, AND POWER COMPANY.

People of Sterling and vicinity are offered for a short time only, a chance to buy shares in one of the richest copper propositions ever offered the public. So rich are the claims, the company could sell its entire holdings at more than the total capital stock, but declines to consider any such proposition as it is sure of making vastly more.

There were a president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of nine trustees. This appeal did the business. The stock sold like hot cakes. All ranks from the retired capitalist to the frugal clerk invested their dollars in a scheme that meant a palace on Fifth avenue and a regular winter in Europe. But the enterprise for a hundred reasons moved slowly towards princely returns. The boiler burst, the boat sank, the machinery failed to arrive, and the promoters after deluding the weeping stockholders with a few yearly reports, are in criminal obscurity.

THE ITALIAN MURDER.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand?—*Shakespeare.*

On the night of July 14, 1907, Mrs. Isadoro Gennetti was murdered in a frame house near the river in the first ward. Suspicion strongly pointed to two of her country folk, Luigi and Cristina Randi; they were arrested and

placed in Morrison jail, in November, tried and found guilty, and sentenced, Luigi to twenty, and the wife to fourteen, years in the penitentiary. Judge Graves presided. Judge H. C. Ward, counsel for prisoners, made a motion for a new trial, but it was overruled.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF STERLING.

Mayor—John L. Janssen.
 City Clerk—M. E. Wilger.
 City Attorney—Carl E. Sheldon.
 City Treasurer—F. A. Caughey.
 Chief of Police—Chris. Baker.
 Chief of Fire Dept.—S. A. Stull.
 City Collector—E. H. McGrath.
 Supt. of Streets—J. L. Harrison.
 Health Officer—Dr. A. H. Harms.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—A. R. Hendricks, J. C. Meister
 Second Ward—M. C. Wharfield, W. J. Moore.
 Third Ward—E. E. LeFever, F. G. Giffrow.
 Fourth Ward—M. C. Ward, C. G. Harrison.
 Fifth Ward—J. E. Conlon, W. F. Lawrie,

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES EXAMINING PENSION BOARD.

President—Dr. A. C. Smith.
 Secretary—Dr. J. F. Keefer.
 Treasurer—Dr. George R. Proctor.
 The board meet the first Wednesday in each month.

Sterling claims a population of 10,000, and it is believed in the two cities of Rock Falls and Sterling there are 13,000 people. The vote on April 7, 1908, in the local option contest, was 2,043, the largest cast in the history of the township.

WHITESIDE IN GENERAL.

Work, for the night is coming,
 Work thro' the morning hours;
 Work while the dew is sparkling,
 Work 'mid springing flowers.—*Dyer.*

Bees do well some seasons, but require some care to make them profitable. Henry Stewart sold 10,000 pounds of honey in 1907.

Alfalfa is receiving more attention every year, as it is found to be valuable for feeding stock. The seed is a staple at feed stores with clover and timothy.

Wild animals linger about their early haunts. Ralph Mayberry, while out hunting near Rock Falls recently, killed a large coon, weighing forty-two pounds. Andrew A. Tofte, of Rock Falls, also killed an opossum in his hen house. Large coons have also been shot near Coleta in Genesee.

Concrete is the coming article for building. Lumber is high, stone is scarce, but concrete can be made anywhere. It is a boon to farmers. A farmer lately completed a barn which is built of concrete from base to roof. It is a solid mass, built in a form not of blocks. A concrete floor in basement, and another overhead, so that it is fireproof. Nothing but the crop stored inside can be destroyed. In its construction, 500 sacks of cement were used. The work was all done by the farmer and sons. In a similar way, all the new bridges in various parts of the county, have concrete piers and approaches, with the prospect in the future of concrete floors. Planks decay, and steel rusts.

Within twenty years a marked improvement in roads. Hills leveled, low places filled, sloughs drained, culverts installed, and many of the main highways graveled. Travel is now as easy even after rains as on the turnpikes in the east.

Farmers have discovered that it takes no more time, no more feed, to rear good stock than inferior grades. This change is especially noticeable in swine. The University of Illinois is encouraging the movement, by purchasing the best animals for its own herd.

The University of Illinois has recently added three Berkshires to its herd at the total cost of \$1,050.00. Besides Berkshires, the University is also breeding Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Chester Whites, large Yorkshires and Tamworths. In driving past our Whiteside fields, specimens of these high-grade animals may be found leisurely feeding.

Orchards are not flourishing in some parts of the county. Severe winters killed varieties of apples, and the rows are not filled up. Apples are not perfect as in early years, and regular spraying is necessary for desirable fruit. Even farmers buy imported apples at the grocers for winter use. Peaches spring up spontaneously, and in favorable seasons, yield abundantly. Wild plums still flourish in timber that has not vanished. Small fruits do well. In good years, plenty of strawberries, blackberries, currants, raspberries. No finer melons are raised anywhere. Our markets well supplied with all kinds of vegetables in season.

One winter diversion of the weary farmer is the public auction held at various places towards spring. These are either regular cattle sales, or sales of implements and stock by men who intend to move or retire. Terms cash for sums under ten dollars, over that amount twelve months credit without interest, or seven per cent afterwards. Always a free lunch of meat, bread, pie and coffee at noon. One generous fellow set out oyster stews, which were received with applause.

The osage hedge in excellence varies with the locality. Some have been cut away and replaced with wire, which is really the best fence as it takes no room and wastes no ground. Here and there the hedges are quite thrifty.

It is gratifying in traveling over the county to notice the immense change in the farm buildings. What spacious barns, corn cribs, all the necessary out-structures, painted red, and then the neat residence, with piazza, lawn, concrete walk, and picket or iron fence. People in the country live as cosily as in town, and with telephone and rural delivery have all the conveniences of civiliza-

tion. The raggedness and isolation of the old log cabin or weather-beaten shanty have all disappeared. No more riding to town on the hard boards of a lumber wagon, but instead the cushioned seats of a two-horse surrey. Yes, the farmers today are not to be pitied with a bank account and cribs of corn they can hold for advance in market.

Another valuable help to farmers which they duly appreciate and encourage is the yearly institute held in so many districts. One was held in Sterling in December, 1907, and one in Coleta, January, 1908. At these meetings, which continue two days, there is a varied program of music, readings, and addresses by practical men on topics of timely importance: injurious insects, soils, machinery, poultry, selection of seeds, putting in crops, education for the boys and girls, most profitable stock to raise. These affairs attract large crowds, occurring as they do at leisure times, and awaken great enthusiasm. Prizes are offered for best displays of fruit and grain.

It does seem that the climate of Whiteside is changing. In earlier years there were heavy falls of snow, blocking the roads, and often lingering till spring. About 1861 or '62 there were three months of sleighing, a rare luxury these degenerate days. The last deep snow was in 1881 when remains of drifts were visible in April. Fifty years ago, winter began in November, and in January retired for a thaw and a mild southwest breeze, but after a week's indulgence, broke dreams of spring, with terrific blasts from Esquimaux land. Our coldest weather of late is in February, and ice men who have begun to despair, find their best crop made by the zero in that month.

Within forty years land has rapidly increased in value. Land that sold for ten or twelve dollars an acre at the close of the war in 1865, now readily brings one hundred. With good improvements, \$150. Much, of course, depends on location and buildings. Farms, indeed, are becoming a favorite form of investment. The cash rent is five dollars or more per acre. But the main consideration is safety. Factories burn, stocks depreciate, stores fail, but the soil, like the flag in the "Star Spangled Banner," is still there. You always know where to find it. You are sure of not being penniless on rising in the morning.

Timber is not as abundant as formerly. The beautiful groves that gladdened the eyes of the pioneers are slowly vanishing. The land is too valuable for shade or sentiment or beauty. The Coe grove in Jordan, Round Grove in Hopkins, the woods at Empire, the fine trees along the streams everywhere, are yearly showing the ravages of the ax. It is a pity, and nothing is done to replace this early growth except a windbreak or a grove near the house. Trees are not only charming in the landscape, but an important element in modifying our climate, and regulating the water supply.

More attention is given of late years in the rural districts to the regular functions of social life as are found in the towns. While spelling schools at an early day or an occasional sermon were the only occasions to draw out the scattered people, now almost every school house has its Sunday school or church service, while the good ladies of the township enjoy frequent reunions with their aid societies and other organizations. Sometimes all classes, young and old, parents and pupils, unite in forming a lyceum at a central place,

whose literary and musical features are a source of personal improvement and general happiness.

Farm hands are becoming scarcer, although wages are higher. So many young men flock to the cities, and seek more attractive employment. At present the minimum price paid for hired men is twenty-five dollars per month, and the farmers in addition to paying this sum of money, also keep a horse and buggy for the help. There are a number of farmers who are paying as high as thirty dollars a month for men, and in addition to this sum also keep a horse and buggy for the help. This high price also includes board and washing, which is worth at least twenty dollars a month, and the horse cannot be fed for much less than ten dollars a month at the present high price of horse feed which would bring the salary of a thirty dollar a month man to sixty dollars a month.

A peculiar feature of the pay received by help this year is in the fact that it includes the month of March. Usually the amount paid for the month of March is about one-half of the amount paid during the farming months of the season.

The population of the county in 1840 was only 2,514, and in 1850, 5,361. But then Cook county, or Chicago, had only 43,000. In 1860 Whiteside had grown to 18,737, in 1870 to 27,503, in 1890 to 30,854, and in 1900 to 34,710.

Investigation reveals the fact that two Meredosia men ship to London each year the hides of over 150,000 fur-bearing animals, worth \$100,000. As most of these pelts come from Illinois the extent of the trapping carried on within the confines of this state is somewhat surprising. The early name is French, Marais de Ogee, and means marsh, and much of the big slough lies in the southern flats of the county.

County Clerk W. C. Stilson has paid out \$1,956 for bounties on ground hogs and crows in Whiteside county since the law went into effect, July, 1907. Up to the present 7,595 ground hogs have been killed and 577 crows.

The tax books of Whiteside for 1908 called for a total of \$500,100, an increase of \$60,000 over 1907. This is due to the revision of values made by the board of review the year before.

No more reckless hunting is permitted by careful farmers. They have at last discovered that these idle freebooters with dog and gun, banging away at straw stack or cattle or poultry, have no business on private property. One of our county weeklies published this card:

WARNING TO HUNTERS.

We, the undersigned, hereby warn
all parties against hunting, trapping or
trespassing on lands owned or controlled
by us, under penalty of the law.

This was signed by fifty farmers. It is hoped that similar notices will be posted all over the county. Our native birds and denizens of the woods are already too scarce. These fellows are trespassers. If they are hungry for game, let them rush for the Rockies.

LOCAL OPTION IN 1908.

One of the greatest election contests Whiteside county ever experienced over the saloon issue was that of Tuesday, April 7, 1908, and the result shows a majority of the voters went on record as opposed to the licensing of saloons.

Local option vote in Whiteside county, Tuesday, April 7:

	Yes.	No.
Sterling, First	272	150
Sterling, Second	261	199
Sterling, Third	219	212
Sterling, Fourth	132	198
Sterling, Fifth	124	250
Coloma, First	146	192
Coloma, Second	227	189
Mt. Pleasant, First	237	188
Mt. Pleasant, Second	195	167
Prophetstown, First	188	86
Prophetstown, Second	149	48
Fulton, First	87	112
Fulton, Second	94	144
Jordan	108	37
Montmorency	34	53
Hahnaman	35	33
Genesee	140	86
Hopkins	70	150
Hume	46	22
Tampico	203	140
Clyde	84	44
Lyndon	126	93
Ustick	88	25
Union Grove	87	21
Fenton	53	24
Portland	100	41
Erie	128	139
Garden Plain, not voting
Newton	54	27
Albany, not voting
Total	3,697	2,983
Local option majority	714	

The "wet" towns are, Sterling, by one majority; Coloma (Rock Falls), by eight majority; Fulton, by seventy-five majority; Montmorency, by nineteen majority; Hopkins, by eighty majority; Erie, by eleven majority.

VOTE OF THE TOWNSHIPS FOR PRESIDENT IN 1904.

Jordan	185
Sterling	1,528
Coloma	701
Montmorency	98
Hahnaman	152
Tampico	367
Hume	125
Hopkins	204
Genesee	424
Clyde	171
Mt. Pleasant	823
Lyndon	240
Prophetstown	660
Portland	191
Fenton	154
Union Grove	238
Ustick	187
Fulton	653
Garden Plain	234
Newton	164
Erie	310
Albany	213

One of the saddest sights to be met here and there in a tour of the county is an abandoned church. Solitary and neglected, it is a mute reminder of happier days and departed worshipers. The following notice in the Morrison Record is an illustration:

WHITE CHURCH FOR SALE.

The old Methodist church, known as the "White Church," at Garden Plain, and the lot upon which it stands is offered "For Sale." The building is 32x49 feet, 16 foot walls. Sealed bids will be received for church and lot or for church alone. All bids are to be sent to H. J. Simpson, Albany, Ill., by the 20th of May, 1908, the trustees of said church reserving all rights to accept or reject one or all bids.

April 27, 1908.

By Order Board of Trustees.

Just as a college or university student feels an ambition for a prize at commencement, so the pupils in the various schools of the townships look forward to the results of the yearly examinations. Out of the one hundred and forty-seven pupils from the rural schools who took the final examinations which were held on April 25 in the Sterling, Prophetstown and Morrison high school buildings, seventy-nine passed the required average. The class which consists of fifty-eight girls and twenty-one boys graduated at Morrison on Saturday, June 6. The highest rank was made by Miss Madge Jones of Sunnyside school, Tampico, Miss Hettie McCracken, teacher, and was 94 4-7

per cent. The second rank was made by Miss Clara Hickey, Mt. Hope school, Garden Plain, and the third by Miss Bertha Grater, Malvern school.

As Rock river and several creeks, Elkhorn, Sugar, Buffalo, Spring, Rock, traverse the county, the erection and maintenance of bridges is an important item. In 1908 a contract was let for the repair of the river bridge at Prophets-town, and bids received for two new bridges in Hopkins to cost \$7,000. Concrete is now used largely in these structures, as although more costly at first, it will be more enduring. Schools and bridges are the two heaviest factors in shaping the amount of the rural tax-payer.

Although wolves are almost extinct in the thickly settled districts, they still linger on the outskirts of prairies and woods. The Tampico Tornado says the champion wolf hunter in Bureau or Whiteside counties lives six miles south of Tampico and his name is I. S. Hayes. Mr. Hayes recently shot an old wolf and killed seven young ones, which makes a total of 164 wolves that he has killed during the past twenty years. Bureau county has paid Mr. Hayes a large sum in bounties and ought to put him on the pension list for ridding the country of so many troublesome animals.

An indirect benefit of the Hennepin canal and feeder is mentioned by Major C. S. Richie, chief of engineers in charge of the canal: "As a highway for the conveyance of material for the improvement of the middle state roads, which are for the most part in a wretched condition, the canal is unsurpassed. If this improvement of the roads by the utilization of the canal were taken up by the farmers the roads up and down the canal on either side for a radius of many miles could be brought to a desired modern and improved standard." This would apply, of course, to the east and west roads in Whiteside and beyond that cross the feeder. Firm, substantial highways that can be traversed at all seasons, with heavy loads, are among the pressing needs of rural happiness.

Fish in Rock river have become so scarce owing to the activity of two generations of Izaak Waltons that steps have been taken to restore the lazy diversion to its early attraction and profit. Congressman Lowden, in response to an application by Fish Warden W. F. Mangan, has promised a consignment of game fish which have by this time been placed in the lake east of the government dam. The fish club will do all in the power of its members to protect the young fish until they are large enough to be eaten. In less than ten years it will not be necessary for our anglers to explore the Columbia river for salmon, the streams of the Adirondacks for trout, or of Wisconsin for bass.

OFFICERS OF WHITESIDE.

Here and there some stern high patriot stood,
Who could not get the place for which he sued.—*Byron.*

COUNTY JUDGE.

N. G. Reynolds, 1849-1857; James McCoy, 1857-1859; Charles J. Johnson, 1859-1860; W. Anderson, 1860-1861; C. C. Teats, 1861-1865; E. G. Allen, 1865-1869; W. Lane, 1869-1882; W. J. McCoy, 1882-1890; A. A. Wolfersperger, 1890-1894; H. C. Ward, 1894-1906.

CIRCUIT CLERK.

R. L. Wilson, 1848-1860; A. Farrington, 1860-1868; J. N. Baird, 1868-1872; W. P. Squire, 1872-1876; A. Farrington, 1876-1884; L. E. Tuttle, 1884-1908.

COUNTY CLERK.

N. J. Nichols, 1849-1853; R. De Garmo, 1853-1857; W. S. Wilkinson, 1857-1869; E. W. Payne, 1869-1894; G. W. Howe, 1894-1906; W. C. Stilson, 1906.

TREASURER.

D. Mitchell, 1839-1841; D. Brooks, 1841-1843; D. Hazard, 1843-1847; H. Ustick, 1847-1850; J. B. Myers, 1850-1851; D. Hazard, 1851-1855; Jesse Penrose, 1855-1857; E. B. Warner, 1857-1869; W. H. Thatcher, 1869-1886; A. H. Hershey, 1886-1890; M. H. Seger, 1890-1894; W. Warner, 1894-1898; Mathews, 1898-1902; G. Rogers, 1892-1906; C. W. McCall, 1906.

SHERIFF.

J. C. Woodburn, 1839-1840; J. W. McLemore, 1840-1844; J. A. Sweet, 1844-1846; McLemore, 1846-1848; L. D. Crandall, 1848-1850; P. L. Jeffers, 1850-1852; C. Wright, 1852-1854; W. Manahan, 1854-1856; R. G. Clendenin, 1856-1858; J. Dippell, 1858-1860; Clendenin, 1860-1862; R. E. Logan, 1862-1864; Dippell, 1864-1866; L. A. Lincoln, 1866-1868; E. A. Worrell, 1868-1880; T. S. Beach, 1880-1886; G. G. Keefer, 1886-1890; J. W. Farley, 1890-1894; C. C. Fuller, 1894-1898; A. K. Haberer, 1898-1902; Fuller, 1902-1904; C. A. Hamilton, 1904.

SURVEYOR.

C. R. Rood, 1839-1842; W. S. Wilkinson, 1842-1847; W. Pollock, 1847-1853; W. S. Wilkinson, 1853-1857; L. H. Woodworth, 1857-1863; M. T. Woolley, 1863-1865; J. D. Arey, 1865-1871; Silas Sears, 1871-1879; W. C. Holbrook, 1879-1900; E. O. Hills, 1900.

CORONER.

I. Colcord, 1839-1844; G. Buckingham, 1844-1846; C. G. Taylor, 1846-1848; I. Colcord, 1848-1854; D. F. Millikan, 1854-1856; D. Reed, 1856-1858; W. L. Coe, 1858-1860; J. Eddy, 1860-1862; S. Taylor, 1862-1868; W. L. Coe, 1868-1870; D. B. Seger, 1870-1872; J. Riley, 1872-1873; M. Mead, 1873-1874; D. E. Dodge, 1874-1876; M. Lathe, 1876-1878; J. A. Nowlen, 1878-1880; H. C. Donaldson, 1880-1892; J. N. Baird, 1892-1900; Congar, 1900-1904; John G. Limerick, 1904.

COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY.

David McCartney, 1872-1880; W. Stager, 1880-1904; H. H. Waite, 1904.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

C. S. Deming, 1855-1857; M. R. Kelly, 1857-1869; M. W. Smith, 1869-1873; O. M. Crary, 1873-1877; B. F. Hendricks, 1877-1886; W. J. Johnson, 1886-1902; B. F. Hendricks, 1902.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN 1908.

County Judge—Henry C. Ward.
State's Attorney—H. H. Waite.
Master in Chancery—Charles H. Woodburn.
County Clerk—Will C. Stillson.
Circuit Clerk—L. E. Tuttle.
Sheriff—Charles Hamilton.
Treasurer—Charles W. McCall.
Superintendent of Schools—B. F. Hendricks.
Surveyor—Edward O. Hills.
Coroner—John G. Limerick.

NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS IN 1908.

U. S. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

President—Theodore Roosevelt.
Vice President—Charles N. Fairbanks.
Secretary of State—Elihu Root.
Secretary of the Treasury—George B. Cortelyou.
Secretary of War—W. H. Taft.
Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Attorney General—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Postmaster General—George Von L. Meyer.
Secretary of the Interior—James R. Garfield.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson.
Secretary of Commerce—Oscar S. Strauss.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Charles S. Deneen, R.
Lieutenant Governor—L. Y. Sherman, R.
Secretary of State—James A. Rose.
Auditor—James S. McCullough, R.
Attorney General—William H. Stead, R.
Treasurer—John F. Smulski, R.
Trustees University of Illinois—Carie T. Alexander, Frederick L. Hatch,
Alexander McLean.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. G. Blair, R.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Shelby M. Cullom, R., Springfield.
A. J. Hopkins, R., Aurora.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

J. H. Cartwright, Ogle county.
Alfred M. Craig, Knox county.
Frank K. Dunn, Coles county.

David J. Baker, Alexander county.
 Joseph N. Carter, Quincy.
 Orrin Carter, Cook county.
 James B. Ricks.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Congressman—Frank O. Lowden.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Hon. William H. Gest.
 Hon. Frank D. Ramsey.
 Hon. Emery Graves.

THIRTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

State Senator— ———.

Representatives—Hon. Harvey L. Sheldon, R., Whiteside county; Hon. G. M. Tindall, R., DeKalb county; Hon. Henry F. Gehant, D., Lee county.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN 1908.

The election Tuesday, April 7, 1908, made no change in the members of the board of supervisors in Whiteside county, for each of the present incumbents whose term of office had expired was up for re-election. The board is now composed of the following representatives of the respective towns as named:

Albany—W. W. Blean.
 Clyde—Joseph Wood.
 Coloma—R. L. Halsted.
 Erie—E. M. Peckham.
 Fenton—S. C. Givens.
 Fulton—J. C. Snyder.
 Genesee—Mathias Wolber.
 Garden Plain—H. J. Simpson.
 Hahnaman—John R. Renner.
 Hopkins—C. Frank Seidel.
 Hume—Henry Brown.
 Jordan—Elmer E. Mensch.
 Lyndon—A. E. Parmenter.
 Montmorency—Theodore Frank.
 Mt. Pleasant—Oscar Woods.
 Newton—James Y. McCall.
 Portland—Bert Besse.
 Prophetstown—Elwood Beeman.
 Sterling—Adam Beien, John S. Landis and John G. Wetzel.
 Tampico—F. A. Brewer.
 Union Grove—J. C. Weaver.
 Ustick—John J. Entwhistle.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF WHITESIDE COUNTY.

JORDAN.

OLD NUMBER.			Name of School.	NEW NUMBER.	
Dist. No.	Twp.	R.		Dist. No.	County.
5	22	7	Talbott	1	Whiteside
2	22	7	Compton	2	Whiteside
8	22	7	Gould	211	W. and C.
3	22	7	Knapp	3	Whiteside
6	22	7	Jordan Center	4	Whiteside
7	22	7	Fairview	5	Whiteside
1	22	7	Stone	6	Whiteside

STERLING AND COLOMA.

10	21	7	East Science Ridge	7	Whiteside
1	21	7	West Science Ridge	8	Whiteside
9	21	7	Union	9	Whiteside
8	21	7	Wallace	10	Whiteside
3	21	7	Central and Lincoln Township High School	11	Whiteside
2	21	7	Woodlawn	201	W. and L.
5	21	7	Coloma	12	Whiteside
4	21	7	Rock Falls	13	Whiteside
6	21	7	Riverdale	14	Whiteside

MONTMORENCY.

1	20	7	Sturtz	202	W. and L.
2	20	7	Excelsior	15	Whiteside
6	20	7	Allpress	16	Whiteside
7	20	7	Elmendorf	17	Whiteside
3	20	7	Banes	18	Whiteside
5	20	7	McWhorter	203	W. and L.

HAHNAMAN.

1	19	7	Advance	19	Whiteside
2	19	7	Champion	20	Whiteside
3	19	7	Reeves	21	Whiteside
6	19	7	Deer Grove	22	Whiteside
4	19	7	Island	23	Whiteside
5	19	7	Maple Grove	204	W., L. & B.

TAMPICO.

1	19	6	Ross	24	Whiteside
7	19	6	Pleasant Hill	25	Whiteside
2	19	6	Sunnyside	26	Whiteside
4	19	6	Highland	27	Whiteside
8	19	6	Olsson	28	Whiteside
3	19	6	Tampico	29	Whiteside
6	19	6	Maple Hill	30	Whiteside

LYNDON.

OLD NUMBER.			Name of School.	NEW NUMBER.	
Dist.	No.	Twp.		Dist.	County.
	5	20	5	Greene	66 Whiteside
	8	20	5	Fergesen	67 Whiteside
	4	20	5	Richmond	68 Whiteside
	6	20	5	Langdon	69 Whiteside
	2	20	5	Hamilton Grove	70 Whiteside
	3	20	5	Lyndon	71 Whiteside
	9	20	5	Riverside	72 Whiteside
	7	20	5	Jackson Street	73 Whiteside

PROPHETSTOWN.

	7	19	5	Prairieview	74 Whiteside
1-3	19	5		Prophetstown	75 Whiteside
1	19	5		Benton Street	76 Whiteside
8	19	5		Centerville	77 Whiteside
10	19	5		Cloverdale	78 Whiteside
5	19	5		Leon	79 Whiteside
6	19	5		Woodward's Bluff	80 Whiteside

CLYDE.

1	22	5	Franklin	49 Whiteside
8	22	5	North Clyde	50 Whiteside
2	22	5	Center Clyde	51 Whiteside
6	22	5	Greenwood	52 Whiteside
4	22	5	Malvern	53 Whiteside
5	22	5	James	54 Whiteside
3	22	5	Alldritt	55 Whiteside
7	22	5	West Clyde	56 Whiteside

MT. PLEASANT.

2	21	5	Hiddleston	57 Whiteside
8	21	5	McElrath	58 Whiteside
5	21	5	Round Grove	59 Whiteside
9	21	5	Knox	60 Whiteside
7	21	5	Mt. Pleasant Center	61 Whiteside
1	21	5	Morrison	
			Morrison	62 Whiteside
4	21	5	Upton	63 Whiteside
6	21	5	McAllister	64 Whiteside
10	21	5	Humphrey	65 Whiteside

UNION GROVE.

2	21	4	Delhi	94 Whiteside
7	21	4	Green Valley	95 Whiteside
5	21	4	Bunker Hill	96 Whiteside
8	21	4	Independent	97 Whiteside

OLD NUMBER.			Name of School.	NEW NUMBER.	
Dist.	Twp.	R.		Dist.	County.
4	21	4	Prairie Center	98	Whiteside
1	21	4	Unionville	99	Whiteside
3	21	4	Union Grove	100	Whiteside
6	21	4	Lincoln	101	Whiteside

USTICK.

2	22	4	Cottonwood	102	Whiteside
8	22	4	Goff	103	Whiteside
6	22	4	Gridley	104	Whiteside
5	22	4	Robertson	105	Whiteside
4	22	4	Crouch	106	Whiteside
1	22	4	Otto Bluff	107	Whiteside
3	22	4	Spring Valley	108	Whiteside
7	22	4	Cobb	109	Whiteside

FULTON.

2	22	3	Smith	110	Whiteside
1	22	3	Fulton		
			Fulton Southside	111	Whiteside
3	22	3	Cottage Grove	112	Whiteside

GARDEN PLAIN.

1	21	3	Lockhart	113	Whiteside
3	21	3	Garden Plain	114	Whiteside
2	21	3	East Clinton		
			Cedar Creek	115	Whiteside
6	21	3	Stone Street	116	Whiteside
5	21	3	Spring Creek	117	Whiteside
4	21	3	Mount Hope	118	Whiteside

NEWTON.

5	20	3	Cottle	119	Whiteside
6	20	3	Byers	120	Whiteside
2	20	3	Slocumb Street	121	Whiteside
3	20	3	West Newton	122	Whiteside
1	20	3	Kingsbury	123	Whiteside
4	20	3	Mineral Springs	124	Whiteside
7	20	3	Dewey	125	Whiteside
8	20	3	Anglese	126	Whiteside

HUME.

5	20	6	South Hume	31	Whiteside
2	20	6	West Hume	32	Whiteside
6	20	6	Hume Center	33	Whiteside
4	20	6	East Hume	34	Whiteside
3	20	6	North Hume	35	Whiteside
1	20	6	Bend	36	Whiteside

HOPKINS.

OLD NUMBER.			Name of School.	NEW NUMBER.	
Dist. No.	Twp.	R.		Dist. No.	County.
2	21	6	Woodside	37	Whiteside
1	21	6	Como	38	Whiteside
4	21	6	Galt	39	Whiteside
6	21	6	Hopewell	40	Whiteside
5	21	6	North Star	41	Whiteside
3	21	6	Emerson	42	Whiteside

GENESEE.

9	22	6	Lafayette	43	Whiteside
6	22	6	Washington	44	Whiteside
5	22	6	Hickory Grove	45	Whiteside
3	22	6	Liberty	46	Whiteside
2	22	6	Coleta	47	Whiteside
7	22	6	Salem	48	Whiteside
4	22	6	Elm	208	W. and C.
1	22	6	Hazel Green	209	W. and C.
8	22	6	Steuben	210	W. and C.

PORTLAND.

4	19	4	Jefferson Corners	81	Whiteside
5	19	4	Arnett	205	W. and B.
2	19	4	Spring Hill	82	Whiteside
6	19	4	Sharon	83	Whiteside
8	19	4	Burke	84	Whiteside
1	19	4	Pleasant Ridge	85	Whiteside
7	19	4	Portland	86	Whiteside
3	19	4	Erie	87	Whiteside

FENTON.

3	20	4	East Sand Ridge	88	Whiteside
1	20	4	Rock River	89	Whiteside
5	20	4	Coborn	90	Whiteside
6	20	4	Enterprise	91	Whiteside
2	20	4	Fenton	92	Whiteside
7	20	4	Valley	93	Whiteside

ERIE.

2	19	3	West Sand Ridge	127	Whiteside
5	19	3	Wheelock	128	Whiteside
1	19	3	Kempterville	207	W. & H.

ALBANY.

4	20	2	Dublin	129	Whiteside
1	21	2	Albany	130	Whiteside

APPENDIX.

HEROES IN GROVE HILL CEMETERY, MORRISON.

The roll of the deceased soldiers who are buried in Grove Hill cemetery is as follows:

Henry Levitt, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; Douglas D. Blodgett, E, 46th Ill. Inf.; Michael Harrison, War of 1812; Aaron B. Jackson, G, 13th Ill. Inf.; Edward P. Boyer, G, 156th Ill. Inf.; Orlin P. P. Wheeler, W. Va. Inf.; Milton B. Strunk, B, 75th Ill. Inf.; Willis M. Alexander, G, 8th Kan. Inf.; John Hall, Q. M. Col. Barnett's Regt. 1812; Edward S. Harris, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; Nicholas S. Mason, A, 34th Ill. Inf.; John W. Isenhardt, D, 21st Ill. Inf.; John W. Bowser, C, 2d Mo. Cav.; Walter A. Stowell, Black Hawk War; James Clifford, F, 12th Ill. Inf.; Jacob Elsrod, Mex. War and B, 140th Ill. Inf.; Charles Voigt, G, 156th Ill. Inf.; Francis Dubridge, Marine Corps Flo. War.; Alexander Benson, U. S. S. Essex, U. S. Navy; William H. Oberholtzer, 3d Pa. Lt. Art.; Peter Martin, B, 34th Ill. Inf.; Almanza D. Johnson, H, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; Upton Ruthrauff, A, 146th Ill. Inf.; Thomas Powers, G, 74th Ill. Inf.; James A. Hulett, H, 12th Ill. Cav.; Sebary Morse, B, 140th Ill. Inf.; Milton Morse, B, 140th Ill. Inf.; Joseph G. Wheeler, G, 21st Mich. Inf.; Orrie Colebaugh, I, 6th Ill. Inf. S. A. W.; George Ashworth, 1st Colo. Cav.; Robert C. Thomson, I, 6th Ill. Inf. S. A. W.; Edward C. Vennum, E, 46th Ill. Inf.; Peter R. Boyd, G, 156th Ill. Inf.; Charles Churchill, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; William H. Whited, A, 33d Ill. Inf.; John J. Kelley, F, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; James S. Bean, Maj. 86th Ill. Inf.; Harley Pearson, 20th Kan. Inf. S. A. W.; Jason C. Booth, A, 1st W. Va. Inf.; Jasper N. Booth, I, 2d W. Va. Inf.; J. Van Ston, record unknown; Robert J. Fellows, D, 140th Ill. Inf.; John S. Gillett, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; Cleveland Gillett, 28th N. Y. Inf.; William Pleasant, 11th Mo. Cav.; Daniel D. Lincoln, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; John J. Brown, E, 1st Ill. Lt. Art.; Henry Brown, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; George W. Thompson, F, 59th Ill. Inf.; John Lucas, U. S. Navy; George S. Milnes, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; William D. Richard, E, 46th Ill. Inf.; Henry E. Allen, F, 93d Ill. Inf.; Robert White, War of 1812; Robert S. Anthony, G, 13th Ill. Inf.; William Austin, War of 1812; Columbus Dodge, E, 46th Ill. Inf.; David J. Quackenbush, B, 34th Ill. Inf.; George A. Quackenbush, Prin. Mus. 34th Ill. Inf.; Lyman A. Hulett, B, 147th Ill. Inf.; William Lane, E, 46th Ill. Inf.; Alman M. Mosher, B, 1st Iowa Cav.; Samuel B. Lenhart, G, 156th Ill. Inf.; Jesse McKee, K, 142d N. Y. Inf.; Gardner H. Rugg, B, 38th Ill. Inf.; Rollin C. Sholes, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; Harvey P. Baker, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; Gurdon Barrows, War of 1812; Joseph Myers, B, 34th Ill. Inf.; Edward Lawton, I, 6th Ill. Inf. S. A. W.; Ralph D. Humphrey, I, 6th Ill. Inf. S. A. W.; John C. Calderwood, B, 147th Ill. Inf.; John S. Harrison, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; William Taylor, H, 42d Ill. Inf.; James Lister, B, 1st Iowa Cav.; W. H. H. Hutton, 20th Ill. Inf. and Surg. U. S. A.; William Henry Paschal, Black Hawk War; Abijah H. Foreman, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; Egbert T. Ingerson, B, 186th N. Y. Inf.; Aaron H. Martin, K, 74th Ill. Inf.; Alpheus Clark, Major 8th Ill. Cav.; William A. Payne, F, 93d Ill. Inf.; James H. Bradley, K, 84th Ohio Inf.; George W. McKenzie, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; Irving

Williams, I, 75th Ill. Inf.; John Kirman, 4th Ohio Cav.; John N. Baird, A, 34th Ill. Inf.; Truman Culver, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; Frank Clendenin, Maj. 147th Ill. Inf.

SOLDIERS BURIED NEAR MORRISON.

Heaton Cemetery—Aaron Bailey, War of 1812; Joseph Bump, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; Warren Heaton, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; James T. Jackson, E, 46th Ill. Inf.; John D. Paschal, Black Hawk War; Charles M. Shaw, H, 5th Vermont Inf.; James Thomas, Black Hawk War; Alfred Heaton, C, 8th Ill. Cav.

Round Grove Cemetery—Peter Barberry, C, 8th Ill. Cav.; Harvey Bunzey, D, 115th N. Y. Inf.; William P. Crump, B, 34th Ill. Inf.; Albert Fellows, E, 4th Ill. Cav.; John S. Green, B, 75th Ill. Inf.; Thomas Mason, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; Oscar Seeley, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; David B. Symonds, G, 13th Ill. Inf.; Lewis Knox, C, 8th Ill. Cav.

Union Grove Cemetery—Marvin Goodwin, G, 13th Ill. Inf.; Joseph Johnson, War of 1812; Peter Root, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; Henry Ustick, War of 1812; Wm. Lane, C, 75th Ill. Inf.

Alldritt Cemetery, Clyde—George Beswick, C, 25th Ill. Inf.; Richard Foster, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; William Winebrenner, G, 65th Ill. Inf.

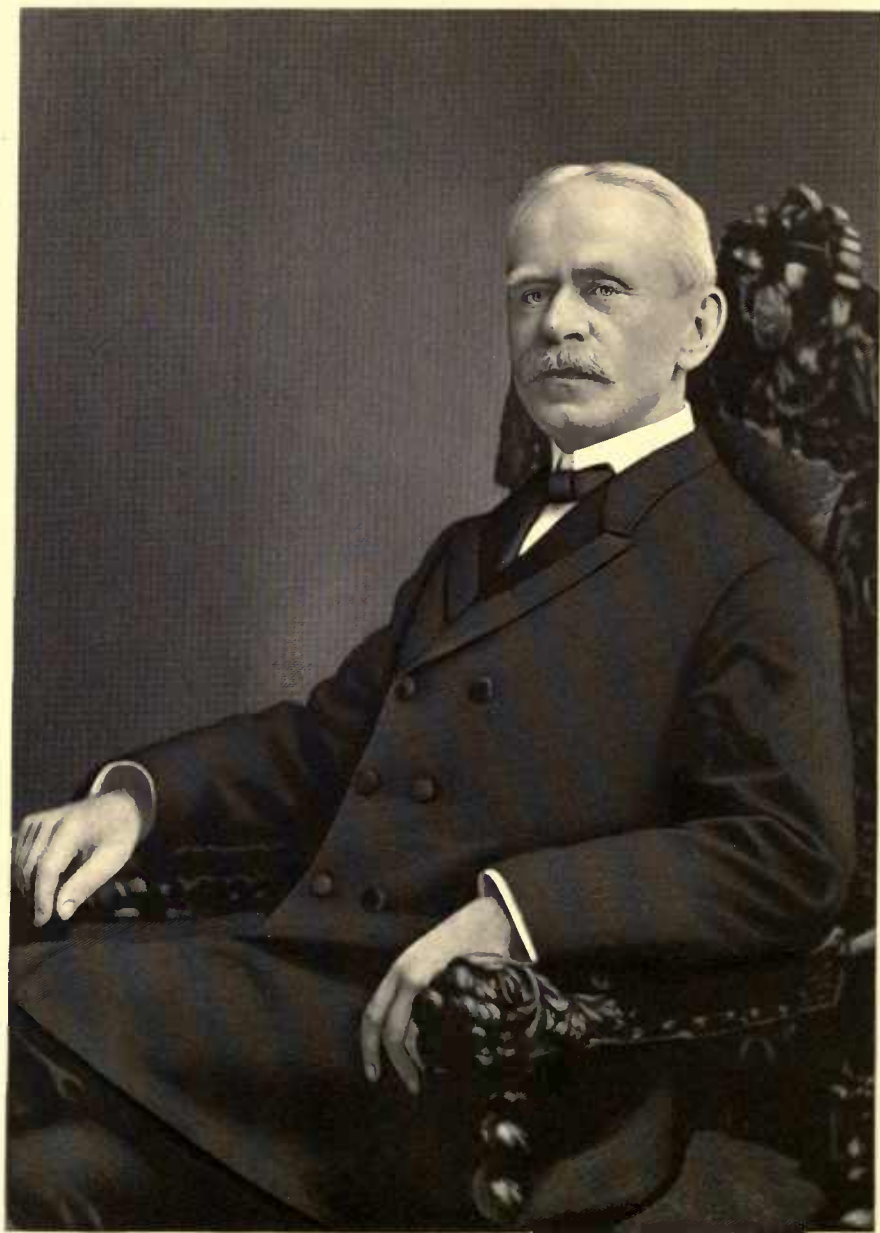
Fenton Cemetery—Joseph Kaier; Jacob Miller; William P. Moore, F, 52nd Ill. Inf.

Malvern Cemetery, Clyde—Harvey Conaway, A, 34th Ill. Inf.

North Clyde Cemetery—John Riggs; William White, War of 1812; Charles I. Ward, 100th Ohio Inf.

Spring Valley—John Kier, C, 75th Ill. Inf.; Robert Imlay.

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John S. Miller.

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOHN S. MILLER.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Sterling is John S. Miller, president of the First National Bank. There has not been a single esoteric phase in his career. On the contrary his business methods have ever been such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and his advancement has come through the recognition and utilization of opportunity and the exercise of energy and enterprise—his dominant qualities.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Miller was born in Pottsville, April 13, 1849, his parents being John S. and Barbara (Bach) Miller, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born at Simothaven and the latter at Elwagen. The father was reared in Germany to the age of sixteen years and acquired his early education in that land. He then crossed the Atlantic to the new world and without means landed at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where in order to provide for a livelihood he followed the baker's trade, and to secure progress along intellectual lines he attended the night schools. In 1857 he came west to Freeport, Illinois, where he entered into partnership with C. J. Fry in the manufacture of alcohol. They sold out in 1862 and on the 1st of May, 1864, Mr. Miller became a resident of Sterling, where he continued the manufacture of alcohol until his death, which occurred February 27, 1874, when he was fifty-three years of age. His wife survived him and lived to be sixty-five years of age. He figured in business circles in Sterling not only as a manufacturer but also as a prominent representative of its financial interests, being one of the original promoters of the First National Bank, which was organized in 1870. He was chosen its first president and continued as its chief executive officer up to the time of his death, placing the institution upon a safe, reliable basis and instituting a conservative policy

that has awakened uniform trust. The bank is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and has been a successful institution from the beginning.

Both Mr. Miller and his wife were members of the Lutheran church and were people of the highest respectability, winning for themselves a creditable position in the regard of their fellow townsmen. Of their family of seven children two were sons and five were daughters. The record is as follows: Margaret, deceased, was the wife of Frank Bartholomae; John S. is the second in order of birth; William H., who was associated with our subject in the banking business, died of heart disease while on a hunting trip in Dakota in 1903; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Bernard Roesing; Julia, deceased, was the wife of E. Stein; Louise M. is the wife of T. T. Ramsdell and is now living in Buffalo, New York; and Alice, deceased, was the wife of W. P. Kennard.

John S. Miller, the immediate subject of this review, spent the first eight years of his life in the place of his nativity and then accompanied his parents to the west, living for six years in Freeport, Illinois, and one year in Chicago before the family home was established in Sterling, where he has since continued. He attended the public schools in these different towns and for two years was a student in Clark's Seminary at Aurora and for two years in the high school at Chicago.

Mr. Miller then entered the office of his father as a grain buyer and was engaged in the manufacture of alcohol until 1884, forming a partnership with his brother, William H., on the death of their father in 1874. He also became his father's successor as president of the First National Bank of Sterling and is still at the head of that institution, which is widely recognized as one of the strongest moneyed concerns of this section of the state. The bank now occupies one of the most handsome bank buildings in Illinois outside of the large cities. It was remodeled in 1906 and is fully equipped with every modern convenience for the transaction of business and for the protection of depositors.

On the 22d of January, 1879, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Carrie Ware, a daughter of Richard C. and Carrie (Cameron) Ware. The latter was a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Cameron, whose children were as follows: Mrs. Ware; Marcella, who became the wife of General E. C. Kirk and after his death of Dr. Charles H. Thomas; Sarah, the wife of Dr. J. B. Patterson; Josephine, who married Dr. P. G. Clark, and Elianna, the wife of Albert Vincent.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born four children: Carl W., who is now a medical student in Chicago; Howard, who died at the age of two and a half years; Alice Louise, who passed away when but a few days old, and Fred W., who died at the age of four months. Mrs. Miller passed away December 19, 1889, at the age of twenty-nine years and her death was deeply regretted in the Episcopalian church, of which she was a member, and by the community at large. Mr. Miller is also a member of that church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has traveled extensively, crossing the ocean ten times and visiting thirteen foreign countries. He has thus gained the experience, knowledge and culture which only travel

can bring and is an entertaining gentleman, to whom the world instinctively pays deference by reason of his social qualities as well as the success he has achieved.

WILLIAM L. McWHORTER.

A life of industry, diligence and well directed effort has been crowned with success that enables William L. McWhorter to put aside business cares and enjoy an honorable retirement from labor. He now resides at No. 801 East Second street in Sterling and is numbered among the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Montmorency township, August 23, 1860. He is one of the seven children of Hon. Tyler and Rhoda A. (Ward) McWhorter, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

William L. McWhorter was reared upon his father's farm in Montmorency township and attended the district schools, while later he was a pupil in the Sterling Business College. He then returned to the farm and after his father's death he carried on the farm for a few years. He then bought what was known as the Frank Utley farm of two hundred and sixty-one acres, living upon it until the spring of 1902, when he rented the farm and removed to Sterling, where he has since lived retired. His rest is well merited because his life has been active and his energy and diligence constitute the basis of his success.

On the 12th of March, 1890, Mr. McWhorter was married to Miss Arabella M. Beale, a daughter of Jacob M. and Margaret (Sturtz) Beale. The paternal grandfather was Nicholas Beale, a native of Pennsylvania; who wedded Mary Hardin and followed the occupation of farming as a life work. He died when past middle life, having reared a large family. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. McWhorter was John Sturtz, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer by occupation. He married Rebecca Beale, who survived her husband for several years and lived to an advanced age. The parents of Mrs. McWhorter were natives of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer during the greater part of his life and afterward conducted a general store near Ursina in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier of the Civil war, serving throughout the period of hostilities. He died in Ohio at the age of seventy-three years, while his wife died in 1879, when more than forty-nine years of age. They were Lutheran in religious faith. In their family were two sons and five daughters, as follows: Calvin L.; Charles H.; Mary J., the wife of Thomas Costello; Elizabeth, the wife of William Martz; Martha L., the wife of Charles L. Walker; Arabella, the wife of William L. McWhorter; Amanda L., who died at the age of two years. Calvin was killed in a railroad accident when not quite twenty-one years of age.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McWhorter were born three children: Margaret L., Pauline and Alden Lynn. Of these Pauline died at the age of six months and Alden L. at the age of thirteen months. The parents are members of St. John's Lutheran church and Mr. McWhorter belongs to the Modern Woodmen

of America. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and wherever he sees an opportunity to advance community interests or to promote the general welfare he eagerly embraces it. In his business career he has so labored as to win gratifying success and is thus enabled to spend the evening of life in well earned retirement from further labor.

J. H. MOSHER, M. D.

Dr. J. H. Mosher deserves mention among those whose lives have been eminently successful by reason of their own labors and intelligently directed energy. He is engaged in the practice of medicine at Prophetstown and at the same time is one of the most extensive landowners of this part of the state, having two thousand acres of income property, including some of the best farm land of Whiteside county. He was born near Frankfort, Herkimer county, New York, April 26, 1840. The Mosher family is of English descent and traces its connection with American interests from the time of the burning of Saybrook, Connecticut, by the Indians. The parents of Dr. Mosher were George F. and Elizabeth (Tienan) Mosher, the former a native of Maine and the latter of New York city. Both died in Oswego county, New York, however. Their family numbered seven children: George R., who was a well-known merchant and wealthy business man of Oswego county, New York, who died several years ago; William, who passed away in the same county; J. H., of this review; John E., who is connected with copper mines in Arizona; Hamilton A., who is living in Oswego county, New York; Elizabeth, who died in Herkimer county, New York; and Katherine, whose death occurred in Oswego county, that state.

Dr. Mosher was reared upon a farm to the age of thirteen years and remained with his parents in Oswego county, New York, through the period of his boyhood and youth. His time was divided between the work of the home farm and the duties of the schoolroom and his early education was supplemented by study in the academy in the village of Mexico. He left the east in 1863 and with his brother John E. went to California, where he engaged in teaching, as principal of the school at Eureka, California, for three years. On the expiration of that period he made his way to New York city and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Later he continued his preparation for the profession as a student in the Long Island College Hospital from which he received his degree in 1867.

Having thus qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. Mosher came to Prophetstown, arriving in the month of October following his graduation. He at once opened an office for general practice and throughout the intervening years has been accorded a liberal patronage. From 1871 until 1890 he conducted a drug store where he now has his office. He built the present business block and after carrying on the drug store with success for about nineteen years he disposed of his stock of goods, retaining only his office room here. While he is widely recognized as an able physician and is accorded an extensive patronage, he has not confined his attention exclusively to his pro-

fessional duties but has become recognized as an active business man in other lines. In connection with S. G. Baldwin he built the first brick block in this village in 1871. It was not built as a partnership affair, but by arrangements they erected the two buildings side by side at the same time. Dr. Mosher has always been interested to a greater or less extent in real estate since attaining his majority. He bought property in California and in 1873 made his first investment in farm land in Illinois, becoming owner of a half section in Whiteside county. He has since increased his holdings from time to time until he now has about two thousand acres, all lying in this county with exception of a tract of two hundred and forty acres in Iowa which has been in his possession for thirty-one years. He does not buy property for speculation but always improves it and retains it as a source of income. All of the land is cultivated and in the placing of his investments and in the supervision of his landed interests he shows sound judgment and keen discernment. He also owns town property and in connection with his brother Hamilton owns a cottage in the Thousand Islands, where he spends the summer seasons.

In 1871 Dr. Mosher was united in marriage to Miss Florence Warner, who was born in 1853, daughter of A. J. Warner. Mrs. Mosher died in 1890, leaving two children: Maude, who was born in 1873 and died in 1894, at the age of twenty-one years; and George, who was born in 1878 and is now a physician of Chicago, associated, as assistant, with E. Fletcher Ingals, a specialist of Rush Medical College in the treatment of diseases of the chest, nose and throat. He is a graduate of the Madison University, of the Chicago University and the Rush Medical College, receiving the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the first named, the Bachelor of Science degree from the Chicago University, and his professional degree from Rush Medical College. In 1894 Dr. J. H. Mosher was again married, his second union being with Nellie M. Barnes, a native of Turner Junction, now West Chicago. She came to Whiteside county at the age of thirteen years with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Barnes, of Morrison. One son has been born of the second marriage, James B., now twelve years of age.

While Dr. Mosher has led a most busy and useful life in connection with his professional duties and his extensive business interests, he is also well known as a leader in the ranks of the republican party in this county. He was a delegate to the republican national convention when U. S. Grant was defeated for the third nomination. He has frequently been a delegate to the district and state conventions and his opinions carry weight in the local councils of his party. He has been active in educational affairs, serving on the board of education of Prophetstown since 1876 with the exception of one year and acting as president of the board throughout the entire period. He assisted largely in erecting the present school building and does everything in his power to further the cause of public instruction. He has served on the town board and for a long period has been its president, thus taking an active and helpful part in the management of community interests. He was also a member of the board of pension examiners for four years, beginning in 1891, his appointment coming to him unsolicited. Fraternally he is connected with Masons and holds membership with the Knight Templar Commandery of

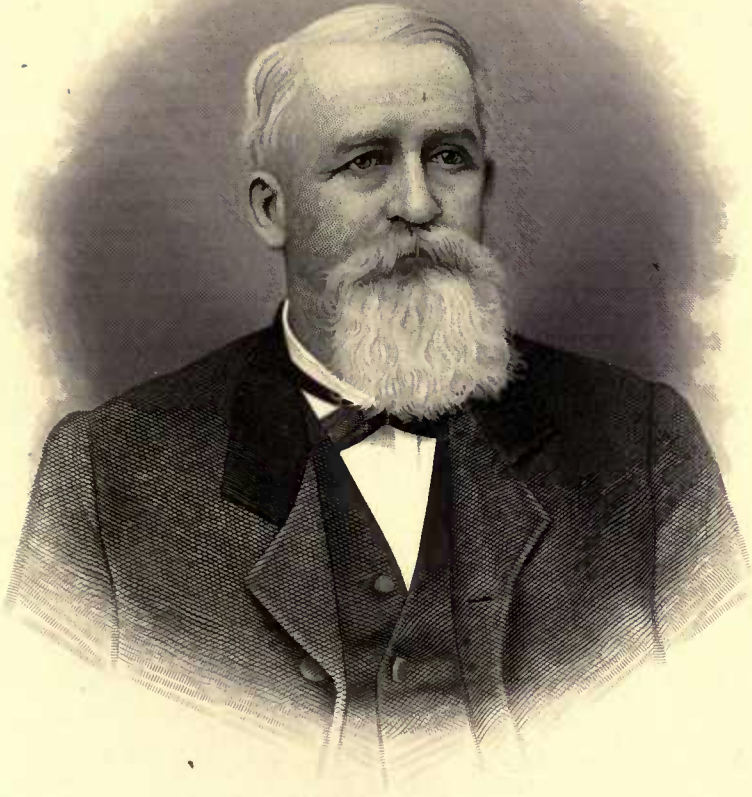
Sterling. He belongs to the State Medical Society and keeps in interested touch with the advancement of the profession although during the last six years he has confined his attention to office practice.

When ambition is satisfied every ultimate aim accomplished, satiety follows, effort languishes and industry becomes futile. It is the man who is not satisfied with present conditions who delights in doing, who finds pleasure in exerting his powers and in solving intricate problems that becomes a forceful factor in the world's development. From early youth Dr. Mosher has been one of the world's workers and his success, so great as to seem almost magical, is attributable entirely to his own labors. There have been difficulties and obstacles in his path but he has overcome these by determined purpose and laudable endeavor, and by unfaltering industry, integrity and wise investment has gradually advanced to the goal of prosperity.

LEANDER SMITH.

Leander Smith, now deceased, was for many years a well known banker of Morrison and one of the most prominent business men of northern Illinois. His business interests, wide in scope and important in character, brought to him notable success and at the same time proved a factor in the rapid and substantial development of the localities in which he operated. He arrived in Whiteside county in 1856 and was identified with its interests until his demise. He was born February 10, 1819, at Templeton, Massachusetts, and was descended from Puritan ancestry. The early home of the family was at Ipswich, Massachusetts, but Nathan and Nancy (Lampson) Smith, the parents of our subject, were both born at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, the former in 1777 and the latter in 1782. They had but two sons, Nathan and Leander. The father, a woolen manufacturer and farmer, removed to Templeton, Massachusetts, in an early day and in 1838 took up his abode at Royalston, where he died in 1849, while his wife passed away there in 1854.

Leander Smith remained upon the home farm until sixteen years of age, when he became a student in the academy at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and acquired a good education. At seventeen years of age he taught school, following the profession for six years. In the meantime he took up the study of medicine, matriculating in the medical department of Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1842, at the age of twenty-three years. He practiced his profession successfully for three years at Richmond, Vermont, and thence went to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where the lumber resources of the district were being developed. He located at Elkland and from 1845 until 1853 was identified with various interests in the county. His professional skill won him a large and lucrative practice and his energy and keen business insight proved strong elements in the success that attended other business ventures. He became successfully engaged in the lumber business and was also connected with mercantile projects of considerable proportion.



Leander Smith

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Attracted by the reports concerning the gold discoveries on the Pacific coast, in March, 1849, he started for California, participating in the life of the state at the time when the present capital city was but a village of tents and San Francisco contained only a few houses. There was no well organized government and many desperate and criminal characters were found in that region, drawn thither by the opportunities afforded for carrying on their depredations. Mr. Smith engaged in prospecting on the north fork of the American river for a year and rendered efficient aid to the administration of measures to secure protection to the people. He met with good success during the year of his residence in California and in 1850 returned to Pennsylvania, where he resumed his former duties and business connection. He afterward went to Vinton, Iowa, where in 1853 he opened an office for the practice of his profession, also becoming an active factor in the general business life of the place. He owned a large tract of government land upon which he platted a part of the town.

After a year he removed to Lyons, Iowa, and was identified with its professional and commercial interests until 1856, when he arrived in Fulton, Whiteside county, Illinois. He was a man of keen business discernment, readily recognizing and utilizing opportunities; and here he devoted his time to financial projects and enterprises and was also engaged extensively in the manufacture and sale of lumber for ten years. He also purchased large tracts of government land in Wisconsin and Minnesota, from which he cut the timber and then sold the land to those who wished to become permanent settlers. In 1856 he established the banking house of Smith, Root & Company, owning a controlling interest therein until 1864, in which year the financial institution of L. Smith & Company was established at Morrison. The following year it was converted into the First National Bank, of which Mr. Smith became president and A. J. Jackson cashier. In 1876 Mr. Smith took up his abode in Morrison and two years later founded the banking house of Smith & Mackay, an institution which soon took rank with the leading financial enterprises of this part of the state. Mr. Smith was also interested in the real-estate business and owned and assisted in the improvement of two thousand acres of land in Whiteside county, besides several thousand acres in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was considered to be the financial head of Whiteside county and he belonged to that class of typical American citizens who in advancing individual interests also contribute to the public welfare.

In August, 1843, at Richmond, New Hampshire, Leander Smith wedded Miss Elizabeth Parkhurst, a daughter of Dr. John Parkhurst, of that place. Her death occurred at Elkland, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1851, and on the 2d of May, 1855, Mr. Smith wedded Miss Dolly A. Allen, a native of Cortland, New York. They became the parents of six children, Alice, Anna E., Frank L., Lewis W., Edward A. and Harry W. The mother was a daughter of Edward Allen, a granddaughter of Joseph Allen, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and a great-granddaughter of Zebulon Allen, who was the first lieutenant in the Colonial army in the struggle for independence. One of the sons of Leander and Dolly A. (Allen) Smith, Frank L., was born June 26,

1861, at Fulton, Illinois, and attended the public schools and the University at Champaign. At the age of twenty he entered his father's bank as cashier and remained in that position until his death, which occurred at Pasadena, California, in February, 1887. He married Gertrude Thatcher, a daughter of W. H. Thatcher, a pioneer of this county. He made his home in Sterling and for many years was county treasurer, but now resides in Morrison. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Smith was celebrated in 1886 and his death occurred the following year.

In 1868 Leander Smith again visited California and noted with interest the many changes that had occurred in business conditions, in the government and in the social and moral life of the city. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a Baptist in religious belief, in which connection he accorded to all the right to their individual opinions. He gave his political allegiance to Jeffersonian democracy until 1848, when he cast his ballot for Martin Van Buren, the presidential candidate of the free-soil party. From 1856 until his death he was one of the stalwart advocates of the republican party, and was deeply interested in its success and growth. While at Fulton he was elected to represent the district in the state legislature from 1862 until 1864 and while a member of the house served on the committee on banks, corporations, state institutions and others of less importance. He also introduced a number of important bills, including the one for the building of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. He filled the office of city councilman in Fulton for a number of years, was also city treasurer and for a time was alderman at Morrison. In all of these official positions his labors were marked by a singleness of purpose that never left room for question as to his loyalty or his patriotism. On the organization of the college of northern Illinois at Fulton he became a member of its board of trustees and served as its treasurer until his death, having entire charge of the endowment fund. He died August 7, 1889, and Whiteside county lost one of its most distinguished citizens—a man whom to know was to respect and honor and who, though eminently successful in business life, ever followed methods which were above reproach or suspicion.

EDWARD BEHRENS.

Edward Behrens, whose business career was ever active, honorable and upright, left to his family, at his death, an untarnished name. He was born in Oldenburg, Germany, August 30, 1850, and was a son of Frederick and Rinsty (Wilms) Behrens, also natives of Germany. In their family were two children, one of whom died in infancy. After losing his first wife the father married again and there were two children of that union: Bernard, who died when a young man; and August, who lives in Montmorency township, this county. In 1866 the father came to America with his second wife and settled in Whiteside county, Illinois, near Dinsmoor. A few years later

he bought a farm in Montmorency township, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he brought under a high state of cultivation, successfully carrying on the work of the fields for many years. He was born February 27, 1819, and died April 6, 1891, at the age of seventy-two years, having for some time survived his second wife.

Edward Behrens acquired a good education in the schools of Germany, manifesting special aptitude in his studies, and for one season he was a student in an English school in this country. He was reared on his father's farm, making his home with his parents until he attained his majority, although he occasionally worked out by the month. He was a youth of fifteen years when the family crossed the Atlantic to the new world and for forty-years was a resident of Whiteside county and an interested witness of the events which have shaped its policy and formulated its history.

On the 2d of May, 1878, Mr. Behrens was married to Miss Catharine Bongartz, a daughter of Wilhelm and Gertrude (Evan) Bongartz. Mrs. Behrens was born at Cologne, Germany, and came to America with her widowed mother and two brothers in 1870, after the French war, her father having died in Germany when she was six years of age. The death of her mother occurred in Sterling in 1890 when she was about seventy-two years of age. The family numbered two sons and four daughters: Elizabeth, the widow of Adam Hutton, of Sterling; Maria, the widow of Martin Roff, of Chicago; Frank Bongartz, who makes his home in Sterling; Agnes, the deceased wife of Robert Babelick, her death occurring in Germany; Mrs. Behrens; and Henry Bongartz, who lives in Sterling. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Behrens were born three sons, but all died in infancy.

Following his marriage Mr. Behrens worked for a time in the wire mill in Sterling and subsequently bought a farm of eighty acres in Montmorency township. There he lived for seven years and afterward bought another farm of forty acres. Subsequently he disposed of both of those places and invested in one hundred and fifty-six acres in Montmorency township but removed to Sterling, where he established a coal business. After his father's death Edward Behrens became administrator of the estate and, withdrawing from the coal trade, took up his abode upon his father's farm, which he conducted for a year. He then sold his interest in the place to his brother and became a dealer in agricultural implements at Rock Falls in partnership with Jacob Hoffman under the firm style of Hoffman & Behrens. They continued together for several years with good success, after which Mr. Behrens retired. During all this time he retained the ownership of his farm of one hundred and sixty acres but since his death Mrs. Behrens has sold it to his brother August.

It was on the 10th of May, 1906, that Mr. Behrens passed away, when nearly fifty-six years of age. He belonged to St. John's Lutheran church, having been confirmed in the Lutheran faith at the age of fourteen years. He became a charter member of the organization of that denomination at Rock Falls and when he removed to Sterling transferred his membership here. He was a highly respected citizen, who in every relation of life was found true to his duties and to any trust reposed in him. He held membership with

the Knights of the Globe and was president of the local organization at the time of his death. He served as a school director in Montmorency township and the cause of education ever found in him a warm friend. He was a manly man, who held to high ideals in citizenship and in business, while friendship with him was inviolable. Those who knew him entertained for him the warmest regard in recognition of his genuine worth, and his death was the occasion of deep sorrow to many who had known him and had learned to appreciate his good qualities of heart and mind. Mrs. Behrens still survives her husband and owns a good home at No. 310 Fourth avenue, where she now resides amid the many friends whom she has made in Sterling.

LOTT SOUTHARD PENNINGTON, M. D.

Man's worth in the world is determined by his usefulness—by what he has accomplished for his fellowmen—and he is certainly deserving of the greatest honor and regard whose efforts have been of the greatest benefit to his fellow citizens. Judged by this standard, Dr. Lott Southard Pennington could well be accounted one of the distinguished citizens of Sterling. His life was ever helpful in its nature whether as a physician, in other business lines or in the public service. He met, too, with a measure of success that made him one of the leading landowners of Whiteside county and the strong determination, laudable purpose and unfaltering perseverance which he manifested constitute an example that is well worthy of emulation.

Dr. Pennington was born at Somerset, New Jersey, November 12, 1812, his parents being Elijah and Martha (Todd) Pennington, who were likewise natives of that state. The family numbered three sons and two daughters, but all are now deceased. Dr. Pennington acquired his early education at Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey, attending a private academy there, while later he pursued his studies in an educational institution at Baskingridge, New Jersey. His more specifically literary education was supplemented by preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery in New York city and in 1836 he came to the middle west, establishing his home in Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois, where he engaged in the active practice of medicine until 1839.

Through the following year he was a practitioner in Sterling and in 1840 he purchased a tract of land and turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. In 1841 he began the cultivation of fruit and ornamental trees and in this connection did an important work, demonstrating the possibilities for horticultural development in the state. Gradually he built up a nursery business, in which he continued for fifteen years, having the second nursery in northern Illinois. He sent out only the best nursery stock and did much toward promoting the attractiveness of Illinois by reason of its fine orchards and the shade and ornamental trees used in adorning town, village and country seat. Along legitimate lines he conducted his business, year after year adding to his profits and as his financial resources increased he made purchases of land from time to time until he was the owner of eight



Lot S Pennington.

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hundred acres of as fine land as could be found in Illinois, all under cultivation. He devoted the latter part of his life to scientific farming and kindred pursuits. He studied closely the conditions of soil and climate and plant food, made experiments and proved his theories to be practical ideas. He was not only interested in the conditions of the country as seen at the present time, but also in the study of geology—the construction of the earth's surface and those periods known in scientific parlance as the coal, glacial and other periods. He was always a student, carrying his investigations far and wide into various realms of knowledge. For many years he was a member of the State Horticultural Society and thoroughly informed himself concerning the cultivation of fruit, the soil required for its propagation and the climatic conditions necessary to bring it to perfection. He believed in progress and realized that there is no such thing as standing still—that one must either advance or go backward—and his course was ever forward. He was always willing to give a bit of advice or speak a word of encouragement when the opportune moment came and his broad scientific as well as practical knowledge made his counsel of recognized worth in the community.

Dr. Pennington also figured prominently in community affairs as a public-spirited citizen who withheld his support from no measure or movement calculated to prove of public benefit. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the county board of supervisors and acceptably filled that position for a number of years.

In 1837 Dr. Pennington was married to Miss Ann P. Barnett, a daughter of John Barnett, of Brighton, Illinois. She died in 1866. On the 1st of September, 1868, Dr. Pennington was married to Mrs. Ruth A. Morrison, widow of Dr. William Morrison, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Thomas) Galt. Her first husband had died in 1867. Mrs. Pennington was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was reared to womanhood in that state and was married there the first time. In March, 1866, she came to Sterling and has made her home in Whiteside county to the present time. Her education was largely acquired in the academy at Strasburg, Pennsylvania. Her father, William Galt, died when she was but three years of age, while her mother afterward came with her daughter, Mrs. Pennington, to Whiteside county in 1866 and died in Sterling at the age of seventy years.

The parental grandparents of Mrs. Pennington were James and Mary (Martin) Galt. The family is an old one in this country, dating its connection with America from 1710. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Pennington was Zaddock Thomas, who married Ruth Thomas. They were natives of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and lived in Norristown. The Thomas family traces the ancestry back through several generations in Pennsylvania.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Galt were ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom four are now living: Thomas A.; Mrs. Amanda Crawford, of Sterling; Azeriah, of Chicago, and Mrs. Ruth Pennington.

The death of Dr. Pennington occurred July 21, 1906, when he had attained the remarkable old age of ninety-three years and eight months. He

was one of the most honored of the pioneer settlers, prominent in the early development of the community. The first house which he erected was a little log cabin on the Elkhorn creek and there he lived in true pioneer style, courageously facing all the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier. He purchased his farm from the government and the land came into his possession a wild and unbroken tract, upon which not a furrow had been turned or a rod of fence built. The place is pleasantly situated about four miles from Sterling in Jordan township. With characteristic energy he began to clear the land, break the sod and cultivate the fields. This involved much arduous labor, but his work was soon manifest in the changed appearance of the place, which was converted into an excellent farm. As the years passed he not only cultivated his land with good success but also opened a stone quarry upon his place, using the stone for the building of foundations, many of which are the support for substantial homes in Sterling. As the years passed his labors overcame all the privations and hardships of pioneer life and, as stated, he became one of the extensive land-owners of the county and one of its most prominent and resourceful farmers, whose agricultural interests were carried on in accordance with the most scientific methods as well as in accord with the knowledge that he had gained through practical experience. For several years prior to his death he was blind. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which Mrs. Pennington also belongs. While a man of strong character and marked individuality, he possessed also a most kindly disposition and long ranked with the most prominent residents of Sterling and of Whiteside county. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night—so was the life of this good man. Full of years and honors have passed away, but many more years will be added to the cycle of the centuries ere he will cease to be remembered by those among whom he lived and labored.

ROBERT E. JOHNSTON.

Robert E. Johnston, secretary and treasurer of the Johnston Lumber Company, doing business at Rock Falls, was born near Galva, Henry county, Illinois, April 21, 1877. His father, John S. Johnston, was born in October, 1827 in Draperstown, Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, being a son of Robert and Jane Johnston, who spent their entire lives on the Emerald isle. They were farming people and were among the peasant landholders of northern Ireland, poor with little hope of betterment.

When about fifteen or sixteen years of age John S. Johnston came to America to seek his fortune, the voyage being made on a sailing vessel which was five weeks in reaching New York, where he landed a stranger in a strange land with only fourteen dollars in his possession. On two different occasions in later years he returned to his native land to visit his mother. After living

for some time in Connecticut, he came to Illinois in 1854 and located near Galva in Henry county. He subsequently bought eighty acres of land two and a half miles north of that city, it being the nucleus of the present homestead, on which he continued to reside until called to his final rest May 6, 1889. After coming to this state he married Miss Lucy Maria Sellon, who was born at Frakers Grove, Stark county, Illinois, November 1, 1843, and is a daughter of Henry and Phebe (Stoddard) Sellon. Her father was born in London, England, and was about three or four years of age when brought to the United States by his parents, the family locating at Skaneateles, New York. His father had left the pulpit of St. Paul's cathedral, London, to come to America, several generations back having held that position. Henry Sellon married Phebe Stoddard, who was born in Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 11, 1820, and died in Round Grove, Henry county, Illinois, August 7, 1846. His death also occurred at that place. Her parents were Israel and Irene (Frisbie) Stoddard, and the latter was a daughter of Philemon and Rhoda (Butler) Frisbie. The father of Rhoda Butler was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The Frisbie family were Quakers. Mrs. Lucy (Sellon) Johnston still survives her husband. Unto them were born six children, five sons and one daughter: Thomas H., who is living in Kewanee, Illinois, and is president of the Johnston Lumber Company of Rock Falls; Edward I., of Kewanee; Phebe J., who is living in the same city; William J., a resident of Toulon, Illinois; Robert E., of this review; and George E., also of Kewanee.

Robert E. Johnston was reared upon the farm in Henry county, Illinois. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him during the period of his boyhood and youth. He attended the district schools and afterward became a pupil in the Galva high school, while subsequently he continued his studies in the Brown Business College at Galesburg, Illinois. In 1892 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Galva, where he continued his education.

After pursuing his commercial course Mr. Johnston accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Houghton Lumber Company, with whom he continued for a year in that capacity, while later he became yard manager at Victoria, Illinois, where he spent one year, and for three years he represented the firm at Altona, Illinois. In November, 1902, he came to Rock Falls and was elected secretary and treasurer of the Johnston Lumber Company, conducting a general retail lumber and coal business. He is a young man, alert and enterprising, watching every detail pointing to success and as the years have gone by his capable control of this enterprise is making it one of the profitable business concerns of the city.

On the 4th of October, 1905, occurred the marriage of Robert E. Johnston and Miss Alda H. Born, who was born at Lancaster, Ohio, November 1, 1883, was graduated from the Decatur high school in 1901 and the University of Illinois in 1904. She is a daughter of George W. and Fides (Haldermann) Born, also natives of Lancaster, Ohio. Her paternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Lemp) Born, were born in Niederpipp, Switzerland, while her maternal grandparents, Levi and Marthiette (Littlefield) Halder-

mann, were both natives of Ohio. Levi Haldermann was a son of George and Jennie (Williamson) Haldermann, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and Marthiette Littlefield was a daughter of William and Amelia (Dixon) Littlefield, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. Mrs. Johnston's parents are still living. Her father was for many years a railroad bridge builder and coal mine contractor, taking contracts for sinking shafts and building superstructures in connection with coal mines in West Virginia and Ohio. Coming to Illinois he settled first at Decatur, but for the past seven or eight years has made his home in Champaign. His family numbers five children: Alda H., Ora, Russell, Ray and Katherine.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston has been blessed with one daughter, Virginia K. The family residence is at No. 302 East Second street in Rock Falls and the young couple have many warm friends there, while the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by those who know them. In his political views Mr. Johnston is a republican and in religious faith Mrs. Johnston is a Methodist. His business career has been characterized by a measure of success that can only come through close application and unfaltering diligence, and working along modern lines he has developed an excellent trade for the Johnston Lumber Company.

JUDGE HENRY C. WARD.

The judiciary of Illinois has numbered in its ranks many distinguished and able men but none of those who have sat upon the state or federal bench have been more faithful in service, constant in honor or stainless in reputation than Judge Henry C. Ward, who is now serving the fourth term as judge of the county court. He maintains his residence in Sterling, where he has lived from early manhood. His birth occurred in Hendrysburg, Belmont county, Ohio, November 16, 1850.

His paternal grandfather, Philip Ward, was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, and was of English lineage. In his youth he was trained in the work of shoemaking but later became a farmer and for many years carried on general agricultural pursuits. He married Margaret Brown, who died in Ohio, at the age of eighty-nine years. His death occurred ten years later when he was also about eighty-nine years of age.

Their family included John B. Ward, a native of Pennsylvania, who throughout his entire business life followed merchandising. He came from Ohio to Illinois about 1874 and settled in Sterling, where three of his children were then residing, living retired, until his death. In early manhood he wedded Mary A. Mumma, whose surname was originally spelled Muma. Her father was John Mumma, a native of Germany, who was accidentally killed in Ohio when forty-two years of age so that little is known concerning his early history. His wife, however, survived him to the very advanced age of ninety-one years. Their children included Mary A. Mumma, who became the wife of John B. Ward. By this marriage there were born three sons and

two daughters: Eber B., deceased; Chattie L., the widow of John G. Manahan, of Sterling; Rowena V., the deceased wife of John F. Barrett, who has also passed away; W. Scott, of Sterling; and Henry C. The father died August 5, 1899, at the very venerable age of eighty-nine years and seven months, and his wife passed away about three years later when about ninety years of age. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Ward was interested in community affairs to the extent of giving hearty cooperation to many movements for the public good. He held a number of township offices but preferred rather to remain in private life and leave the office holding to others.

Judge Ward was reared in his native village of Hendrysburg and mastered the elementary branches of learning there. He afterward enjoyed the advantage of instruction in McNeely College of Harrison county, Ohio, and was graduated in 1871. Prior to that time he had assisted his father in the store and following his graduation he engaged in teaching school for one winter. He has made his home in Sterling since October, 1872, at which time he entered the law office of Kilgour & Manahan as a student. His thorough preliminary training was followed by his admission to the bar in 1877 and here he practiced until his elevation to the bench. For four different terms he served as city attorney and his efficient professional service and his private practice both indicate the scope of his judicial knowledge and his correctness in the analysis of a cause. In 1894 he was elected county judge and at each regular election since that time has again been called to the office by popular suffrage, so that he is now serving for the fourth term. No higher testimonial of his fidelity and ability could be given than this endorsement at the polls, which bespeaks his marked ability and his personal popularity. His opinions are characterized by the utmost fairness, no personal prejudice entering in as a disturbing force. Aside from his judiciary duties, Judge Ward has business interest in that he is a stockholder and director in the Sterling Manufacturing Company and in the Charter Gas Engine Company.

On the 16th of May, 1877, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Ward and Miss Mary C. Anthony, a daughter of Dr. Julius P. and Martha J. (Park) Anthony. Seven children were born of this union: Martha W., the wife of H. A. Sowles, a resident of Des Moines, by whom she has one daughter, Dorothy; Alice M., the wife of Dr. Arthur H. Harms, a practicing physician of Sterling, by whom she has one son, Henry Ward Harmes; John A., a lawyer of Sterling, who married Florence A. Munson, and has two children, Elizabeth M. and Henry Munson; Julius, who died in infancy; Frank A., a student in the University of Illinois; Philip H., who is attending the Sterling high school; and Mary Helen, yet a student in the grammar schools.

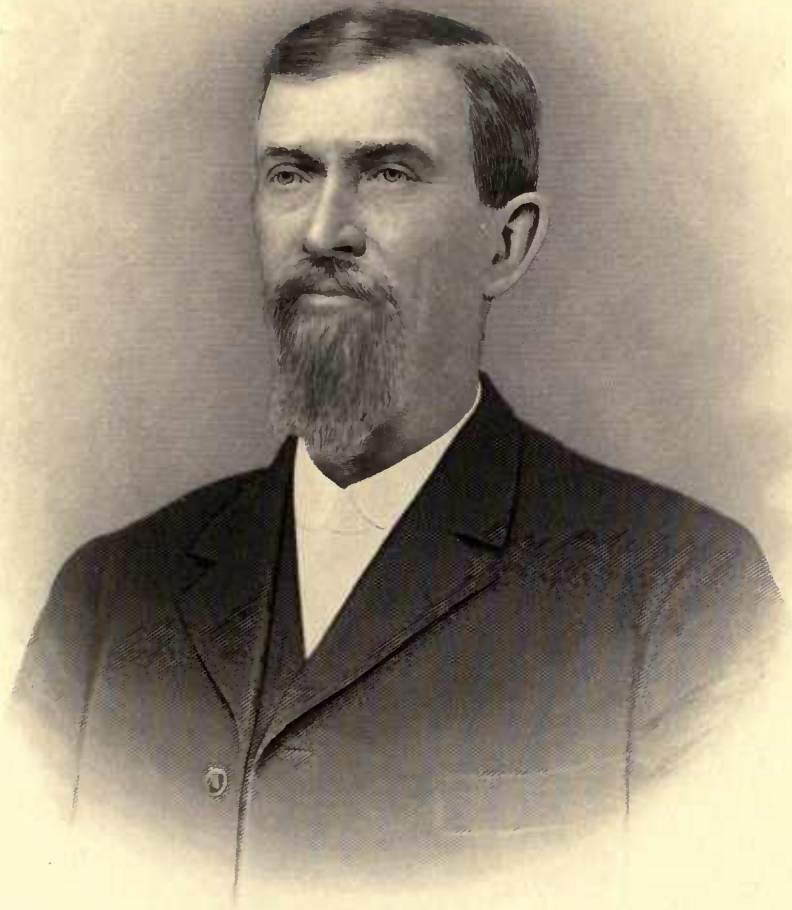
Judge Ward has always been deeply and helpfully interested in the cause of education and for many years he was a member of the board of the Wallace schools while for about fifteen years he was secretary of the Sterling library board. His aid and influence are given to further any measure or movement promising to prove of public value. Politically he has

always been a republican but his political allegiance is in no way allowed to interfere with the performance of his official duties. Both he and his wife are consistent and exemplary members of the First Presbyterian church of Sterling as are the members of their family with the exception of their youngest daughter. The Judge has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1871 and is a past eminent commander of the Knight Templars. He affiliates with Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M.; Sterling Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; and Sterling Commandery No. 57, K. T. The family residence is at No. 807 Avenue B. For thirty-five years he has made his home in Sterling and during the greater part of the time has been an active member of the bar, while throughout this part of the state he is accounted one of the strongest county judges. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis and thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment.

HAMLIN A. STURTEVANT.

Hamlin A. Sturtevant, whose recent death on the 7th of February, 1908, removed from Whiteside county one whom the community could ill afford to lose, was one of the popular and best known citizens of Prophetstown, respected and honored by all who knew him and most by those who knew him best. He was born in Peacham, Vermont, October 1, 1839, and came of German and Scotch extraction. His paternal grandfather became a resident of this county and died at the home of his son, Josiah Sturtevant, in Coloma township, at the age of ninety-three years. Both he and his son Josiah were farmers. The latter was born in New Hampshire, June 16, 1804, and was reared and educated in the east. He wedded Mary Ann Robbins, who was born in Vermont and in 1843 they removed westward to Illinois, settling first in Sterling. They afterward took up their abode at Como, where they remained for two years, at the end of which time the father purchased a farm in Coloma township, where for many years he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits, there making his home until 1893, when he removed to Rock Falls. Two years later, on the 4th of October, 1895, his death there occurred as the result of a fall which occasioned a broken hip. His wife had died on the home farm in Coloma township when about sixty-five years of age. Their family numbered seventeen children, including three pairs of twins. Eleven of the children grew to years of maturity and five are yet living, namely: Jonas, who resides in Coloma township; Charles, a resident of Lyndon; Emma and Eva, twins, the former now the wife of V. S. Gibson; and Mrs. Adeline Andrews, residing in Sterling.

Hamlin A. Sturtevant was only four years of age when the family removed from Vermont to Illinois. He accompanied them on their different removals, being practically reared upon the home farm in Coloma township, where he was early trained to habits of industry and economy, thus laying the foundation for his success in later life. On attaining his majority he



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took up his abode in Sterling, where he engaged in buying and shipping cattle and hogs, remaining in that city for about seven years. He continued in the same line of business to the time of his demise and during the war he also bought and shipped horses for the government, being associated with James A. Pattison, of Sterling, a pioneer in the business and the only stock man in Sterling at that day. In his business interests Mr. Sturtevant displayed marked enterprise and keen sagacity. In connection with his brother Newton he purchased five hundred acres of land in Coloma township, the brother conducting the farm while Hamlin A. Sturtevant traveled over the country buying stock. About forty years ago he took up his abode in Prophetstown, where he made his home until called to his final rest, being connected with agricultural and stock-raising interests throughout the entire period. As he saw opportunity for judicious investment he added to his possessions until he owned over two thousand acres and also gave four hundred acres to his son Burt. They were associated in the stock business, constituting one of the strong firms of the county. They shipped over fifty carloads of cattle in 1907, which they fed, and between July, 1907, and January, 1908, placed upon the market more than five hundred head of cattle which they fed. The extent of the business is more than double that of any other shippers of the county and the business was developed through the enterprise and unwearied industry of Mr. Sturtevant, who for many years figured as a most prominent and prosperous stock man of this part of the state. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, allowing no obstacles to bar his path if they could be overcome by determined and honorable effort. He was also one of the organizers of and for two years a director in the Farmers National Bank of Prophetstown. He had a fine home and four acres of land in the western part of the village, purchasing this place ten years ago and residing upon it until the time of his death.

In 1869 Mr. Sturtevant was married to Miss Julia Annis, who was born in Prophetstown, November 2, 1849, and died January 19, 1899, leaving a son, Burt A. He also reared the daughter of his wife's sister, Annie Keene, who is now the wife of Paul June, of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1901 Mr. Sturtevant was again married, his second union being with Miss Jennie Cleveland, a native of Tampico township and a daughter of Cyrus and Mary Cleveland, of Prophetstown. They were married at Raton, New Mexico, where Mrs. Sturtevant was sojourning for her health. There is one child of the second marriage, Aubrey C., born March 17, 1903.

In politics Mr. Sturtevant was a life-long democrat and a personal friend of Hon. William-J. Bryan. He held a number of the local offices, but while undoubtedly he was not without that ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regarded the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was master of the lodge of Prophetstown for twenty-two consecutive years, a fact which stands as incontrovertible proof of his popularity with his brethren of the craft. He also belonged to the Royal Arch Chapter of Prophetstown and was a member of the Knight Templar Commandery at Sterling. Without invidious distinc-

tion he may be termed one of Prophetstown's most prominent and valued citizens. In manner he was social and genial and his circle of friends was very extensive. In his business career there was much that is worthy of admiration and emulation. He always followed strictly honorable business principles and it was through close application, well directed energy and unfaltering perseverance that he gained success. His labors, too, contributed in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the county, while he himself derived substantial benefits therefrom.

EDWARD S. HOOVER.

Edward S. Hoover, editor of the Gazette of Sterling, his native city, was born October 1, 1863. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hoover, was a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of one of that party of German Mennonites who were picked up by William Penn in London and brought to this country in 1717, colonizing Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The original head of the family was Hans Hoover, a devout Mennonite, and the family continued in that religious faith until the time of Samuel Hoover, who drifted into Methodism and became an exhorter of that church. Samuel Hoover was also a soldier of the war of 1812, but his ancestors, in accordance with their religious faith and teachings, were non-combatants. His wife was Elizabeth Sprecher, and both died when well advanced in years, their graves being made in Sterling cemetery. They had become early settlers of Whiteside county and had aided in its pioneer development and improvement. Samuel Hoover was quite well-to-do and brought with him to Whiteside county considerable money, which earned for him the sobriquet of "Cash Hoover." Upon him the Methodist church of Sterling depended largely for its financial support, and he gave and loaned considerable money to the Methodist society.

His son, George S. Hoover, born in Pennsylvania, came to Sterling in 1855, and for a few years carried on merchandising, but during the greater part of his life followed the occupation of farming, carefully conducting his agricultural interests so that he derived a good income therefrom. He held various township offices, including that of supervisor, and was active and influential in his community. He married Christiana Grafius, who still survives him, the death of Mr. Hoover having occurred September 15, 1903, when he was eighty years of age. Both were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Their family numbered four children: Edward S.; Henry G., a veterinary surgeon of Sterling; Martin G., a resident of Chicago; and Frank W., a farmer of Minburn, Iowa.

The maternal grandfather of Edward S. Hoover was Jacob Grafius, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and of French descent. His ancestors were religious refugees, who settled at York, Pennsylvania, and later lived at Huntingdon. All escaped to York at the time of the Utah massacre save one, Rosanna, who was captured and held in captivity until the exchange of the prisoners at Pittsburg during the French and Indian war. Jacob Grafius

was a merchant at Martinsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, for a number of years. In antebellum days he was a radical abolitionist and became a stalwart republican when that party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. In 1860 he served as a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He was a man of considerable culture and was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, where father and son served as elders through succeeding generations for a hundred years. Jacob Graffius married Margaret Glazier, and died in Martinsburg, at an advanced age, while his wife passed away in middle life. They were the parents of one son and three daughters.

Edward S. Hoover is a direct descendant of Hans Hoover. In his boyhood days he attended the public schools and lived upon a farm, where his time and attention were given to the work of field and meadow. He, however, early developed a taste for books and newspaper work, and thinking to find other pursuits more congenial than farming he became a newspaper reporter, being connected at different times with papers in Rockford, Belvidere and Sterling. In 1904 he became editor of the Sterling Gazette, a republican paper published daily. It is the oldest journal in the city of Sterling, having been established in 1855 and it has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the thirty-fifth congressional district. It likewise has an extensive advertising patronage and the business is a profitable one. Its newspaper editorials are attractive by reason of their clear and concise statement of facts and discussion of issues. The paper in its mechanical construction is neat and pleasing, and its extensive patronage is well merited.

On the 3d of September, 1903, Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Jane Ruth Parker, a daughter of Charles and Catherine (Spies) Parker. They have one daughter, Christiana. Mrs. Hoover is a member of the Congregational church. Politically Mr. Hoover is a stalwart champion of republican principles. With his family he now lives on the old homestead of his father and grandfather, a property which has long been in possession of the family. The name of Hoover has for several decades figured conspicuously in connection with the history of Whiteside county and Edward S. Hoover is carrying forward the work of his father and grandfather in upholding all interests which work for the county's development and growth.

JOHN FRANKLIN SEAVEY.

John Franklin Seavey, who was formerly actively connected with the agricultural life of Whiteside county, is now practically living retired on his valuable property comprising one hundred and sixty-five acres, situated on section 8, Mount Pleasant township. He is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Lee county, October 23, 1842. His parents, Jesse and Sarah J. (Norris) Seavey, were both natives of New Hampshire, the former born August 11, 1810, and the latter March 11, 1812. On his removal to the west, Jesse Seavey located first in Whiteside county and worked on the old Jacobstown mill for Jonathan Haynes. In 1840 he settled in Lee county,

where he was engaged in farming, owning nearly four hundred acres of land. The father, who was familiarly called "Squire" Seavey, passed away November 25, 1862, while the wife and mother survived for many years, her death occurring in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 18, 1905, when she had reached the very advanced age of ninety-three years, being at the time of her death the oldest member of the Woman's Relief Corps of the state of Illinois. Her remains were interred in Palmyra cemetery in Lee county.

The family of this worthy couple numbered nine children, namely: Charles H., a resident of Hoopeston, Illinois, who was a member of the Sixty-ninth Illinois Regiment in the Civil war; Harriet A., the deceased wife of John Stager, of Dixon, her death occurring in California; George E., who passed away in Whiteside county in the year 1905; John F., of this review; Jefferson, who also served in the Civil war as a member of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Regiment, and who is now deceased; Josephine, who became the wife of Lewis Whipple and passed away more than twenty-five years ago; Abbie M., the wife of Joseph Renshin, a resident of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Sarah J., the wife of John Fornof, former editor of the Streator Free Press and now postmaster of that city, by whom she has six children; and Luella, who died at the age of seven years.

John F. Seaver was reared in Lee county and acquired his education in the common schools. During the period of his boyhood and youth he assisted his father in the work of the home farm and remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-five years, when he started out upon an independent business venture, choosing, however, the work to which he had been reared. For one year he followed farming in Carroll county, after which he went to Madison county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm, which he operated for a like period. He believed, however, that his native state offered better advantages and accordingly returned to Whiteside county and purchased land in Mount Pleasant township, this constituting a portion of his present home place, which now embraces one hundred and sixty-five acres. He has made many improvements on his place, including good barns and outbuildings, so that he now has a valuable property. Locating on this farm in February, 1870, he was for many years thereafter actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits and in later years raised considerable stock. He is now practically living retired, the actual work of the farm being conducted by a son-in-law, Albert Bills.

Mr. Seavey served as a member of the Civil war, enlisting in Lee county as a member of Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry. He had twice previously attempted to join the army, but was restrained from doing so on account of his youth. Another important event in his life occurred when in 1867 he was married to Miss Phoebe Dodd, who was born in Ohio, April 1, 1847. Mrs. Seavey was a little maiden of nine years when she accompanied her parents, Josephus and Sarah (Rines) Dodd, to this state, and five years later, in 1861, the family home was established in Whiteside county, where the daughter gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Seavey. Their marriage has been blessed with two daughters, but both are now deceased. The elder, Sarah Ann, died in 1870, in infancy. Lillie L., the younger daughter, born in 1874, was

married in 1894 to Albert Bills, by whom she had one son, John H., now eleven years of age. Mrs. Bills passed away January 1, 1906, at the early age of thirty-one years. Mr. Bills and his son reside with Mr. and Mrs. Seavey and he is managing the farm for Mr. Seavey.

Mr. Seavey has always given staunch support to the men and measures of the republican party, but has always declined to accept public office, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his private business affairs. Mrs. Seavey is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps at Morrison, to which her daughter also belonged. Mr. Seavey and his estimable wife are highly respected in the community where they have so long made their home and their friends are numbered by the score.

A. E. PARMENTER.

A. E. Parmenter is one of the successful merchants of Lyndon, where he is conducting business under the firm style of Parmenter Brothers. He was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, near Reynolds, on the 20th of December, 1853, his parents being John G. and Harriett R. (Waite) Parmenter. They were natives of the east, but in childhood became residents of Rock Island county, being among the pioneer people of that locality. There they were reared and married and made their home for a considerable period, but at length removed to Lyndon, where their remaining days were passed. The father died at the age of sixty-two years, while the mother reached the age of sixty-nine. In their family were four children: George H., now deceased; Charles; Mrs. Sophia Brewer, who has also passed away; and A. E., of this review.

The last named remained a resident of his native county until January, 1880. He was reared on the home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and to his parents for good home influences which made him early recognize the value of integrity and industry in the active affairs of life. In January, 1880, removing to Lyndon, he established a general mercantile store in connection with his brother-in-law, A. M. Bruner. This association was continued for two years, at the end of which time George H. Parmenter purchased Mr. Bruner's interest and the firm of Parmenter Brothers was then organized. They continued together in business until three years ago, when George H. Parmenter died, since which time A. E. Parmenter has been alone in business, although he continues under the old firm style. While upon the farm he not only tilled the soil but also became connected with live-stock interests and is now engaged in buying and selling live stock with Echelbarger Brothers. He has been connected with this line of business during almost the entire period of his residence in Lyndon and has derived a good income from it, as well as from his mercantile interests. The store is well stocked with a large line of goods, for which he finds a ready sale, owing to his reasonable prices and honorable methods.

In 1883 Mr. Parmenter was married to Miss Mattie A. Smith, a daughter of Jabez and Adaline Smith. The father is now deceased, while the mother resides with Mr. and Mrs. Parmenter. Three children have been added to this family: Sophia, Harriet and Elbert, all of whom were born in Lyndon and are yet under the parental roof.

In his political views Mr. Parmenter has ever been a stalwart republican since he first went to the polls and deposited the ballot to which his age gave him right. He became supervisor of Lyndon township in 1897 and has served continuously since, being six times chosen to the office. His capability is indicated in his frequent election and in the discharge of his duties he displays a public spirit which is most commendable. He has been a member of the Modern Woodman camp for the past twenty years and for ten years has been affiliated with the Mystic Workers of Lyndon. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church in the work of which he is actively interested and for the past twelve years he has served as one of the church trustees. The village finds in him a stalwart supporter of all her progressive interests and while devoted to the public welfare he is also deriving substantial benefit from his private business interests.

EDMUND JACKSON.

Edmund Jackson, widely known in fraternal circles, is numbered among those whose executive ability and powers of organization have had direct bearing upon the growth and upbuilding of fraternal interests, not only in the place of his residence but throughout the country. He is today supreme secretary of the Mystic Workers of the World and in this connection his acquaintance is a very wide one. He is also associated with other organizations based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness and his thorough sympathy with their object makes him an affective working force for their growth.

Mr. Jackson is a native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred in Greenbush, now Rensselaer, May 3, 1853. His parents were Edmund and Ann (Adams) Jackson, the former born in Staffordshire, August 26, 1820, and the latter in Herefordshire, England, August 28, 1823. Through the period of their youth they remained residents of their native land and were there married August 22, 1841. Five children had been added to the family circle ere they left England for the new world, the father hoping to find better opportunities for providing for his family in the lines of both financial and intellectual development. Accordingly, he crossed the Atlantic in March, 1851, and after establishing a temporary home at Greenbush, New York, sent for his family and in August of that year was joined by his wife and children. Two years were passed in the Empire state and then again the family started westward, this time with Illinois as their destination. Favorable reports had reached them concerning conditions in this state, where land sold at a low figure and homes might therefore be secured easily. Mr.



Edmund Jackson

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Jackson located in Kankakee county and purchased a farm near Manteno, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. As the years passed he brought his fields under a high state of cultivation and conducted his farm in accordance with the most progressive ideas of modern agriculture. He won success as the years passed and with a comfortable competence he retired from active life, establishing his home in the village of Manteno, where he and his wife spent their remaining days. They had traveled life's journey happily together for fifty-six years ere they were separated by the hand of death, Mrs. Jackson dying in 1902. Mr. Jackson survived for three years and passed away in 1905. His study of the political situation of this country and the issues before the people led him to give loyal support to the republican party, for he believed its platform most conducive to good government. His religious faith was that of the Episcopalian church. Unto him and his wife were born nine children: Joseph, who follows farming near Wolcott, Indiana; Thomas, who is engaged in the grain and stock business in Wolcott; Stephen, deceased; David, a traveling salesman located at Oakland, California; Lucy M., of Manteno, Illinois; Edmund; William W., who occupies the family homestead in Kankakee county; Andrew, who has departed this life; and George W., who owns and conducts a store in Manteno.

In his infancy Edmund Jackson was brought by his parents to Illinois and the usual experiences of the farm boy were his during his youthful days. He pursued his education in the public schools of Manteno township to the age of eighteen years, when he began teaching, devoting the succeeding five years to that profession in Illinois, Indiana and Kansas. Turning his attention to commercial pursuits, he conducted a store for two and a half years in Searsboro, Iowa. He then removed his stock to What Cheer, Iowa, where he carried on business successfully until the fall of 1881. On withdrawing from commercial lines he established a real-estate and insurance office at What Cheer, where he continued in that business for nine years. He next entered the field of banking, as president of the First National Bank of What Cheer, remaining at the head of the institution for three and a half years. Disposing of his stock in the bank, in March, 1894, he removed to Fulton and again opened a real-estate and insurance office. In the meantime, however, he was giving considerable attention to mutual benevolent and fraternal organizations, realizing the possibilities for general benefit in these lines. In the spring of 1895, therefore, he became interested with Dr. Clendennen in the organization of the Mystic Workers of the World and from that time forward has given his undivided attention to the interests of the organization, which has made substantial growth until it now has a large membership. He is supreme secretary and his executive force, keen discrimination and capable management have been strong elements in the successful control and development of this society. Since 1900 he has also become a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, the American Stars of Equity, the Fraternal Tribunes, the Home Guard of America, the Woodmen's Modern Protective Association, and the National Protective Legion, all of which have strongly pronounced benevolent and

fraternal features. He is likewise affiliated with the Masonic order and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in Freeport Consistory. Of Fulton City Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., he is a past master, and of Fulton Chapter, No. 108, R. A. M., is a past high priest. He is likewise past patron of Merton Chapter, No. 356, O. E. S., and in 1902 was elected grand patron of the grand chapter of the Eastern Star of the state of Illinois. He belongs to Holy Cross Commandery, No. 10, K. T., of Iowa and Kaaba Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His membership relations also extend to other orders, including Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand, and Sylvia Lodge, No. 112, K. P., of Iowa. In all of these orders he has taken a more or less active part and is in thorough sympathy with their principles, for they are based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. Since 1900 he has continued in the position of supreme secretary of the Mystic Workers of the World and in 1904 was elected a member of the state board of equalization for the thirteenth congressional district. In March, 1901, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Associated Fraternities of America, serving until 1903, when he was elected president and filled the position for one term, there being a rule in the organization against re-election to that office.

Mr. Jackson was married on the 21st of March, 1877, to Miss Emma G. Bennett, of Eureka, Kansas, who was born near Xenia, Ohio, the daughter of Ralph and Rebecca (Hamilton) Bennett. They have one daughter, Una G., who is now the wife of E. Leroy Meade, of Oklahoma.

Mr. Jackson in his political views is a republican, having been associated with the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has filled the office of justice of the peace in different places where he has resided and his decisions have ever been strictly fair and impartial. While residing in What Cheer he served as a member of the school board and was mayor of the city for one term, his service indicating clearly his fidelity to duty and his loyalty to the interests of the municipality. In 1906 he was elected police magistrate of Fulton. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and he is widely recognized as a man of broad humanitarian principles and views, who recognizes individual obligation and responsibility and who works for that spirit among his fellowmen that prompts mutual helpfulness and kindness. He is himself a worthy exemplar of the orders which have such qualities as their basic element and in his official relations with different societies he has become very widely and favorably known.

LEOPOLD STOECKLE.

Leopold Stoeckle, now deceased, was born in Baden, Germany, November 11, 1832, and of that country his parents, Ludwig and Eliza Stoeckle, were also natives. Their family numbered eight children, six sons and two daughters, but all are probably now deceased. The father was a stone-cutter by trade and came to America in 1845, settling first at Cleveland, Ohio. He

afterward removed to Chicago, where he lived for several years and there the death of his wife occurred. He next returned to Cleveland, where he spent his remaining days with several of his children, being more than seventy years of age at the time of his demise.

Leopold Stoeckle was only thirteen years of age when he made the long voyage across the Atlantic with his parents. He had begun his education in the schools of Germany. His later youth was passed in Chicago and he learned and followed the barber's trade there. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Katherine Bergman; whom he married on the 5th of January, 1852. She is a daughter of Johan August and Katherine (Stefjan) Bergman. Her father was a carpenter and builder, who followed his trade in Chicago after his emigration with his family to the new world. There he continued to reside until his death. His wife survived him for about ten years and died in 1877, at the age of fifty-five years. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, which number included Mrs. Stoeckle, who came to America with her parents in 1845. She was then a young lady of about fourteen years, having been born in Prussia, Germany, February 15, 1831. She grew to womanhood in Chicago and was there married to Leopold Stoeckle.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stoeckle were born thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, as follows: John Lee, who was born November 26, 1852, wedded Maria Sheppard, and his death occurred October 8, 1903. Rosa and Katie, twins, born December 15, 1853, are deceased. Emil Albert, who was born April 5, 1855, wedded Alice O'Dair and makes his home in Sterling. James, who was born November 27, 1856, died in infancy. Mary Ann, who was born February 11, 1858, is the wife of William Perkins, their home being in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She has one son, Walter. Eugene, the next member of the family, was born December 14, 1859, and died in infancy. Edward Eugene, who was born December 17, 1860, is a barber in Stafford, Kansas. He wedded Miss Bess Gilbert, by whom he has two daughters, Pearl and Jeannette. Walter Julian, who was born October 2, 1862, is a mail carrier in Sterling. He wedded Mary Baer, by whom he has three children, Leopold Walter, Fern J. and F. Louis. Julius, who was born January 5, 1865, died in infancy. William was born October 24, 1866, and died in 1868 at the age of nineteen months. William August, who was born October 6, 1868, is employed in the Dillon-Griswold wire mill at Sterling. He wedded Hattie Schmoeger, by whom he has three children, Arthur Adam, George William and Katharine. George Ludolph, who was born October 10, 1871, was drowned when he had almost reached the age of sixteen years.

Leopold Stoeckle arrived in Sterling in 1859, when a young man of twenty-seven years. Here he followed the barber's trade until his death, which occurred June 1, 1881. He was an excellent workman and his genial, cordial disposition and unfailing courtesy made him popular with the general public and gained him many patrons. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. At the time of the Civil war he was most loyal to the interests of the Union and helped to recruit soldiers for the northern army. No native-born son of America was more devoted to the interests of his community than

was Leopold Stoeckle to the welfare of his adopted county, and his many friends and acquaintances esteemed him as a gentleman of genuine worth.

Mrs. Stoeckle still survives her husband and has a beautiful home which she built in 1892. She also owns a brick business block at No. 1 East Third street, now occupied by Martin Brothers, and also the business block now occupied by the E. & W. clothing house, together with several good residence properties in the city. She has lived in Sterling for forty-eight years and since her husband's death has shown excellent business traits in the care of her financial and invested interests. Moreover, she is a lady of intelligence and refinement and a model wife and mother.

HON. CALEB C. JOHNSON.

Hon. Caleb C. Johnson, closely associated with the legal and political history of Sterling and Whiteside county, his course reflecting credit upon the district which knows him as a progressive, public-spirited and honored citizen, was born May 23, 1844, in one of the pioneer log houses of the township of Ustick, about four miles northeast of Fulton.

His paternal grandfather, John Johnson, was born in England and came to this country with his two brothers, Elias and ————. The two brothers both went south and all trace of them has been lost. John Johnson married first, Sarah Conke, a native of Holland, and had six children: Sarah, Permelia, Abigail, Betsy, Jesse and Elias. He married, second, Rebecka Ostrander, by whom he had one boy, John. He practiced law in Troy, New York, and won a reputation as a noted criminal lawyer, being a man of marked eloquence and oratorical power. He served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and lived to a ripe old age.

His son, Jesse Johnson, father of our subject, was born in Troy, New York, April 2, 1798, and when a small child lost his mother. His father having married again, he left home at the early age of twelve, and never again saw any of his people. He sailed on the lakes for some time and then returned to Lewis county, New York, settling near Lowville, where he met and married Miss Mary Webb, of West Hadley, New York, she being a daughter of Charles and Mary (Gilbert) Webb, both natives of the Empire state. Her mother lived to be ninety-seven years of age.

Following his marriage, which took place in the year 1822, Jesse Johnson engaged in farming and in clearing land. About 1835 he removed with his family to Indiana, settling at Mishawaka, near South Bend, where a contract to dig a mill race was let to him. He was engaged as a contractor there for about two years. In 1838 he came to Whiteside county, Illinois, his objective point being Plainville. But he learned that a man by the name of Wing, who owed him a thousand dollars, was at Fulton. He therefore made his way to Fulton, and in the course of time effected a settlement, accepting pay principally in town lots. He was there just before the land came into market and made a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which he



C. C. Johnson

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entered and improved, continuing the cultivation and development of that property until 1853. There was a great deal of stone in the bluffs and with some of this he built a fine house. He had one of the most beautiful farms for stock to be found anywhere.

In 1853, however, he left the farm and moved to Fulton, purchasing the ferry franchise across the Mississippi river, and, in company with his son-in-law, William Knight, putting on the first steam ferry that was ever operated on the Mississippi north of St. Louis. The boat was a nice side-wheeler called the "Sarah," named after his daughter, Sarah, the wife of William Knight, and was built for Mr. Johnson at the large steamboat yards at New Albany, Indiana. He brought her down the Ohio to Cairo and thence up the Mississippi to Fulton. After operating the ferry for two or three years, he invested his means in town lots, which rose continuously in value until Clinton was made the division town on the railroad.

Mr. Johnson resided in Fulton until his death, which occurred October 12, 1876. His widow died April 18, 1879. He was the father of twelve children, all of whom reached maturity with the exception of Cornelia P., who died in infancy. Five of the children are now living. Cornelia P. (second) is the widow of Richard Green, of Fulton, and is now living there; Henrietta, the widow of Charles A. Davidson, is now living in Kansas City, Missouri; Eliza N., the widow of Samuel Denuison, is also living in Kansas City, Missouri; Anna M., the widow of William Reed of Fulton, is now living with her son, George, in Louisiana; and Caleb C.

One son, Charles J. Johnson, went to Morrison, Illinois, about 1856, and practiced law there for a number of years, after which he went to Rock Island and later to Chicago, but eventually returned to Whiteside county and located in Sterling, where he formed a partnership with his brother, Caleb C., and continued in the practice of law until he had attained an advanced age. He died at the home of his sister, Mary Ware, near Fulton, in July, 1899. At one time he was judge of the county court of Whiteside county and was long regarded as a most powerful and eminent attorney.

Another son, Edward L. Johnson, served throughout the Civil war, enlisting in the First Nebraska Infantry as a private, but died before he reached home, while his regiment was at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Cornelia P. (second) and Harriet married brothers, Richard and William C. Green, respectively, both prominent residents of Fulton.

Caleb C. Johnson was reared in this county, spending the first eight years of his life on the home farm and then accompanying his parents on their removal to Fulton. He was educated in the common schools and at the Military Academy at Fulton, and entered from there into the life of the volunteer soldier, enlisting as a member of Company C, Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and served until the end of the war. The regiment was principally engaged in guarding railroads and was badly cut to pieces by guerrillas.

His military service ended, Mr. Johnson returned to Fulton, and in 1866 went to Morrison, Illinois, where he began reading law in his brother's

office. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he accepted a position as clerk on one of the large boats belonging to the Diamond Joe line and found this a very delightful occupation. But, in March, 1869, he came to Sterling, where he entered into partnership with Major Miles S. Henry. They opened a law office in the building where Mr. Johnson is now located and remained together until Mr. Henry's death in 1878. He was then joined by his brother in a partnership under the firm style of C. J. & C. C. Johnson, continuing together until 1893, at which time he went to North Dakota, having been appointed receiver of a national bank at Jamestown, North Dakota, by James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency. In 1896, after settling up the affairs of the bank, he returned to Sterling and again became actively engaged in the practice of law.

His name is familiar to all those who are at all acquainted with the legal history of Whiteside county. He has been retained by either the defense or the prosecution in a great many of the important cases tried in the courts of the district. He never fails to prepare his cases thoroughly for trial, and the presentation of them indicates a mind trained in the severest school of investigation, and to which close reasoning has become habitual and easy. His deductions follow in logical sequence, and his marked ability is demonstrated by the many notable forensic victories he has won.

On the 15th of August, 1871, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Josephine E. Worthington, a daughter of Eliphalet Bulkeley Worthington, long deputy clerk of Whiteside county circuit court, and Sarah (McShane) Worthington. They have one son, Jesse W., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He is now reading law in his father's office, having spent two years in the graduate Law School of the University of Chicago. He married Miss Jessie L. Sharpe, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and they have one son, William S.

Caleb C. Johnson is an exemplary member of Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M.; Sterling Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., and Sterling Commandery, No. 57, K. T., of which he was the first eminent commander, serving for two and one-half years. And he was also an officer in the grand commandery of Illinois.

Politically, he is a democrat and has been honored by a number of official positions. At one time he served on the board of supervisors and was a member of the building committee that had in charge the erection of the clerk's office at Morrison. He served as city attorney for a number of terms, first in 1869. In 1885 he was elected to the Illinois legislature and re-elected for the sessions of 1887, 1893, 1897 and of 1903, he being at that time the nestor of house democrats. He also served in one or two special sessions. He was at every session a leader, taking an active part in the proceedings at all times. His complete knowledge of parliamentary law and usages, together with his natural ability as a political tactician and party leader, won for him in the session of 1893 the position of temporary speaker and organizer of the house, and afterward the chairmanship of some of the most important committees in the house. Under Cleveland's first adminis-

tration Mr. Johnson was deputy collector of internal revenue, and in 1888 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention at St. Louis.

At present Mr. Johnson is out of politics, devoting himself entirely to his law practice, but performing faithfully the duties and demands made upon him incident to good citizenship. He is a member of the Wallace school board, president of the library board and a trustee of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. A few years ago he was associated with C. L. Sheldon in an attempt to induce the government to change the proposed line of the feeder for the Hennepin canal so that it would join Rock river at Sterling instead of at Dixon. These two gentlemen were sent to Washington for this purpose and succeeded in their mission, and Sterling is today consequently entering upon an industrial era of great promise.

Mr. Johnson has always been a close student of those questions which are to the statesman and to the man of practical affairs of deep interest. His labors and efforts have been an essential factor in promoting the best interests of Sterling and Whiteside county and have borne fruit, not only in legislative halls but through the wider contact and friendship with men of the state.

JOHN M. GOLTMAN.

John M. Goltman, who has earned the right to live retired, having for many years been a factor in Whiteside county's business activities now makes his home in Sterling. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1833. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war—a scout—during the operations near Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and a sharpshooter. He lost his wife when comparatively young, while he lived to an old age.

Their children included Thomas Goltman, a native of the Keystone state, who became a mechanic, building wagons, plows, and doing other mechanical work. The broad west with its limitless advantages and opportunities attracted him and about 1844 he arrived in Illinois, while in 1848 he took up his abode near Mount Carroll, in Carroll county, where he engaged in farming. He had wedded Mary Beck, also a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of George and Mary (Brenner) Beck, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was of Holland descent and was a carpenter by trade. The mother reached the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Her father was a wagonmaster in Washington's army in the Revolutionary war. The ancestral history of John M. Goltman thus entitles him to membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. Following the removal of his parents to Illinois the father continued farming in Carroll county until the health of his wife necessitated their return to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where the death of Mrs. Goltman occurred in 1856 when she was fifty-five years of age. The husband and father survived for only two years, passing away in 1858. Both were members of the Reformed church. They

had a large family of thirteen children, nine of whom reached adult age, while three are yet living: John M.; Sarah, the widow of Thomas Buck; and Benjamin, who is living near Center Point in the vicinity of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

John M. Goltman remained a resident of his native county until fifteen years of age and was reared to farm life. He attended the district schools and later continued his studies in the Covenanter Academy in Franklin county. When fifteen years of age he came to the west but because of his mother's ill health returned to Pennsylvania. When in his twenty-second year he began reading law in the office of Judge Nill at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. Soon after he was married and in 1860 he came again to Illinois, settling in Carroll county, where he lived until 1861, when he came to Whiteside county. For four years he followed farming in Genesee township and then took up his abode in Sterling, since which time he has been a resident of Sterling and Rock Falls, while through his active business career he continued a member of the bar and was accorded a good clientage.

On the 8th of March, 1860, Mr. Goltman was married to Miss Susan Keefer, a daughter of John and Maria (Grove) Keefer, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a son of Jacob and Barbara (Burkholder) Keefer, the former a farmer by occupation. The wife died when about forty years of age and Jacob Keefer afterward married Mrs. Anna Funk, while his death occurred when he was seventy-six years of age. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Goltman was George Grove, who was likewise born in the Keystone state and engaged in the tilling of the soil as a life work. He wedded Catharine Knoftzker and died at the age of sixty-eight years, while his wife died at the age of sixty-seven years. They had a family of eight children.

John Keefer, father of Mrs. Goltman, was born in Pennsylvania and was twice married. He first wedded Hannah Price and they had four children, all of whom reached adult age but only one is now living—John P. Keefer, who resides at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. After the death of his first wife he wedded Maria Grove. He followed farming throughout his entire life and died near Marion, Pennsylvania, in 1863. His widow still survives and is living in Sterling in her eighty-ninth year. They had a family of eleven children, of whom the following are living: Mrs. Goltman; George G. Keefer, of Sterling; Jacob F., who resides near Marshalltown, Iowa; Samuel S., of Muskegon, Michigan; Emma C., the wife of Benjamin Goltman, who makes her home near Center Point, Iowa; Anna M., who is the widow of William Manahan and resides in Sterling; David M., living in Marshalltown, Iowa; and Christian A., of Chicago.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Goltman have been born four sons and a daughter: Thomas Winchester, who married Jessie Rutland and is living in Los Angeles, California; John Keefer, who wedded Agnes Jackson and is a traveling salesman residing in Clinton, Iowa; Clarence Edward, who is general buyer and foreman of the John Harpham harness factory of Sterling and who married Elizabeth Williams, by whom he has three children, Susan E.,

Ruth J. and John T.; Anna Grace; and Harry Herbert, who is a civil engineer and is now superintending bridge building and dredging in northern Iowa. He was a member of Company I, Seventh Cavalry Regiment in the Spanish-American war.

The parents are members of the Baptist church and are prominent socially, their hospitable home at No. 412 Third avenue being a favorite resort with their many friends. Politically Mr. Goltman is a democrat and for twenty years served as police magistrate of Sterling and for four years as justice of the peace, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial, while his capability is indicated by his long retention in office. He is now living retired at the age of seventy-five years, and a well spent life has gained him the uniform regard of those who know him.

STACY B. DIMOND, M. D.

Dr. Stacy B. Dimond, the leading physician and druggist of Albany, with a large and profitable business in both lines of undertaking, was born near Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, January 5, 1864. His parents were Josiah and Fanny (Lytle) Dimond, the former a native of Canada and the latter of New Jersey, but lived in Canada a few years. They were married in Illinois, becoming pioneer settlers of Boone county. The Dimond family had removed from Canada across the country with teams, Richard Dimond, the grandfather, bringing his family in this way, while his son, Josiah Dimond, rode a horse all the way. While en route they passed through Chicago, which was then a very small place, giving little promise of the almost phenomenal growth which was to make the city one of the wonders of the world of the nineteenth century. Indians were still quite numerous in this state and many evidences of pioneer life were seen, indicating that the seeds of civilization had scarcely been planted. Josiah Dimond became a farmer and was reared to agricultural pursuits upon the old homestead in Boone county. He was one of a family of two sons and three daughters and like the others of the household pursued his education in the district schools. His brother, Stephen Dimond, at the time of the Civil war enlisted as a defender of the Union cause and served for three years and six months with official rank. About the time of the close of hostilities between the north and south Josiah Dimond removed to Iowa, settling there in the spring of 1865. He purchased an improved farm in Delaware county, where he made his home for thirty years and was one of the prominent and valued agriculturists of the community. For a long period he filled the office of school commissioner and advocated all progressive measures for the welfare and upbuilding of the community. In 1903 he retired from active farm life and located at Earlville, Iowa, where he still resides, but in 1901 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. Their family numbered six children, who reached years of maturity: Richard, who is now living in Lincoln, Nebraska; Gertrude, the wife of W. S. Midland, of Hartley, Iowa; Stacy B.; Emma J.; Fannie; and Josiah, a druggist of Altoona, Iowa.

Dr. Dimond acquired his literary education in the schools of Earlville, completing the high-school course by graduation. Consideration of the various avenues of life open to young men led him to the determination to enter the field of medical practice and to this end, at the age of twenty-two years, he became a student in the medical department of the State University at Iowa City, where he was graduated in 1889. Immediately following his graduation he located at Albany, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, having now a liberal patronage. He is today one of the best known physicians in the county and his success is due in large measure to the fact that he has kept in close touch with the progress made by the medical fraternity and is thoroughly up to date in all of his methods of practice. He owns and conducts the only drug store in Albany, having been its proprietor since 1894. He is likewise engaged in the banking business. Associated with Cyrus Brinker, Charles E. Peck and Harvey Senior, he organized the First National Bank of Albany, of which he was elected president. He has thus been closely associated with the financial interests of the county and his efforts have been a factor in the business development of Albany, contributing to general prosperity as well as to individual success.

In 1891 Dr. Dimond was married to Miss Edith H. Olds, a daughter of Ezekiel and Sarah (Pease) Olds. Her parents were representatives of two of the oldest families of Whiteside county and were among its most prominent citizens. Dr. and Mrs. Dimond have but one living child, Dorothy S. In his fraternal relations, Dr. Dimond is a Mason, belonging to Albany Lodge, No. 566, A. F. & A. M. He likewise affiliates with the Knights of Pythias at Albany and in politics is a republican. He has filled several minor offices, but is not a politician in the sense of office seeking. In the line of his profession he is connected with the State Medical and the County Medical Societies, the American Medical Association and the Clinton County Medical Society. He is regarded as one of the most successful and enterprising business men of Whiteside county and as a public-spirited citizen his labors have been a strong element in public progress. He is honored and respected by all who know him for his business success, his professional skill and his personal traits of character, which have won for him warm and lasting friendships.

CHARLES FRANKLIN SEIDEL.

Charles Franklin Seidel, who follows farming on section 11, Hopkins township, was born July 27, 1866, in the same township in which he makes his home. He is descended from German ancestry and in his life exemplifies many of the sterling traits of the Teutonic race. His parents were Charles G. and Mary Ann (Feighner) Seidel, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father came to America in 1844 and established his home in Columbus, Ohio. He was then a youth of fourteen years. He crossed the Atlantic with his parents, Charles and Barbara (Zeiser) Seidel. John Seidel

had formerly been a hostler in the king's stables in Germany and later did teaming and staging. After crossing the Atlantic he lived for seven years in Columbus, Ohio, and then removed to Whiteside county with his wife and several of his children, taking up his abode upon a farm in Hopkins township. It was thus that Charles G. Seidel became identified with the agricultural interests of Whiteside county.

Charles F. Seidel, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the common schools of Hopkins township and remained at home until about twenty-five years of age, assisting in the labors of the farm as the work of plowing, planting and harvesting was carried on year by year. He thus received ample and practical training in all departments of farm work and was well qualified to take charge of a farm of his own when he started out in life for himself.

On the 4th of November, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Charles F. Seidel and Miss Elizabeth Loretta Regan, a daughter of Cornelius and Bridget (Mannion) Regan. Her father came from Ireland to America in 1854 and settled in Whiteside county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Seidel have been born six children, Marie, Loretta, Josephine, Francis, Charles and George.

Mr. Seidel gives his political allegiance to the republican party and was elected to the office of supervisor about nine years ago. He was also tax collector for two years previous to his election to the office of supervisor, in which office he has continued to the present time. No higher testimonial of faithful service could be given than his long retention in this position. He has also been school director for several terms and is the present incumbent in the office. His duties are discharged with promptness, accuracy and fidelity, and no trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree. He belongs to Emerson Camp, No. 9934, M. W. A., and has many friends both in and out of the order. As a representative agriculturist he is widely known, being now the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is under a high state of cultivation. It is improved with a comfortable modern residence and all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm. His business interests are capably directed and have brought him gratifying success. He is also popular with his many friends and he holds friendship inviolable.

THOMAS PFUNDSTEIN.

Thomas Pfundstein is now living in honorable retirement from labor in a pleasant home at No. 722 Wallace street. He was for many years identified with industrial and manufacturing interests of Sterling, but in the evening of his days is now enjoying well-earned rest. He has passed the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 9th of December, 1833. His parents were Andreas and Margaret (Daller) Pfundstein, both of whom were natives of the fatherland, where also lived Thomas Pfundstein, the grandfather, who was a farmer by occupation and died well advanced in years. The maternal grandfather,

Alois Daller, was a school teacher, and both he and his wife, Gressens Daller, lived to advanced years. They had a family of four sons and seven daughters. Andreas Pfundstein was a miller of Germany, where he died about 1861 at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife survived him for twenty years and was eighty-seven at the time of her death. Both were communicants of the Catholic faith. Their family numbered five children, but only two are now living, the sister of our subject being Miss Anna Pfundstein, of Dunning, Germany.

Thomas Pfundstein pursued his education in the schools of his native country and afterward worked upon a farm for three years. He then learned the miller's trade and for twelve years was a soldier in the German army. The favorable reports which he heard concerning the opportunities offered by America led him to seek a home on this side the Atlantic, the year 1866 witnessing his arrival. He settled in Sterling, where for nineteen years he worked in the distillery, after which he entered the employ of the Keystone Manufacturing Company, with which he held a good position until his retirement from active business life. Careful expenditure in his earlier years now enables him to enjoy a well-earned rest amid the comforts of life.

On the 15th of August, 1875, Mr. Pfundstein was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Braun, a daughter of Frederick Braun, and they now have five children: Anna, Thomas, Jacob, Emma and Henry, all of whom are yet at home. Thomas and Jacob are machinists employed in Sterling.

Mr. Pfundstein is a member of the Catholic church, while his wife belongs to the Lutheran church. They have a wide acquaintance in Sterling, which has now been their home for forty-two years, and Mr. Pfundstein has always been known as a man of industry and reliability, meriting the trust and respect of his fellow townsmen.

ARTHUR McLANE.

No history of Erie would be complete without mention of Arthur McLane, whose name is now on the list of honored dead. He passed away on the 18th of June, 1906, and thus was ended a life of well-directed and honorable activity. He was for many years closely associated with the business interests of the town and his labors were of a character that promoted public prosperity while advancing individual success. Wherever known he was esteemed and honored and most of all where he was best known.

Mr. McLane was born near Richmond in Wayne county, Indiana, May 30, 1827, his parents being Jesse and Emily (Neuman) McLane. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, largely spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Virginia and in early life engaged in dealing in horses. In later years, however, he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. In the Old Dominion he met and married Miss Neuman, who was a native of that state. They became the parents of ten children, of whom only one is now living, Dr. Jesse N. McLane, of De Funiak Springs, Florida, who is yet



Arthur M. Lane

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practicing medicine at the age of eighty-four years. Five of the family lived to be over eighty years of age, while one died some younger and four died in childhood.

Arthur McLane was reared in the usual manner of farm lads upon the frontier of Indiana, his environments in youth being those which one naturally meets in pioneer life. He attended the primitive schools of his neighborhood until twenty years of age and in the summer months was busily engaged with the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. He afterward engaged in teaching school for several winters and was also employed as a clerk. Later he took up carpentering, following the builder's trade during the summer seasons, while in the winter months he continued teaching until his removal westward.

While still a resident of Indiana, Mr. McLane was married in La Porte, on the 19th of April, 1851, to Miss Emeline Barney, who was born in New York, October 28, 1830, and was a daughter of Ephraim and Ruth Barney. In the year 1854 Mr. McLane removed from Indiana to Whiteside county, Illinois, and made investment in a farm of two hundred acres in Fenton township. After cultivating that property for a year he sold out and purchased one hundred acres in Newton township, whereon he made his home until 1859. He then again disposed of his land and next bought a farm of two hundred acres in Fenton township, whereon he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. As the years passed and his financial resources increased he added to his property from time to time until he became the owner of three hundred and three acres, all in one body, and in partnership with James Hubbard owned about two hundred acres. He continued the active management of his farming interests until 1870, when he established his home in Erie and began buying and shipping grain and live stock and also handling coal and building materials. In 1877 he built an elevator with a capacity of twelve thousand bushels. He continued to deal in grain, live stock, lumber, coal and seeds until about three years prior to his death, when he retired from that field of business. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Erie he became one of its stockholders, a director and its vice president and continued in the office up to the time of his death, when he was succeeded in the directorate by his son Charles.

In 1883 Mr. McLane was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died on the 22d of June, leaving one son, Charles, of Erie, who is a retired capitalist and one of the directors of the First National Bank, deriving his income also from many other invested interests. He married Mrs. Elli I. Rouse, a daughter of James Pratt, who died a year and five months after their marriage. On the 19th of February, 1890, Mr. McLane was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary O. Middlebrook, who was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 1, 1833. She resided there until after the death of her parents, David and Hettie (Beardsley) Middlebrook, who were natives of Fairfield county, Connecticut. About thirty years ago Mrs. McLane came to Whiteside county, where she has since made her home.

Mr. McLane was very prominent in community affairs and Erie owed her advancement and improvement in substantial measure to his cooperation

with movements for the public good. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, becoming a charter member of the lodge at Erie, in which he held all of the offices and served as master. He also served as treasurer for many years, became likewise a Knight Templar Mason of Sterling and joined the consistory at Clinton. Both he and his wife were members of the Eastern Star. In politics he was a stalwart republican and capably filled a number of offices. For three years he was supervisor of Fenton township, was also assessor and was largely instrumental in extending the drainage system of Fenton and Newton townships, acting as drainage commissioner for some time. He was likewise president of the village of Erie and gave a public-spirited administration, characterized by needed reform, progress and improvement. The death of Mr. McLane occurred, as stated, on the 18th of June, 1906, and was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret to many friends who had learned to esteem and honor him for his loyalty and progressiveness in citizenship, for his honor in business and his faithfulness in friendship. He had lived in this county from pioneer times and wherever known was respected and esteemed.

ASHER LINCOLN RICHMOND.

Asher Lincoln Richmond, editor of the Sterling Daily Standard and president of the Sterling Standard Publishing Company, was born in Brighton, Ontario, Canada, May 18, 1876. His paternal grandfather, Sylvester Richmond, was a native of New York and a farmer by occupation. Following his removal to Canada he carried on general agricultural pursuits and also operated a sawmill. There his death occurred when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-four years. His wife was Dorothy (Strevol) Richmond, who lived to the extreme old age of ninety-six years. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Richmond was William McGuire, a native of Ireland, who became a farmer of Trenton, Ontario, and both he and his wife were well advanced in years when called to their final rest. The parents of A. L. Richmond were Ichabod and Mary (McGuire) Richmond, both natives of Ontario, and throughout his business career the father followed farming and milling at Brighton. His life span covered more than seventy-three years. Following his demise his widow went to Rochester, New York, where her last days were passed. Both were devoted members of the Methodist church. Their family numbered two sons and a daughter: Alfred G., of Rochester, New York; Asher L.; and Edna, also of Rochester.

Upon the home farm in Ontario, Canada, A. L. Richmond remained to the age of seventeen years and in the summer months aided in the work of the fields. He at first attended the country schools and later the high school of Brighton, while subsequently he continued his education in the summer sessions of Rochester University and also by attending night schools. He entered business life as a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained for a year and a half and then took up newspaper work on the Rochester (New York) Herald, being connected with the business department for seven or

eight years. During this time he also completed a two years' college course with the correspondence department, University of Chicago. On the expiration of that period he made his way westward to Chicago and, realizing the advantage and value of educational training and desiring to finish his college work, he spent two years as a student in the Chicago University.

In 1905 he came to Sterling and was business manager of the Sterling Daily Standard in connection with Thomas Diller, the founder of the paper. In 1906 he purchased Mr. Diller's interest in the business and is now president of the Sterling Standard Publishing Company. He likewise edits the paper, which was established in 1868. It is an excellent journal, well meriting its liberal circulation and advertising patronage. It is conducted along lines of modern journalism and for years has been a good income-paying property. In connection with the publication of the Standard the company also conducts the largest job office in this section of the state and turns out work of the finest class. The paper is published in the interests of the republican party and its editorials are not without weight in influencing public opinion.

On the 17th of June, 1902, Mr. Richmond was married to Miss Margaret Powers, a daughter of John J. and Katherine (Mellville) Powers, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Richmond belongs to the Baptist church, while his wife is an Episcopalian. Fraternally he is connected with Rochester Lodge, No. 660, A. F. & A. M.; the Sterling Club; and with the Royal Arcanum. He is yet a young man, alert, energetic and progressive, and his business enterprise and capacity are indicated in the success which is attending the paper.

BENJAMIN F. EBERSOLE.

Benjamin F. Ebersole has passed beyond the point which renders further labor a necessity and through the fruits of his former toil is now enjoying the comforts of life in well earned retirement in a pleasant home in Sterling. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1845, and is a representative of old families of that state. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Magdalena (Rutt) Ebersole. The former, a native of Pennsylvania, was of German descent and died at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-four.

Their son, Michael Ebersole, born in Pennsylvania, devoted his life to farming, and in February, 1876, came to Illinois, settling in Jordan township, Whiteside county, where he purchased a tract of land of one hundred and eighty acres, giving his time and energies to its further development and improvement until his death in 1892, when he was seventy-four years of age. His wife passed away in 1884. Both were members of the Mennonite church. Mrs. Ebersole bore the maiden name of Anna Frey and was also born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Christian and Maria (Overholser) Frey, who were farming people of the Keystone state and had a family of four sons and two daughters. Her father died at the age of eighty years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ebersole were born four sons and two daughters, but the only ones now living are Benjamin F. and William Henry, the latter a resident of Sonoma, California.

Benjamin F. Ebersole was reared to farm life in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and at the usual age entered the district schools. Through the summer months he worked in the fields, assisting in the task of plowing, planting and harvesting until he had attained his majority, when he started out in life on his own account, working by the month as a farm hand. Hoping to benefit his financial condition in the middle west he came to Sterling in 1876, and for three years thereafter was employed in the shops of the Eureka Manufacturing Company. On the expiration of that period he resumed farming and for several years cultivated his father's farm on shares. He afterward purchased the property and made his home thereon for twenty-one years, his carefully directed labors bringing him good success year by year until from his earnings he saved a very desirable competence. After twenty-one years spent upon the original farm he sold that property and removed a mile and a half farther south, where he purchased one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, upon which he made his home for two years. In 1902 he disposed of that property and took up his abode in Sterling, purchasing a good home at No. 503 Fifth avenue. Here he has since lived retired, his financial resources permitting him to enjoy all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

On the 27th of January, 1874, Mr. Ebersole was married to Miss Anna Goshert, who is one of a family of seven children, the others being: Christian E., who was a soldier of the Civil war; Benjamin F.; Jacob D.; Amanda E.; Samuel F., and Sarah Elizabeth. The parents of these children were Jacob and Frances (Ebersole) Goshert, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The death of the father occurred in 1861, when he was forty-two years of age, and in 1876 the mother came to Whiteside county, where she died in 1896, aged seventy-one years.

Mrs. Ebersole's paternal great-grandfather was Dietrich Goshert, a soldier in the patriot army in the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather, Jacob Goshert, was a native of Pennsylvania and a miller by occupation. He married Eve Burkholder, who lived to an advanced age, while his death occurred when he was about seventy years old. Their children were Manuel, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, Henry, Sarah, Joseph, Carrie, Samuel, Anna, George and Susan. The only one now living is Mrs. Sarah Moravey, a resident of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Ebersole was Christian Ebersole, a native of Pennsylvania, who in early life followed the weaver's trade, and afterward became a farmer. He wedded Anna Frey, who died in middle life. By that union he had three sons and two daughters, of whom Mrs. Goshert was one. For his second wife Christian Ebersole wedded Mary Brubaker, by whom he had one son, Daniel.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Ebersole has been blessed with three children: Elsie Amanda, now the wife of George Babcock, a resident farmer of Jordan township, by whom she has five children, Glen E., Gladys Loraine, Merle G., Mertie Frances and Robert Sterling Babcock; Katie Frances, the wife of Archie J. Maxwell, Jr., a resident of Jordan

township; and Mertie Elizabeth, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole also reared Anna Blanche and Daniel Benjamin Ebersole, the children of Daniel Ebersole.

Our subject and his wife are consistent Christian people, holding membership in St. John's Lutheran church, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Viewed from any standpoint, his life may be said to be a successful one, for he has achieved success in business and has gained the unqualified respect of his fellowmen by reason of honorable methods which neither seek nor require disguise. He has lived in this county for almost a third of a century and is greatly esteemed by those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

MRS. THERESE LITZRODT.

Mrs. Therese Litzrodt, residing in Genesee township, was born in Germany, August 8, 1854, and is the widow of Henry Litzrodt, who was a native of Saxony, Germany, his natal day being September 4, 1825. His parents were also of German birth and spent their entire lives in the fatherland. Their family numbered seven children, of whom Mr. Litzrodt was the second son. At the age of fifteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship and learned the locksmith's trade under the supervision of W. Demmer, in Eisenach, Germany. With the aid of fifty dollars received from his father he completed his two and a half years' apprenticeship, and during the succeeding eight years followed his trade on his own account.

When twenty-six years of age Mr. Litzrodt came to America, hoping to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world. He made his way to Sterling, and in the vicinity of that city began work as a farm hand in the employ of a Mr. Sox. He continued in this work for several years and in the meantime, with the capital acquired through his industry and economy, he was enabled to purchase eighty acres of land, upon which a few improvements had been made. It was located in Genesee township and was originally covered with timber. At length Mr. Litzrodt took up his abode upon this farm and began its improvement and development.

For a year he lived alone and was then married in Chicago on the 12th of May, 1868, to Miss Sophia E. Wileken, a daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Swart) Wileken. Mrs. Litzrodt was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, February 17, 1834, and her parents were both natives of that country. They reared a family of four children, but the father and mother are both now deceased, Mrs. Litzrodt being thirteen years of age at the time of her father's death. Mr. and Mrs. Litzrodt traveled life's journey together for about twenty-eight years and were then separated by the hand of death in 1890, the wife passing away in that year. Later Mr. Litzrodt made a trip to the fatherland, where he formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Therese Appold, who came to America in January, 1891, at which time Mr. Litzrodt returned to this country. They were married on the 12th of June of that year. By

her first husband Mrs. Litzrodt had one daughter, who came to the United States with her mother and is now the wife of J. M. Winkey.

The death of Mr. Litzrodt occurred on the 30th of January, 1905. For many years he had successfully followed farming and had added to his original holdings until he was the owner of one hundred and eighty-five acres of rich and productive land. His life was one of industry and enterprise and the success which he enjoyed was attributable entirely to his own labors. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of those who knew him, and at his death left many friends in this county. Mrs. Litzrodt still surviving her husband, occupies the residence upon the home farm but rents her land. She owns one hundred and eighty-five acres and from this property derives a gratifying income. She is well known in Genesee township, where she has now lived for seventeen years, and her good qualities have gained for her the esteem and good will of all who know her.

D. S. DIGBY.

D. S. Digby owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on sections 33 and 34, Mount Pleasant township. The place is splendidly improved as the result of the labors and intelligently applied energy of Mr. Digby, who is justly classed with the progressive agriculturists of this community. In the midst of the farm stands a commodious and pleasing residence which he completed in August, 1905. It is built in modern style of architecture, heated by furnace and supplied with many twentieth century conveniences.

This farm was the birthplace of Mr. Digby, his natal day being in December, 1863. His parents were George and Hannah (Symonds) Digby, who came to Whiteside county in early life. The father was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 6, 1828, and crossed the Atlantic to America with his parents, John and Lucy Digby, about 1850. Establishing his home in Illinois, he purchased a land warrant from Margaret A. Merklein and thereby secured one hundred and sixty acres of land, comprising the west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 34, Mount Pleasant township. He likewise became owner of a forty-acre tract, comprising the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, and with characteristic energy began the development of his farm. However, he sold eighty acres of his land to his father, who resided thereon for a time, carrying on general farming. At length John Digby disposed of the place and spent his last days in Lyndon, where he died in 1887, at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife, Mrs. Lucy Digby, passed away many years before, about the time of the close of the Civil war. In their family were six children, of whom four are yet living: Mary Jane, who was born in 1836, married a Mr. Lewis, and now resides at Omaha, Nebraska; John, who was born in 1839, and was formerly a resident of Whiteside county, Illinois, is now living at Grand Island, Nebraska; Betsy, who was born in 1842, is the wife of

William Richardson, a resident of Morrison, Illinois; Thomas, born in 1845, died in Como township, this county, about 1877, and his widow still resides here. Sarah, who was born in 1849, married Thomas Swan and resides in or near Morrison.

George Digby, the other member of the family, made his home in Mount Pleasant and Lyndon townships throughout his active business life. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and in his business affairs was quite successful. In addition to the first property which he owned he bought another farm in Lyndon township and made his home in the village of Lyndon. However, he continued to carry on general agricultural pursuits and his livestock interests up to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1894. His political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party, and in matters of citizenship he stood for advancement and improvement. In early manhood he wedded Hannah Symonds, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1828, a daughter of William Symonds. With her two brothers, Robert and David Symonds, she crossed the Atlantic and came to Whiteside county about 1858 or 1859. Both of her brothers enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil war, and David died at the front, while Robert passed away in Kansas in 1907. Mrs. Digby also had several sisters, and her half-sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Martin, came to Whiteside county, where she lived for a number of years. It was about 1861 that the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George Digby was celebrated, and unto them were born three children, but the eldest daughter died in infancy. The youngest, Jessie May, is now the wife of William Barber and resides just south of her brother in Lyndon township.

David S. Digby, whose name introduces this review, was reared upon the old homestead farm and was early trained to the work of field and meadow. He attended the district schools and also the schools of Lyndon and as the years have gone, by reading, experience and observation have greatly broadened his knowledge. He has always followed farming and stock-raising and has been very successful. When twenty-two years of age he removed to his present home, having here one hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 33 and 34, Mount Pleasant township. His labors have wrought a marked change in the appearance of the place, for he has added to his farm many substantial improvements and modern equipments which indicate a progressive spirit and practical methods.

On the 22d of December, 1886, Mr. Digby was married to Miss Dora Kaier, who was born in Fenton township, November 1, 1870, a daughter of A. B. and Louisa Kaier, who were early residents of this county and now make their home in Morrison. Mr. and Mrs. Digby have three children: Roy J., who is attending the business college at Sterling, at the age of nineteen years; Lavina, who at the age of sixteen is a student in the schools at Morrison; and Nina, thirteen years of age, attending the district schools.

Since reaching manhood Mr. Digby has given unfaltering support to the republican party, but has never consented to become a candidate for office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs, in which he has met with well merited success. Socially he is con-

nected with the Modern Woodmen Camp and with the Mystic Workers at Morrison. Having spent his entire life in this locality he is well known and the strongly marked traits of his character are such as commend him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CHARLES N. RUSSELL.

There is nothing more inspiring than to see a man come to old age crowned with the respect and honor which are the world's tribute to his worth and to the integrity and uprightness of his life. Such a position does Charles N. Russell hold in the opinion of his fellow citizens of Sterling and of Whiteside county. For many years he was identified with mercantile interests in the city, but is now living retired.

He claims Massachusetts as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Greenfield, on the 3d of February, 1826. His parents were Charles and Adeline (Nash) Russell, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively. The family was founded in New England in colonial days. The grandfather, Hezekiah Russell, of Northampton, Massachusetts, served as a second lieutenant in the Third Northampton Company in the Revolutionary war and is mentioned as captain of the Second Company on the pay roll of 1784. The Nash family, too, is also a well-known one of New England, and the maternal grandfather of Charles N. Russell was Eben Nash, a native of Vermont and a farmer by occupation, who made his home at Duxbury in the Green Mountain state. The great-grandfather, Daniel Nash, was born January 18, 1780, and was married September 9, 1802, to Mary Marshall, who was born May 9, 1782. They settled permanently at Duxbury, Vermont.

Charles Russell, father of our subject, engaged in business as a tailor in Greenfield and afterward at Colerain, Massachusetts, dying at the latter place May 6, 1871, when about seventy-four years of age, his birth having occurred May 26, 1797. His wife, who was born February 12, 1805, died September 23, 1882, at the age of seventy-seven years and seven months. Both were Methodists in religious faith and were earnest, consistent Christian people. Their family numbered eleven children, ten of whom reached years of maturity, while four are now living, namely: Charles N., of this review; William, a resident of Westfield, Massachusetts; Le Roy, also of Westfield; and Henry, who makes his home in Carroll, Iowa. One daughter, Mary J. Russell, died November 25, 1907, at the age of seventy-six years and eight months.

Following the removal of the family from Greenfield, Massachusetts, Charles N. Russell remained a resident of Colerain, Massachusetts, to the age of sixteen years and then went to New Salem, where he resided until 1846. In that year, at the age of twenty years, he came to Whiteside county, Illinois. When a boy he worked in a cotton factory for one dollar per week



E. W. Russell

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and for fifteen hours per day—a condition which would be appalling to the organized labor movements of the present. Ambitious to better his condition, he came west to Illinois and for a year after his arrival in Whiteside county was employed at farm labor. He afterward engaged in teaching school during two successive winter seasons and then again worked as a farm hand for a short time. He afterward made his way to northern Wisconsin with a surveying party, continuing there for a few months, when he again came to Whiteside county and secured a clerkship at Como in the employ of Holmes & Hapgood, with whom he continued for four years, receiving a wage of one hundred and ten dollars for the first year and of three hundred dollars for the last year, this increase coming to him in recognition of his merit, fidelity and worth. Carefully saving his earnings, he engaged in the grocery business on his own account in Como, in partnership with Addison Hapgood, who conducted a department for the sale of tinware in this store. Later they carried on a general store and secured a good patronage. A few years afterward Mr. Russell bought out his partner's interest and conducted the business alone for some time. He then sold out and removed to Sterling, where he dealt in dry goods, groceries and furniture during the year 1863. Disposing of that stock, he turned his attention to the clothing business, in which he continued for some time, and upon withdrawing from that department of commercial activity he put aside business cares and has since lived retired. By his unfaltering diligence and careful management in former years he gained the financial independence which permitted him some years ago to put aside all business cares and responsibilities.

On the 25th of December, 1851, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Julia T. Sampson, whose parents were Henry B. and Nancy (Turner) Sampson, who were natives of Massachusetts. Her father followed the sea for many years and for a long time commanded a vessel. In 1836 he and his wife removed westward to Tremont, Illinois, where they resided until 1839, when they became residents of Como, the father there conducting a hotel for many years. His name was originally Henry Briggs and he was master of the vessel called the brig Sampson. On account of the confusion of his own name with that of his ship he changed his name to Henry B. Sampson. His parents were Captain Job and Betsy (Winsor) Sampson. The death of Mr. Sampson occurred December 30, 1865, when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years and six months, while his wife died in November, 1863, when about seventy-three years of age. Their family numbered eight children, including Mrs. Russell, who by her marriage became the mother of four children, but the firstborn died in infancy. The others are: Annie, who is now acting as her father's housekeeper; Charles, who wedded May C. Hubbard; and John, who died in infancy. The wife and mother passed away in April, 1907, at the age of eighty-one years and seven months. She belonged to the Congregational church and was an earnest, consistent Christian woman, whose many good traits of character won her warm friendships and kindly regards.

Mr. Russell lived with a Unitarian minister between the ages of sixteen and twenty years and his religious views are along that line. While he has

no active business interests now he is a stockholder in the Sterling National Bank and he owns two good store buildings on Third street in Sterling, together with a beautiful home at No. 702 Second avenue, which he erected in 1875. Such in brief is the life history of Charles N. Russell, who has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, and in whatever relation he has been found—in social circles, in business life and in citizenship—he has always been the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

IRVING L. WEAVER.

The life record of Irving L. Weaver stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in Sterling, the city of his nativity, he has attained prominence and success as an able member of the bar, being well known as a leading representative of the profession which stands as the conservator of human rights and privileges.

His natal day was August 5, 1873, his parents being John S. and Mary A. (Delp) Weaver, who were natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, John Weaver, was born in the Keystone state and was of Swiss and German descent. He followed the occupation of farming and was also a minister of the Reformed Mennonite church. In 1855 he arrived in Sterling and purchased land east of the town, securing about a thousand acres, which he improved and cultivated, making his home thereon until about 1888, when he passed away at the age of eighty years. He was twice married, his first union being with Anna Snavelly, who died when about thirty-five years of age. Unto them were born five children: Benjamin S.; Abram S.; John S.; Frank S., and Elizabeth, the wife of Levi R. Rutt. For his second wife John Weaver, Sr., chose Fannie Hoover, who died when about seventy-five years of age.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Weaver, of Sterling, was Michael Delp, a native of Pennsylvania and of German and English descent. He followed carpentering and in 1851 came to the middle west, settling in Jordan township, Whiteside county, where he purchased a farm. However, he continued to work at his trade for some time, but later took up general agricultural pursuits, in which he continued until 1869, when he retired and removed to Sterling, spending his remaining days in the city in the enjoyment of well earned ease. He died at the age of eighty years, while his wife, Julia A. Grimm, lived to be ninety-four years of age, passing away on the 28th of December, 1904. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, of whom three are yet living: Charles Delp, Mrs. Mary Weaver, and Julia Delp. In the maternal line the ancestry of the family can be traced back still farther to Michael Delp, the great-grandfather, who was born in Pennsylvania and followed farming in Bucks county, that state. He married Christiana Page, who was of English lineage.

John S. Weaver throughout the greater part of his life followed the occupation of farming. Like his father, he arrived in Illinois about 1855 and established his home east of the city of Sterling, in Sterling township. Forty years were there passed and he was widely recognized as a foremost representative of agricultural interests. He aided in reclaiming wild land for the purposes of cultivation and as the years went by transformed his property into productive fields, adding thereby to the prosperity of the county at large. About thirteen years ago he removed to Sterling, where he and his wife are now living retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. Of the eight children in their family five reached adult age: Irving L.; Agnes, the wife of John H. Byers, of Dixon, Illinois; Alice, the wife of Charles A. Byers, of Sterling; Mary Dillon; and Ada J., the wife of Dr. John L. Snively.

Irving L. Weaver was reared upon his father's farm and pursued his education in the district schools near the home place and in the public schools of Sterling. Desiring to enter upon a professional career, he attended the Kent College of Law in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. Immediately thereafter he opened an office for practice in Sterling, where he still remains, and his ability is attested by the large and distinctively representative clientage accorded him. For ten years he has held the office of justice of the peace and in this position renders decisions that are strictly fair and impartial. In 1893 he was elected city attorney and served for two terms.

On the 9th of November, 1898, Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Margaret L. Boyer, a daughter of Thomas and Susan B. (Dennison) Boyer. Mr. Weaver is a member of Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M., of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a stalwart republican, giving loyal support to the party, but the only offices that he has ever filled have been in the direct path of his profession. He is well known in the county where his entire life has been passed and where he has so directed his labors and energies as to gain a creditable position in professional circles and in the public regard.

PHILIP T. VAN HORNE.

Philip T. Van Horne, who as an architect is conducting a successful business in Sterling, where he is also well known as vice-president of the Whiteside County Building & Loan Association, is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Columbia, New York, November 3, 1842. The family home was established in that state in colonial days. The paternal grandfather, Philip Thomas Van Horne, was a Holland Dutchman, born in New York, and followed the occupation of farming as a life work. His labors, however, were interrupted by his service as a soldier in the war for independence, and he lived long to enjoy the fruits of liberty. The original American Van Horne came from Holland during the early epoch in the colonization of the new world.

Thomas Van Horne, father of our subject, was born in New York and for some time conducted a lumber mill in Otsego county, but was injured in the mill and his death resulted in 1845. He was then about thirty-seven years of age, his birth having occurred February 10, 1808. His wife, who was born in the Empire state, March 19, 1810, long survived him and died October 28, 1882. She bore the maiden name of Mandana Gamwell, and was a daughter of James and Sarah (Chapin) Gamwell. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and removed to New York, settling in Otsego county. He was an itinerant shoemaker, traveling from house to house and making shoes for the family, as was the custom in those days. He lived to an advanced age and his wife was eighty-three years of age at the time of her death. They reared a large family, but all are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Van Horne were born four children, of whom three yet survive: Harrison, a resident of Springfield, New York; Philip T., and James W., now living in Los Angeles, California.

Philip T. Van Horne was reared in Otsego county, New York, remaining upon the home farm until fifteen years of age, and he supplemented his early education, acquired in the district schools, by study in Springfield Academy. At the age of fifteen he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed until about 1870. In the meantime, in 1868, he removed westward to Sterling, and about 1870 began doing contract work, being thus identified with building operations until 1896, since which time he has followed the profession of an architect alone. Seeing opportunity for judicious investment, he is now the owner of several residence properties in Sterling, which return him a good rental, and he is also vice-president of the Whiteside County Building & Loan Association and was one of its organizers.

In August, 1862, Mr. Van Horne responded to his country's call for aid and joined the boys in blue of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, and he lacked but one month of serving three years, remaining at the front until after the close of the war. He was commissary sergeant and was wounded in front of Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865. He participated in many important engagements, including the battles of Crampton's Pass, Rappahannock, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Summit Point, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Newmarket, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg and the Siege of Petersburg.

When the war was over Mr. Van Horne returned to his wife, whom he had left a bride of less than a year in order to go to the front. He had been married on the 5th of November, 1861, to Miss Fanny I. Ray, a daughter of Othaniel L. and Lois (Franklin) Ray. Her father was a native of New York, and her mother of New England. He conducted a hotel in the east, dying in Hamilton, New York, November 5, 1882, at the age of sixty-three years, his birth having occurred March 28, 1818. His wife, who was born in 1822, died November 5, 1865, at the age of forty-three years. Their family numbered four sons and six daughters: Franklin Ray; Fanny, who became Mrs. Van Horne; George; Eunice, the widow of Orville Wolcott, of Springfield, Ohio; Ruby, who became the wife of J. M. Reynolds and died in Sterling; Ira, a resident of Hamilton, New York; James, a resident of

Sterling; Mary L., who died in girlhood; Marcella, who died at the age of ten years; and one who died in infancy.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Van Horne was William Ray, a native of New York and a farmer by occupation, who served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Eunice Loos, who died in middle life, while he reached the very venerable age of ninety-two years. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Van Horne was Edward Franklin, a native of England, who, on coming to America, settled in Herkimer county, New York, where he followed the occupation of farming. He served his adopted country in the Mexican war and died at a very old age.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Horne have one child, Edward Burt, who is time-keeper in the Dillon-Griswold wire mill. He married Miss Lulu M. Kelsey, a daughter of Porter G. and Sophia (Page) Kelsey. There are two children of that marriage, Philip B. and Edward Kelsey. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horne also reared a niece, Maude Ray Reynolds, who came to them when a child of ten years, and who is now the wife of Edward L. Bierman, a resident of Lagrange, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Horne attend the Presbyterian church, and he is a member of Sterling Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F., the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Globe, while of Will Robinson Post, No. 274, G. A. R., he is now the commander. His political allegiance is unswervingly given to the republican party. He and his wife reside at No. 510 Fifth avenue, where he owns a pleasant home, which was built in 1872. He has lived continuously in this county for forty years, and has been closely associated with the improvement of the city, especially along the line of architectural adornment. Aside from business interests, too, he has manifested a public-spirited devotion to the general good, and his co-operation has been an element in the successful management of various interests that have proven beneficial to the city. He displays all the elements of what in this country we term a "square" man—dependable in any relation and any emergency. His easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with a total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal indicate a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come from conscience, personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

CLARENCE L. SHELDON.

Clarence L. Sheldon is the senior partner of the law firm of C. L. & C. E. Sheldon, of Sterling, and in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit has gained a position of prominence, which is positive proof of his skill and ability as counselor and trial lawyer. He was born at Sennett, Cayuga county, New York, April 21, 1841, his parents being Rufus H. and Mercy E. (Edmunds) Sheldon, both of whom were natives of

the Empire state. The paternal grandfather, Ira Sheldon, was also born in New York and was a farmer by occupation. He came of English ancestry and died in middle life. He married a Miss Sheldon, a third cousin, and she was quite advanced in years when called to her final rest.

Their son, Rufus H. Sheldon, was born on a farm near Sennett, New York, and followed agricultural pursuits as a life work. In 1847 he made his way westward to Illinois, settling at Yorkton, Bureau county, where he entered a claim of three hundred and forty acres. Upon that farm he resided until 1863 and transformed the hitherto wild prairie into richly cultivated fields. After carrying on his farm work there for twenty-one years he removed to Sterling, where he resided until about 1882, when he took up his abode at Rock Falls and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring in the fall of 1901 when he was eighty-six years of age. His wife died two months later, in December, 1901. Mr. Sheldon served as postmaster of Yorktown for a number of years and was also justice of the peace and a prominent and influential resident of the community. The farm on which he settled on his arrival in the county is situated on the division line between Bureau, Henry and Whiteside counties and is now owned by Clarence L. Sheldon. In the family were five children who reached adult age while four are yet living—Irring W., Clarence L., Rufus Harmon and William Chapman. A daughter, Ida M., became the wife of Newton Petrie and is now deceased.

In the maternal line, Clarence L. Sheldon is also of English lineage. His maternal grandfather was a native of the state of New York and followed farming as a life work. Both he and his wife lived to be more than ninety years of age.

Clarence L. Sheldon, whose name introduces this record, was but six years of age when he came to Illinois and upon the home farm he was reared, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended the district schools between the ages of six and seventeen years and afterward spent one year as a student in the academy at Princeton, Illinois, prior to entering the Western College in Iowa. There he spent one year, after which he became a student in the Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained for three years. He prepared for his profession by two years' study in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1868.

On the 2d of January of the following year he was admitted to the bar and soon after began practice in Sterling, where he has remained to the present time, covering a period of thirty-nine years. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He has remarkable powers of concentration and application and his retentive mind has often excited the surprise of his professional colleagues. As an orator he stands high, especially in the discussion of legal matters before the court, where his comprehensive knowledge of the law is manifest, while his application of legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional acquirements. The utmost care and precision characterize his preparation of a case and have made him one of the most successful attorneys in Whiteside county. He has served as city attorney for two years and as mas-

ter in chancery for six years. He was likewise alderman for two terms but has preferred concentrating his energies upon his professional duties rather than participating actively in political circles.

In 1870 Mr. Sheldon was married to Miss Mary Letitia Crawford, a daughter of James H. and Amanda (Galt) Crawford. Five children have been born of this union. Leslie C., the eldest, who was a soldier of the Spanish-American war and also saw military service in the Philippines, died at the age of thirty-one years. Carl Edmund, the second son, is his father's partner in the practice of law. He was graduated in 1899 from the College of Literature and Arts of the University of Illinois and from the law department of the university in 1902. In June of the same year he became a partner of his father under the firm style of C. L. & C. E. Sheldon and in April, 1907, was elected city attorney. He is national vice president of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity, and editor of one of its magazines. John Rufus Sheldon is a practicing physician at Muskogee, Indian Territory. He attended the University of Illinois, Rush Medical College of Chicago, the Jefferson Medical School of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1904. He married Miss Maranda Page Turner and they have two children, Edith and Clarence. Edith Irene became the wife of Robert S. Butler, son of E. K. Butler, of Chicago, and they reside in Des Moines, Iowa. They have two children, Robert Sheldon and Margaret Letitia. Bertha died when about two years old. The wife and mother, Mrs. Mary L. Sheldon, died May 2, 1903, at the age of fifty-seven years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

On the 2d of September, 1905, Mr. Sheldon wedded Miss Annie McCartney, a daughter of David McCartney. She is a member of the Congregational church, and, like Mr. Sheldon, has many friends in Sterling. Always a warm friend of the cause of education, Mr. Sheldon gave to his children good advantages in that direction. His daughter, Edith I., having graduated from the Wallace high school of Sterling and later from the Sterling-Coloma township high school, afterward became a student in the Washington Seminary, a girls' school at Washington, D. C., from which she was graduated in 1902. Leslie was a graduate of the Wallace high school of 1889 and Carl E. an alumnus of 1894.

Mr. Sheldon is a member of Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M.; Sterling Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., and a charter member of Sterling Commandery, No. 57, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander. He also affiliates with Medinah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Chicago. He has always been interested in matters of progressive citizenship and has been a co-operative factor in many measures for the public good. He was the first man to suggest the location of the feeder line of the Hennepin canal from Dixon to Sterling and was appointed on the committee with C. C. Johnson to go to Washington, where he made the argument in support of the line, which was finally changed. Many other tangible proofs of his devotion to the public welfare might be given. In his early manhood he taught school at different times, thus practically earning his way through college. The elemental strength of his character which he thus displayed gave proof of future possi-

bilities which have been realized in a successful career. The law firm of C. L. & C. E. Sheldon is now a prominent one. Added to the broader experience and learning of the father is the zeal, enthusiasm and energy of the young man and the combination is one which works well in legal circles. Their clientage is of a distinctively representative character and they have won many honorable forensic contests in the courts.

LEWIS EDWIN BROOKFIELD.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Whiteside county Lewis Edwin Brookfield, now deceased, is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life was so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes and so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it became an integral part of the history of Sterling and this portion of the state.

He was born in Coleta, Illinois, June 5, 1860, the eldest son of Ephraim and Harriet (Yeger) Brookfield, whose family, however, numbered two daughters: Helen, now the wife of Thomas Crawford, of Clinton, Iowa; and Dorothy, the wife of Dr. Hopkins, of Sterling. The father, an early settler of this state, conducted a store in Coleta and was afterward a banker at Rock Falls. While in Florida for the benefit of his health he died at about the age of thirty-nine years. He is still survived by his wife, who has since married Henry Green, of Sterling.

Lewis E. Brookfield spent his boyhood days in his native city and began his education there, while later he attended the Edward Seminary of Sterling, of which he was an alumnus. In his business life he began the manufacture of caskets and later extended his trade to include the manufacture of hearses. He built up a large business and received several medals at different expositions, including a silver medal which was awarded him at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. It was at the early age of seventeen years that he left school and took charge of the business of the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company, which was organized in August, 1877, and which, directed by his remarkable ability and governed by his keen insight, developed into one of the large enterprises of the kind, becoming known throughout the entire country, its output being sold in all parts of the United States. The house aimed at high standards in the character of its materials, in the methods of manufacture and in its service to the public and met competition in the rivalry of merit rather than in a war of prices. Throughout his business career Mr. Brookfield was notably reliable as well as determined and energetic. He allowed no obstacle to bar his path if it could be overcome by determined and honorable labor, and in business circles he sustained an unassailable reputation as one whose word was above question, commanding at all times the uniform trust and respect of his colleagues and the general public. As he prospered in his undertakings he



L. A. Brookfield

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made judicious investments in land and became one of the extensive holders of farm property in Whiteside county, his possessions aggregating about one thousand acres. He managed his property and in its control showed excellent executive ability and marked foresight.

Mr. Brookfield was not unknown as a speaker of ability and was frequently called upon to preside at public meetings, where his dignity and his tact made him largely an ideal presiding officer. In Masonry he attained the Knight Templar degree and was a worthy exemplar of the craft, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and in 1898 he was a candidate for congress. In his citizenship he was public-spirited and patriotic, loyal to the best interests of the country at large, while in his home community he contributed in substantial measure to the work of upbuilding and progress. Although not college-bred, he was a man of broad education, wide knowledge and natural refinement. He traveled extensively, and his letters, which were published in the papers, were read with interest, for he brought vividly before his readers the scenes upon which he had looked or those things which had proven of interest to him.

On the 15th of September, 1882, Mr. Brookfield was married to Miss Helen J. Galt, a daughter of Thomas A. and Catharine (Anthony) Galt. Mrs. Brookfield was born and reared in Sterling and has always been a resident of this city. She is a representative of one of the prominent families of the county, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Emily, the wife of Chauncey R. Hardy, of Chicago, by whom she has one daughter, Helen Jane; Fannie, the wife of Earle E. Butler, of Chicago, and they have two children, Helen Sarah and Edwin Brookfield; and Galt, who is attending school.

Mr. Brookfield was a member of the Presbyterian church and was very active in its work, doing much to promote the cause of the organization and aid in its growth. He was a man of strong character, of marked individuality and of lovable disposition, and it is doubtful if a report concerning the death of any other citizen of Sterling has ever caused more genuine or widely felt regret. His fellow townsmen entertained for him the most genuine friendship and admiration. He was a man of splendid qualities of heart and of mind and with the passing of the years developed a character which was the exemplification of honorable, upright and courteous manhood. In business he met with splendid success and yet there was not one esoteric phase in his career. His methods neither sought nor required disguise and all knew him as one who could be thoroughly trusted under all circumstances. He held friendship inviolable, regarded it as a privilege as well as a duty to aid in the upbuilding of his city and to uphold the best interests of state and nation. His best traits of character, however, were reserved for his own fireside, and in the family circle he was ever a devoted and loving husband and father. He died on New Year's day of 1900 at the age of thirty-nine years, and it will be long before the memory of Lewis Edwin Brookfield ceases to be cherished in the hearts of those who knew him.

Mrs. Brookfield, surviving her husband, still makes her home in Sterling. She is a lady of literary taste and culture, who entered the public schools of Sterling and began her education there, completing it in the university at Lake Forest, Illinois. She shared with her husband in his deep interest in the welfare and progress of the city and is much interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Sterling. She has recently given the beautiful home in which she was reared to the city of Sterling for a hospital, which is not conducted in the interest of any church or society, but is open to people of all faiths and creeds. It is a beautiful property, situated on West Third street, surrounded by a broad lawn and adorned with fine old trees. It overlooks the Rock river and is most advantageously situated and will ever be a monument to its generous and public-spirited giver. Mrs. Brookfield is recognized as a leader in the social circles of Sterling and her influence is an element in the intellectual and esthetic culture as well as moral development of the city.

ROBERT L. BURCHELL.

Among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Whiteside county is numbered Robert L. Burchell, whose business interests have largely been of a nature that have promoted the general development of his town while advancing individual success. He is today president of the First National Bank of Erie, and proprietor of the largest mercantile establishment of the town. He has been closely associated with its commercial and financial interests since 1868, and bears an unassailable reputation by reason of the straightforward, honorable business principles that he has ever followed.

Mr. Burchell was born in Columbus City, Iowa, May 31, 1846. His father, Robert C. Burchell, was a native of Virginia and a member of the legal profession. About 1850 he removed westward, settling in Columbus City, Iowa, and in 1855 became a resident of Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, where he gained a position among the prominent and influential residents of that locality. His practice was large and of a distinctively representative character, connecting him with the most important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He was state district attorney for eight years, was one of the electors on the Greeley ticket and later was a strong Blaine man. He also served as mayor of Oregon and in public office his loyalty was above question, while his ability was widely recognized. He married Miss Mary J. Morris, a native of New Albany, Indiana, and they became the parents of six children: Kate, the wife of Adolph Jones, a resident farmer of Iowa; Henry, a merchant of Walnut, Bureau county, Illinois; Nancy; Robert L.; Frank, a merchant of Oregon, Illinois; and Jennie, the wife of Charles Wales, of Savanna, this state.

Robert L. Burchell acquired his education in the schools of Mount Morris, Ogle county, Illinois, and made his initial step in the business world as clerk in a store in Oregon, where he remained for three years. During that time

he largely acquainted himself with commercial methods and, going to Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois, was also employed as a clerk for a time. Later he occupied a similar position at Dixon but was actuated by laudable ambition to engage in business on his own account and in 1868 came to Erie, where he opened a dry goods store, investing a capital of about thirty-six hundred dollars. As the years have passed his business has constantly increased until he now owns three large stores and carries a stock valued at more than ten times the amount originally invested. In fact he has one of the largest stores in the county, carrying an extensive line of general merchandise.

A man of resourceful business ability, Mr. Burchell has extended his efforts into various other lines. Soon after his arrival in Erie he opened a private bank, which he conducted until the 1st of October, 1903, when he discontinued the private banking business and organized the First National Bank of Erie, of which he became president, while his son, Robert C., became cashier. The bank is capitalized for forty thousand dollars and now has surplus and undivided profits of twenty thousand dollars. He owns valuable real estate, including the building in which he now carries on business and which was erected by him in 1894. It is a large brick block, two stories in height with basement, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet and a depth of one hundred feet. This entire building is occupied by Mr. Burchell in his general merchandising interests. He is also the owner of a valuable farm property in Erie and Fenton townships and has a number of buildings in the village. He also established a creamery in Erie, conducting an extensive and constantly growing business in that line, and in 1870 he was appointed postmaster of Erie and continued to fill the position for many years. This by no means covers the extent of his public service in office, for he filled the position of supervisor for a number of years and was chairman of the board for two terms. He has also been treasurer of the village and school treasurer as well, and whether in office or out of it he gives loyal support to every movement or measure calculated to benefit the community.

Mr. Burchell was married on the 18th of November, 1866, in Chicago, to Miss Margaret Victoria Jones, a daughter of Augustus and Mary Jones and a native of the State of New York, born November 18, 1847. Their children are: Robert C., who is cashier of the bank; Mrs. Mary Shoecraft, a resident of Clinton, Iowa; George, who has charge of his father's store; and Ruth and Margaret, in school. The eldest son, Robert C., born June 16, 1870, in Erie, has resided here throughout his entire life with the exception of the period between 1887 and 1895, which he spent in Chicago in the wholesale grocery house of W. M. Hoyt & Company. In the latter year he returned to Erie and has since been associated with his father in business. He was first connected with the private bank and the store and upon the organization of the First National Bank became its cashier and has since practically been its manager. He was educated in the public schools of Erie and also spent two years as a student at Lake Forest, Illinois. He is today one of the representative, enterprising business men of the town, a worthy successor of his father who, though still active in the management of his business affairs, largely leaves the work of the bank and the store to his sons. Robert C. Burchell

was married in 1896 to Miss Vinnie G. Gilleland, a native of Evansville, Indiana, but a resident of Chicago at the time of her marriage. Her father was the Rev. Leland A. Gilleland, a minister of the Congregational church but now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Burchell have been born three children: Robert Lawrence, Richard Gilleland and Leland C. The father is a stalwart Republican in his political views, is connected socially with the Knights of Pythias and is regarded as a representative, enterprising citizen of Erie, standing stanch in support of all interests for the public good, while in his business affairs he manifests keen discernment and unfaltering diligence.

Robert L. Burchell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, joining the Erie lodge at its organization. He belongs to Prophetstown Chapter and Sterling Commandery. He is always loyal to the teachings of the craft and his life record is one which has gained for him the high respect and confidence of his fellowmen. Throughout his entire life he has endeavored to make all of his acts and commercial moves the result of definite consideration and sound judgment. There have never been any great ventures or risks. On the contrary he has practiced honest, slow-growing business methods and has supplemented them by energy and good system.

JAMES SMITH.

James Smith, a successful agriculturist and also one of the most prominent raisers of fine stock in Whiteside county, was born in Albany, Illinois, September 20, 1863, a son of William and Sarah A. (Graves) Smith, natives of England. About 1855 they removed from New York to Whiteside county, Illinois, locating in Albany, where the father was first employed for a year by the firm of Quick & McIlvane as a wagonmaker. Subsequently he engaged in business on his own account and for thirty-five years carried on a most profitable trade. His work was all done by hand and he received from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each wagon and some of these vehicles are still in daily use, James Smith having three at the present time which are yet in good condition. In the conduct of his business interests he met with a gratifying and well merited measure of success and, having now attained the age of seventy-seven years, is living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest. His wife, who is also yet living, is seventy-two years of age. This worthy couple became the parents of seven children, five of whom still survive: Mary, the wife of Thomas Corbett, of Fenton; James, of this review; Luella, the wife of S. W. Huff, of Lost Nation, Iowa; Sabina, who became the wife of Fred Miller, of Albany; and William, who likewise resides in Lost Nation, Iowa.

James Smith acquired his education in the schools of Albany, and when nineteen years of age rented land in Garden Plain township, successfully carrying on his agricultural interests on this tract for nineteen years. In 1894 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres at fifty-seven dollars and a quarter

per acre, on which he has since resided. The land was well improved at the time he bought it and his unremitting industry and capable management in its further development and cultivation are indicated by the fact that it is now worth one hundred dollars per acre. In connection with the conduct of his farming interests he is likewise extensively and successfully engaged in the stock business, making a specialty of fine hogs and thoroughbred draft horses. He raised one horse for which he received two thousand dollars and often has draft horses weighing from nineteen hundred to twenty-one hundred pounds. His stock has taken the blue and red ribbons at the Morrison Fair, while his sheep, which he has raised for a number of years, have taken the first and second and even the sweepstake prizes. He is widely recognized as one of the prosperous and enterprising citizens of the county, whose success has come to him as the direct result of his own untiring labor and sound business judgment.

On the 3d of May, 1888, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Emma Winona Storer, a daughter of W. H. and Nancy (Gallaher) Storer, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, Mrs. Storer passing away in that state. In 1884 Mr. Storer came to Whiteside county and purchased the farm upon which our subject now resides. His family numbered six children, namely: Mary E., the wife of Parson B. Egbert, of Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. Smith; Harry S., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; William, deceased, whose wife is now Mrs. Amos Pletcher, of Albany; Martha A., the wife of Lee Abbott; and Thomas J., who resides in Tacoma, Washington. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two children, Boyd W. and Miles Standish.

In his political views Mr. Smith is independent, casting his ballot for the men whom he deems best qualified for office, regardless of party ties. A native son of this county, he is well and favorably known as a representative agriculturist and stock-raiser and as a citizen whose aid can always be counted upon to further any movement instituted for the general welfare and for the development and upbuilding of this section of the state.

THOMAS WORMELL.

Nature seems to have intended that man shall enjoy a period of rest in the evening of life. In youth one is full of energy and bright hopes and in more mature manhood his labors are performed by a sound judgment that results from experience and observation. If his work is therefore persistently carried on he cannot fail to achieve a measure of success that will enable him to enjoy the necessities at least and some of the comforts of life in the evening of his days without recourse to further labor. Such has been the history of Mr. Wormell, who in former years was actively engaged in farming but is now living retired.

He was born in Lincolnshire, England, September 15, 1833. His parents were John and Ann (Roland) Wormell, both of whom were natives of that country. The father followed various occupations and to some extent

engaged in contracting. He died in middle life, his wife surviving him for a number of years. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom four daughters are yet living.

Thomas Wormell, the only surviving son, was reared in the county of his nativity as a farm boy, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors incident to the cultivation and development of the fields. His youth was largely a period of strenuous toil, for when very young he was put to work at herding cattle.

As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life he chose Miss Ann Turgoose, whom he wedded on the 23d of May, 1854. She died leaving one son, George, who has also passed away. For his second wife Mr. Wormell chose Miss Diana M. Young, and they had one son, Frank T., now thirteen years of age. The wife and mother died in 1901, and in January, 1907, Mr. Wormell married Mrs. Hester Barnes, the widow of Charles Barnes, a soldier of the Civil war, and a daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Rapp) Thoman. Mrs. Wormell was born and reared in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was married there to Charles Barnes, by whom she had twelve children: Mary Ellen, who died in childhood; Franklin Pierce; Stella May; Rosanna; Samuel; Elizabeth; Joseph; Sarah; Stafford; Charles; Isabel; and Katie. Of these Franklin P. and Stella May died in childhood. Rosanna became the wife of Milton Culver, a resident of Chicago, and they have three children, Sidney and Josephine. Samuel Barnes, living in Kansas, married Elizabeth Corcoran, who is now deceased and they had four children, William, May, Roy and Pearl. Elizabeth married William Russell, by whom she had four children, Tabitha, Annie, George and Clarence, and after the death of her first husband she became the wife of Mr. Jones, with whom she is now living in Canada. Joseph Barnes, a molder of Rock Falls, wedded Cora Myers, of Tampico, and they have seven children, Maude, Joseph, Ruby, Viola, Nettie, Lillian and Zera. Sarah, the wife of Eli Kewley, had one daughter, Esther, and after the death of her first husband she married Frank Burke, and had five children, Albert, Frank, Katie, Byron and Annie. Stafford married Sedate Blair and they have one daughter, Lenora. Charles Barnes is married and his children are Nellie, Irene, Frank and Walter. Isabel is the wife of George Hulett, of Morrison. Katie became the wife of Henry William Adams, by whom she has a daughter, Edna Loraine Adams, and her second husband was Egbert Wilson, by whom she has one daughter, Dorothy Wilson.

Mr. Wormell remained a resident of his native country until twenty-four years of age, when in 1857 he came to America, accompanied by his brother Robert, who died the same fall on the eighteenth anniversary of his birth. Following his arrival in America Thomas Wormell began farming in Hume township, Whiteside county, Illinois, working by the day the first year. In 1858, desirous that his labors should more directly benefit himself, he rented a farm and in the ensuing years cultivated several rented farms until his untiring diligence, economy and perseverance brought him capital sufficient to enable him to purchase a farm. In 1866 he bought one hundred and seventeen acres of land in Hume township, which he still owns, and there he lived until about 1877, when he removed to Sterling and engaged in dealing in

horses for twelve years, or until 1889, when he came to Rock Falls. Here he built a fine residence, which he still occupies, and is now living retired, for his activity in former years brought him well merited rest, while the desirable competence which he gained enables him to enjoy well earned ease.

Mr. Wormell has always been interested in the welfare and progress of his community and his co-operation could ever be counted upon to further progressive public interests. He was road commissioner in Hume township for one year at an early day and put in the first gravel road there. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church and their lives are in harmony with their professions, while their good qualities have gained for them the devotion of many warm friends.

FRANK WELLINGTON WHEELER.

Frank Wellington Wheeler, special agent for Union Pacific Railroad lands, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, September 15, 1850. The family was an old one of the Granite state. His great-grandparents lived there and it was the birth place of his grandfather, Aaron Wheeler, who was a farmer by occupation and was captain of a training company in the days of the old state militia. He married Dolly Gleason and they reared a large family, including Almon Wheeler, who was likewise born in New Hampshire. He became a school teacher of that state and resided in New England until his removal westward to Belvidere, Illinois, at a very early day. He afterward became a resident of Cherry Valley, where he engaged in the lumber business in 1856. Several years later he took up his abode in Mendota, where he also conducted business as a lumber merchant, and thence came to Rock Falls, where he again established a lumberyard, becoming one of the representative business men of the city. He wedded Miss Eliza J. Wellington, also a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Erastus Wellington, who traced his lineage back to the Duke of Wellington, the celebrated hero of the battle of Waterloo.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Almon Wheeler were Congregationalists in religious faith and were people of prominence in the various communities in which they lived. Mr. Wheeler left the impress of his individuality upon municipal affairs in Rock Falls, where he served for several terms as mayor, giving the city a public-spirited, businesslike and efficient administration. He was one of the promoters and director for several terms of the Rock River branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His family numbered two sons and two daughters: Susan M., the widow of W. W. Brown, of Rock Falls, Illinois; Frank Wellington, of Sterling, Illinois; Jennie A., the deceased wife of F. H. Geyer of Rock Falls; and Dana A., who died in early childhood.

Frank Wellington Wheeler was only about four years old when brought by his parents to Illinois. He obtained his early education at Cherry Valley and afterwards went to Chicago, where he learned the business of inspecting lumber, becoming an expert. Later he bought and sold lumber on the wholesale market for a number of years, after which he took charge of a retail

lumberyard at Mendota. In the fall of 1867 he came to Rock Falls and established a lumberyard for his father, who later took up his abode there, conducting the business for a time, after which F. W. Wheeler and his brother-in-law, W. W. Brown, purchased the business, which they conducted for several years under the firm style of Wheeler & Brown. The yard is now owned by the Johnston Lumber Company. For the past twelve years Mr. Wheeler has been with the land department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Thoroughness characterizes him in everything he undertakes and his enterprise is one of his strong and salient characteristics.

On the 2d of February, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of F. W. Wheeler and Miss Louisa M. Coe, a daughter of Marcus L. and Sarah Kirk Coe, and they have two children, Arthur Wellington and LeRoy Coe. The family are members of the Congregational church, and Mr. Wheeler belongs to Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M. Politically he is an earnest republican and has been a member of the township high school board since its organization. He served on the building committee for the school building also the Masonic Temple, was vice president of the soldiers monument association and many other committees of importance, including the Hennepin canal. For forty years a resident of Whiteside county, his circle of friends is very extensive, and he has always been known here as a reliable, enterprising business man.

HENRY REEDY.

That Henry Reedy occupies a notable position, both in business and agricultural circles, in Whiteside county is a uniformly accepted fact, and that his labors have been of a character that have contributed to general progress and prosperity as well as to individual success is also known. He is one of the largest landowners in this section of the state, his home property comprising seven hundred and eighty acres of land, situated in Albany township, and he also owns three hundred and twenty-seven acres situated in Newton township, in addition to two tracts of land, one of thirty-seven acres and a second of twenty-five acres, located on Cedar creek, this being known as Prospect park, one of the most attractive places in this part of Whiteside county.

Mr. Reedy was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1846, a son of George and Sallie (Troutman) Reedy, representatives of old German families of the Keystone state. The father was a tailor by trade and followed that occupation throughout the greater part of his life. He also owned a farm in Pennsylvania and on that place spent the later years of his life. This property is still in possession of the Reedy family. Both the parents are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1883, while the mother's death occurred in 1888. Their family numbered six children, of whom Henry, of this review, is the eldest, the others being: Mary, the wife of Adam Klee, who resides near the old homestead in Pennsylvania; Amelia;



Henry Beedy

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Philip; Emma, the wife of Ezra Leis, by whom she has one child, their home being on the old Reedy farm in the east; and Frank, who is married and has seven children, his home also being in that state.

Henry Reedy was reared under the parental roof, his education being acquired in the common schools of Berks county, Pennsylvania. At the age of fourteen years he secured employment at farm labor by the month, receiving for his services three dollars per month. He was thus employed for several years during the summer months, but during the winter seasons returned to his home and continued his education in the common schools. Being a young man of ambitious and energetic spirit and having heard favorable reports concerning the opportunities to be enjoyed in the west, he decided to try his fortune in other fields, and accordingly in 1864 made his way to Wayne county, Ohio, being employed by a farmer named Peter Emrick, near Wooster, from whom he received a salary of twenty dollars per month for his labor. The following year, however, he made his way to Saginaw, Michigan, but not being pleased with that country he remained but three weeks, thence making his way to Whiteside county, the time of his arrival here being March 1, 1867. He first secured employment with Stephen Slocumb, one of the oldest settlers of this county, with whom he remained for a time, and later was employed by John Lutz by the day during the harvest season. At the end of the season he hired to Mr. Lutz for a year, at three hundred dollars. In the meantime he contracted with Mr. Lutz for corn at thirty cents per bushel and on the expiration of his term of service with that gentleman, Mr. Reedy invested his capital in cattle and in this way he made his start in the business world, his net profits being between six and seven hundred dollars.

In 1870 he was married, after which he took up his abode upon a rented farm, but the following year he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Newton township. He made many improvements on that property and there made his home for eight years. He then disposed of that farm and rented the Leander Smith place, now known as the Harry Smith farm, making his home thereon for twenty-three years. As time passed he prospered in his undertakings and he has made purchases of land until he is now one of the largest landowners in Whiteside county. His home farm comprises seven hundred and eighty acres of good land in Albany township, three hundred and fifty acres of this being covered with timber, while the remainder is under a high state of cultivation. He has improved the place with good buildings and everything about the farm is kept in a good state of repair. He is here engaged in raising the various cereals adapted to soil and climate and each year harvests good crops as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields. In addition to his home property he also owns a farm of three hundred and twenty-seven acres, situated in Newton township, on which stands one of the finest country residences in this section of the state. It contains eight rooms and is modern in its equipments and appointments. Mr. Reedy also owns two tracts of land on Cedar creek, one containing thirty-seven acres and the other twenty-five acres, this being known as Prospect park. This has been subdivided into lots, and owing

to the fact that it borders the creek is one of the attractive building sites of this section of the country.

Agricultural interests have not alone claimed the time and attention of Mr. Reedy, for he is actively and financially interested in various other enterprises. Associated with Frank Dailey, he is conducting a canning factory, handling mostly tomatoes. This is proving a successful venture and adds not a little to the industrial progress of the community. He is also the owner of a sorghum factory and a sawmill in Albany. He also has a cherry orchard and raises other fruit, three acres being devoted to horticultural interests. He is very methodical in the conduct of his various business interests and his sound judgment and executive ability are proving the basis of his success.

As above stated, Mr. Reedy was married in 1870, the lady of his choice being Miss Lena Lutz, the wedding ceremony being performed on the 28th of May of that year. Her parents, John and Mattie (Meyers) Lutz, were both natives of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Whiteside county in 1863. He was here engaged in general agricultural pursuits for more than a quarter of a century and finally removed to Kansas, where he spent some time and now makes his home in Baring, Missouri. Their family numbered nine children, as follows: John, who resides in Dallas Center, Iowa; Lena, now Mrs. Reedy; Martin, a resident of Whiteside county; Henry, who was married but is now deceased, his family making their home in Canada; Mary, the wife of A. Clayton, of Amity, Pennsylvania; David, who makes his home in Fowler, Colorado; Fannie, the wife of Samuel Campbell, a resident of Kansas; and Samuel and Jacob, both residing in Missouri. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are still living and at the advanced age of eighty-three years are hale and hearty.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Reedy has been blessed with seven children, as follows: Ida, the wife of George Renecker, a resident of Albany; William, who is engaged in farming; Minnie, the wife of Louis Slocumb, who is engaged in farming and merchandising; Burt A., who wedded Lillie Graham, by whom he has one son, Teddy H. W., who was the first grandchild in the Reedy family; Edward, who wedded Helen Naftzger, of Albany, by whom he has a daughter, Fern Amelia, born in February, 1908; Bessie, who is still with her parents; and George, deceased.

Mr. Reedy is now living in the village of Albany, where he has thirty-seven acres divided into two different places. Besides his own home he has a house with ten lots, another with two, and the third with fourteen lots, besides six lots in one place and another lot. He also owns a house and lot in Clinton, Iowa. Politically he is a republican with independent tendencies, voting for men and measures rather than party. Religiously he is identified with the German Reformed church.

Starting out in early youth in the humble capacity of a farm hand, Mr. Reedy has, through his own industry and laudable ambition, gradually worked his way upward until today he is justly classed among the well-to-do and honorable citizens of Whiteside county. For more than four decades he has been identified with the agricultural and industrial interests of the

county and throughout his career of continued and far-reaching usefulness his business interests have been so managed as to win him the confidence of the public and the prosperity which should always attend honorable effort, for in all his relations with his fellowmen, whether of a business or social nature, he has never lost sight of the principle of the Golden Rule.

SAMUEL E. McCUNE.

Samuel E. McCune has for thirty years resided on the farm which is now his home and his life of intense and well directed activity has transformed this tract of two hundred and twenty acres on section 35, Clyde township, into a well kept and well improved place, lacking none of the accessories and conveniences of a model farm of the twentieth century. He was born in the state of New York, of the marriage of Robert and Maria (Deets) McCune, both of whom died in the east. The mother was a native of Connecticut and her death occurred in that state. The father was a native of Scotland and became the owner of quite extensive landed interests in New York, the McCune family being established in Sullivan county, New York, at an early day. Of a family of four children, Samuel E. McCune had a brother and two sisters: Katura, who is residing at Rapid City, South Dakota; Rosalie, who died in childhood; and John, who still makes his home in Sullivan county, New York.

The early education of Samuel E. McCune, begun in the public schools of New York, was continued in Illinois. He enlisted in 1861 in the Twentieth New York Volunteer Militia and served for three years with that command. After that war the regiment was merged into what is known as the Eightieth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged with the rank of corporal after having participated in many important engagements, including those of the Army of the Potomac under Generals McClellan, Hooker, Burnside and Grant. He was with the command of the intrepid Illinois general at the time he was discharged. He took part in the hotly contested battle of the Wilderness, the second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg and Fredericksburg—sanguinary conflicts in which the shot and shell were exchanged for hours as the two contesting armies fought for possession of the field. Mr. McCune was mustered out on the expiration of his three years' term in September, 1864, at City Point, Virginia, and with a most creditable military record returned to New York.

Removing westward to Illinois in 1866, Mr. McCune settled at Sycamore, where he lived for a year and then came to Whiteside county. He returned, however, to Sycamore, where he continued for a year or two and in 1872 again came to Whiteside county, where he carried on general farming for three years prior to his marriage.

That important event in his life was celebrated on the 21st of September, 1875, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary A. Reynolds, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Reynolds, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Ten children have been born unto them. Walter, who was born

September 3, 1876, and is now residing near Missouri City, Missouri, where he follows farming, married Miss Minnie Cassens, of Whiteside county, Illinois, and they have two children, Leon Chauncey and Hazel Althea. Aden R. W., born January 24, 1879, in Clyde township, was married July 2, 1902, to Miss Cora Thomas, of this county, and they have one child, Robert Edward. Clyde L., born November 15, 1880, died December 15, 1881. Ada Rosalie, born February 15, 1882, died the same year. Raymond A., born April 9, 1885, died February 11, 1896. Oliver Ivan, born April 4, 1888, Lorain Bell, born May 12, 1893, Althea M., August 13, 1895, Minnie Mac, March 13, 1897, and Kenneth P., January 9, 1902, are all at home.

Politically Mr. McCune has always voted the straight republican ticket on national issues but has never been active in politics. He has, however, filled a few minor offices and has served as school director. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen camp of Morrison and he and his are also connected with the Mystic Workers of Malvern, the Fraternal Tribunes and the Royal Neighbors, all of Morrison. Mrs. McCune also belongs to the Pythian Sisters and is a member of the Evangelical church of Malvern and the Emersonian Reading Circle, a beneficial, social and literary club of Clyde and Mount Pleasant townships. They are people of genuine worth, occupying an enviable position in social circles, where culture and refinement are received as the passports into good society.

JESSE W. JOHNSON.

Jesse W. Johnson, who is acceptably filling the office of police magistrate in Sterling, his native city, was born March 29, 1877, and is a son of C. C. and Josephine (Worthington) Johnson, of whom further mention is made on another page of this volume. The son was reared in Sterling and at the usual age entered the public schools, where he passed through successive grades. He afterward did preparatory work for college in the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania, and then entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he remained as a cadet for two years. On the expiration of that period he matriculated in the University of Wisconsin for a four years' course and received his degree of Bachelor of Letters in the College of Letters and Science upon his graduation in 1901. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, a national fraternity. Following his graduation he returned in the fall of 1901 for post-graduate work under Dr. Richard T. Ely and thus continued his studies for a year. He later entered the graduate law school of the University of Chicago and since that time has been further prosecuting his law studies in the office of his father in Sterling. He has filled the position of police magistrate and is thoroughly qualifying himself for the arduous and difficult profession of the law, expecting to become an active member of the profession, while his well known abilities promise a successful future.

On the 27th of February, 1904, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Jessie L. Sharpe, a daughter of F. L. and Nettie (McKay) Sharpe, who were natives of

Illinois, the former of Pike county and the latter of Carroll county. Their family numbered four children, a daughter and three sons, including Mrs. Johnson, who by her marriage has become the mother of one son, William S. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Johnson gives his political support to the democracy. They are prominent socially in Sterling, the hospitality of the best homes being cordially extended them and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

EPHRAIM M. EBERSOLE.

Ephraim M. Ebersole, who for some years prior to his death conducted an insurance and rental agency in Sterling, where he became well known as an enterprising citizen and trustworthy business man, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1864. His parents were David D. and Anna (Martin) Ebersole, also natives of the Keystone state. The father devoted his time and energies to farming in the east and after coming to Whiteside county at an early period in its development he settled in Sterling township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his removal to Coloma township a few years later. He remained there for a year and then returned to Sterling township, where he purchased land and carried on general farming until a few years ago, when he took up his abode in Sterling, where he has since lived retired. In his family were two sons and six daughters, namely: Adaline, who resides in Newkirk, Oklahoma; Fannie, the wife of Aaron Book, who resides near Prairieville, Lee county, Illinois; Melinda, who is matron of the Mennonite Mission in Chicago; Ephraim M., whose name introduces this review; Anna, of Lee county; David, who resides in Newkirk, Oklahoma; Magdalena, who became the wife of Amos Wise, but is now deceased; and Amanda, who is still at home.

Ephraim M. Ebersole was reared in Whiteside county from his boyhood days and attended East Science Ridge district school, while later he became a student in Sterling Business College. Subsequently he took up the study of telegraphy and was appointed to a position as operator at Iron Mountain, Michigan. Two years later he was invited to go into the insurance department of the Iron Mountain Bank, where he learned the insurance business, there spending some time. In 1894, however, he returned to Sterling and purchased the insurance and renting department of Frank Walzer. He then conducted business here on his own account up to the time of his death, and the business circles of the city sustained a distinct loss in his demise.

On the 23d of December, 1890, Mr. Ebersole was married to Miss Hattie Mack, a daughter of Theodore and Harriet (Emmons) Mack. Her paternal grandfather was Horace R. Mack, a native of Connecticut and of Scotch descent, who wedded Mary Miles. He was born in 1809 and died in 1851, while his wife passed away at the advanced age of eighty years. They had four children: Theodore, father of Mrs. Ebersole; Charles Miles, who was born January 29, 1839, and died in November, 1907; Arthur Le Roy, who

died when ten years-of age; and Mary E., who married Owen Bryant, who died in 1907, while she now makes her home at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Having lost her first husband, Mrs. Mary Miles Mack became the wife of Hezekiah Windom, who died four years later, while her death occurred when she was eighty years of age. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Ebersole was Asa Emmons, who married Elizabeth Bartlett. Both were natives of the state of New York and the former was a carpenter by trade. With his wife and daughter he came west to Illinois in 1839, settling in Sterling, where he followed carpentering. Here was born a son, William H., who died at the age of three months. Asa Emmons married a second time, his second wife being Nancy A. Booth, and they had five children: Ida, who was born in 1845 and is the wife of Charles M. Hewitt, of Rock Falls; Samuel and Lucinda, who died in infancy; William L., who was born in 1855 and died in 1900; and Cora, the wife of S. M. Mingle, of Rock Falls.

Theodore Mack, father of Mrs. Ebersole, was born October 5, 1836, in Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, and was married in Newton township, Whiteside county, Illinois, December 8, 1859, to Harriet M. Emmons. He returned to Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, in 1851, spending a year and a half in attending school and two years in learning the cabinet-maker's trade in Montrose, Pennsylvania. In 1855 he again came to Sterling, where he followed his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, joining the army at Louisville, Kentucky, and participating in the war until its close. He was engaged in the battle of Perryville, and the skirmish at Lancaster, Kentucky, but escaped unharmed. At Nashville, however, he became ill and after six months of suffering was honorably discharged June 29, 1863. Returning home, his health slowly came back to him and he then followed his trade until the spring of 1868, when he and his brother, Charles M. Mack, founded the Whiteside Chronicle. Later he purchased the interest of his brother and changed the name of the paper to the Sterling Standard. It was devoted largely to temperance reform and was a strong element in freeing the city from whiskey rule and from the practice of licensing saloons. He thus did a noble work for mankind. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Mack had a family of four children: Myra, who was born July 17, 1861, in Sterling and won the class honors upon her graduation from the high school, died in 1881, when but twenty years of age. Charles Theodore, a printer of New York city, was born January 24, 1863, and married Luella Hill. Harriet, born April 26, 1866, in Sterling, is now Mrs. Ebersole. Elizabeth, born January 27, 1868, died February 23, 1869.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole were born two children, Charles D., born January 16, 1892, and Florence Marie, born September 8, 1898. The death of the husband and father occurred November 6, 1906, and was the occasion of deep and wide spread regret. He was a prominent, influential member and active worker of the Congregational church, who served as church clerk for a number of years and also as trustee, while of the Sunday School he was secretary and treasurer. His wife belonged to the same church and shared with him in the good work. Mr. Ebersole affiliated with Sterling Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F., was presiding officer of that lodge and also of the encampment

at the time of his demise. He likewise belonged to Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M., to Corinthian Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and to the Mystic Workers. He was devoted to the welfare of his wife and children and found his greatest happiness in ministering to their comfort. He manifested all the traits of an enterprising, progressive and loyal citizen and reliable business man, his life ever being guided by high principles. Mrs. Ebersole still survives her husband and in 1907 built a fine residence at No. 403-5 East Fifth street, where she is now living with her children.

W. D. REYNOLDS.

W. D. Reynolds, who for the past fifteen years has operated the White Pine stock farm, comprising four hundred and sixty acres situated on sections 2 and 3, Mount Pleasant township, is well known as a stock raiser and breeder of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle. He was born on this farm, January 20, 1861, a son of Chauncey W. and Althea (Dean) Reynolds. The father was born near Rutland, Vermont, November 12, 1821, and there lived until 1851, when he made his way westward, locating first in Davenport, Iowa, where for seven years he was employed in a sawmill, although by trade he was a blacksmith. He was married in December, 1856, to Miss Althea Dean, and in the spring of 1858 made his way to Whiteside county and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Mount Pleasant township. As he prospered in his undertakings he added to his original holdings until he became the owner of four hundred and sixty acres of land situated in Mount Pleasant and Clyde townships. He made many modern improvements upon the farm and was actively identified with general farming and stockraising throughout a long period but for the past fifteen years he has lived retired in Morrison. The mother was born in Westchester, New York, and in early youth accompanied her parents to Kane county, Illinois. She is now deceased, her death occurring in Morrison, June 14, 1898, when she was sixty-five years of age. She was the mother of five children, namely: Mary A., the wife of Samuel E. McCune, a resident of Clyde township; Walter Dean, of this review; Raymond A., who is engaged in the undertaking business in Morrison; Lydia L., who became the wife of Rev. R. A. Moreley, a Methodist minister, and passed away February 1, 1899; and C. W., who is engaged in the jewelry business at Colorado City, Colorado.

Walter D. Reynolds, was reared on his father's farm until he had reached mature years, after which he spent two years in a furniture store in Sterling and then went to Chicago, working in the Fair for a similar period. In 1892 he returned to the farm and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising, now operating his father's property, known as the White Pine stock farm. He makes a specialty of stock feeding and raising and also breeds thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. He handles from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle annually and also raises from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of hogs each year, finding this branch of his business a profitable one.

Mr. Reynolds was married in Whiteside county to Miss Cora Belle Ellsworth, who was born in Mansville, Jefferson county, New York, in 1864, a daughter of Kneeland and Lurissa Avaline (Goodenough) Ellsworth. Her father was reared in Rochester and was a tanner by trade. He was married in Mansville, New York, and thereafter made his home in that city, passing away in November, 1870, at the comparatively early age of forty years. After the death of the father, the mother was again married, her second union being with Lemuel Bent. Her death occurred on Christmas day of 1900. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth was blessed with three children, the sisters of Mrs. Reynolds being: Josephine, the widow of C. H. Van Schaick, of Syracuse, New York; and Eva G., the wife of J. J. Daly, now a resident of Los Angeles, California, but who formerly resided in Sterling.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds has been blessed with a daughter and son; Vivienne Lurissa, who in 1907 became the wife of Robert S. Metsker, and now resides in Belle Plaine, Iowa; and Ellsworth, who is attending school. Mr. Reynolds gives his political support to the republican party and in religious faith is a Baptist, now serving as a deacon in the church. Socially he is connected with the Fraternal Tribunes and the Mystic Workers. He is a man of sound business judgment, enterprising and progressive in his methods and has thereby won a gratifying success which now classes him among the prominent citizens of this section of the state, while his social qualities have gained him many warm friends.

HON. JOHN GALT MANAHAN.

No compendium such as this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the subject of this review, for it is impossible to measure the influence of a life of such diversified activity and interests as that of Hon. John Galt Manahan. Prominent as a lawyer and as a promoter of business concerns, he was likewise prominent in public service and was equally well known in connection with his earnest, effective and far-reaching labors in behalf of the moral development of the community. Moreover, he is entitled to representation in this volume as one of its honored pioneer citizens, having come to Whiteside county in 1846.

Mr. Manahan was born in Concord, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1837, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage, the family being founded in America by one who came from County Cavan, Ireland. The great-grandfather, James Manahan, who was born March 16, 1740, served as a soldier under General Washington in the Revolutionary war and died February 17, 1823, having lived for more than a third of a century to enjoy the fruits of liberty which he had helped to win. The grandfather, James E. Manahan, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, March 16 or March 18, 1777, and at an early period in the development of Whiteside county came with his wife to Illinois, their remaining days being here passed.

William Manahan, known as Uncle Billy, father of our subject, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of February, 1806, and



John G. Manshan.

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while in the east engaged in merchandising and also conducted a private railroad. Before leaving his native county he was married in 1829 to Miss Isabella Galt, who was also born there, an aunt of Thomas A. Galt, of Sterling, and a descendant of Robert Galt, who emigrated to America in 1710. The year 1846 witnessed the arrival of William and Isabella Manahan in Whiteside county. They located in the town of Galt and as the years passed Mr. Manahan became an extensive landowner, having property in different parts of the county up to the time of his death. He was one of the first settlers of this locality who traveled westward by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, driving thence across the country to Fulton. He continued to reside upon his farm near Galt until elected sheriff of the county in 1854, at which time he took up his abode in Sterling, then the county seat. He aided largely in molding the public policy and shaping the destiny of the county at an early day. His opinions carried weight among his fellow townsmen, for it was well known that he had the best interests of the community at heart and that his efforts in its behalf were practical and beneficial. Through his agricultural interests he contributed in substantial measure to the material development of the county and at all times he championed every cause that tended to prove of public good. When he located here, such was the wild condition that he had to go to Springfield to enter his claim at the land office there. Following his removal to Sterling he engaged in the hardware business and also owned an interest in the R. B. Whitmer store. His carefully directed interests, unflagging industry and keen discernment combined to make him one of the wealthy citizens of the community, while his devotion to the public good gained him prominence as a citizen. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and prior to the war was a staunch advocate of the abolition movement, assisting materially in the work of the underground railroad, whereby many a poor slave from the south was assisted on his way to freedom in Canada. The death of Mr. Manahan occurred while he was on a visit to his farm in Hopkins township on the 16th of June, 1886, when he was eighty years of age, and thus passed away one of the most honored and valued pioneer settlers.

John G. Manahan was a lad of nine years when the parents made the trip down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Whiteside county. The family lived in true pioneer style and amid the environments of the frontier his youth was passed. It was an age in which every individual worked and when men were judged by their personal characteristics, ability and accomplishments rather than by the record of their ancestors. Mr. Manahan remained upon the farm with the family until 1854, when they removed to Sterling. He supplemented his early education by study in Knox College at Galesburg and prepared for the bar in Sterling, beginning his reading in the office and under the direction of the law firm of Kirk & Ward, the latter an older brother of Judge Ward. Before his admission to the bar, however, events of national importance interfered with the continuance of his studies. His patriotic spirit aroused by the attempt of the south to break asunder the Union, he offered his services to the government, joining Company B of the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1861. Fearless in defense of the

old flag and the cause it represented, he valiantly supported the Union cause until the siege of Vicksburg, in which he was wounded. His injuries necessitated his being sent to the hospital at St. Louis and later he was detailed to guard rebel prisoners at Rock Island, taking the first prisoners to Governor Island. His military service covered more than three years and was most creditable.

When honorably discharged Mr. Manahan returned to Whiteside county and spent the succeeding three years upon his father's farm, with the hope that the outdoor life would again build up his health, which had been broken down through the rigors and hardships of military experience. It was during that period that he married and thus established a home of his own. On Christmas day of 1863 was celebrated the wedding of John Galt Manahan and Miss Chattie L. Ward, a daughter of John B. and Mary A. (Mumma) Ward. The former was a son of Philip Ward, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who followed farming throughout the greater part of his life. He wedded Margaret Brown and in later years removed to Ohio, where he died in his eighty-ninth year, while his wife passed away in her eighty-fourth year. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom reached adult age. The Ward family is of English descent. The Mummas, however, are of German lineage and John Mumma, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Manahan, was a native of Maryland, where he carried on agricultural pursuits. He wedded Mary Fox, who was also born in Maryland and was likewise of German descent. When about forty years of age he was killed by a falling tree and his wife, long surviving him, died in her eighty-ninth year, being blind for three or four years prior to her demise.

John B. Ward, father of Mrs. Manahan, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, while his wife was born in Hagerstown, Maryland. In early childhood they accompanied their respective parents to Ohio, settling in Belmont county, where they resided until 1873, when they came to Sterling. Here Mr. Ward purchased a number of lots and built a comfortable home on Avenue B, where he died in 1899 at the age of eighty-nine years and seven months. His wife survived him until April, 1903, and lacked but twenty-five days of being ninety years of age. They had three sons and two daughters: Eber B., who was captain of Company A, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died during the war; Mrs. Manahan; Rowena V., the deceased wife of J. F. Barrett; Winfield Scott Ward and Judge Henry C. Ward, both of Sterling.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Manahan remained for a year upon the old homestead farm and then removed to Sterling, where he purchased the ground on which the beautiful home of his widow now stands. There was one daughter born to them Mary Isabella, now the wife of Fred W. Honens, a civil engineer in the employ of the government, now residing at Sterling. They have two children, John G. and Robert W.

In 1868 Mr. Manahan was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice in Sterling, being a partner of Colonel William Kilgour for a number of years. A large and distinctively representative clientage was accorded him and he became especially prominent in the practice of patent law before the

federal courts. His preparation of cases was thorough and exhaustive and his position was largely unassailable. Aside from his law practice he had business interests in Sterling, having been one of the organizers of the Sterling Gas & Electric Light Company and financially interested in the Gas Engine Company.

In community affairs Mr. Manahan was ever known as one loyal and progressive in support of public measures for the general good. His aid could always be counted upon to further any movement tending to benefit the community. He was largely instrumental in establishing the public library and advocated many interests which were a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He served as alderman for many terms and for three terms was mayor of the city, giving a businesslike, practical and beneficial administration. He was also elected to represent his district in the state legislature as the candidate of the republican party and gave to each question which came up for settlement during his term his earnest consideration. His support or opposition were always a matter of sincere belief and his political integrity was ever unsullied. He served for twelve years, beginning in 1879, as a member of the state board of charities, and his broad humanitarianism, combined with his business dispatch, well qualified him for that office. He had a wide acquaintance among the prominent political leaders of the state and enjoyed the warm personal friendship of Governors Fifer and Tanner. None doubted his Christianity. It was a part of his daily life as well as Sunday church observance. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and for more than twenty-five years served as one of its deacons, while for a long period he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He contributed generously to the support of the church and did everything in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. He died September 11, 1897, at the age of sixty years, and Whiteside county mourned the loss of one whom it had come to know and honor, one who in pioneer days was connected with its early development, who in his profession had adhered to the highest standard of legal ethics, who in public service had discharged his duties with the utmost fidelity, who on the fields of battle had demonstrated his loyalty and who in the circle of his acquaintances held friendship inviolable and displayed the utmost devotion to family ties.

GEORGE H. FADDEN.

George H. Fadden, president of the village board of Erie, is one of the representative citizens whose efforts in behalf of public progress have been far-reaching and beneficial. He is moreover a business man of energy and determination, who has gained a place among the men of affluence in Whiteside county by reason of his well directed energy and unwearied diligence. He is owner of the Rock River Dairy Farm and is the only milk dealer in the village in which he resides.

Mr. Fadden is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, having been born near Clarenceville, December 8, 1847. His parents were Ira F. and

Lucinda (Patterson) Fadden, also natives of that locality. They resided in Canada until 1889, when they came to Whiteside county, Illinois, and Mr. Fadden spent his last days in Prophetstown, where he died in October, 1906, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. His wife, who was born February 26, 1828, in Prophetstown, died February 17, 1908. The Faddens lived in the United States during the colonial epoch of our country's history but became pioneer settlers in Canada and cleared heavy timber land, developing that region in which occurred the birth of George H. Fadden.

The eldest in a family of twelve children, of whom eleven are yet living, George H. Fadden was reared upon the home farm, about two miles from the town of Clarenceville, to the age of seventeen years. He then left home and has since provided for his own support. Going to Vermont, he worked at the carpenter's trade for a year, after which he returned home to spend the winter. He next went to Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he worked during the greater part of the time during the succeeding two years. He then again went to Canada, where he continued until the fall of 1868, when he once more crossed the border into the United States and this time became a resident of Sterling, where he continued for a brief period. He worked on the dam the year in which the bridge went out. In September, 1868, he came to Erie and for six years was engaged in railroad construction work in this state and Iowa, being thus engaged through the summer months, while the winter seasons were passed at Erie. At length he entered the butchering and live-stock business with William Guthrie, a relation that was maintained for four years. He continued in the butchering business altogether for about ten years and on the expiration of that period turned his attention to farming, which he followed for eighteen years, his farm buildings being within the corporation limits of Erie. This was his father-in-law's old place, which is now owned by his wife and comprises two hundred and twenty acres of land. Four years ago he left the farm and built his present fine residence, which he now occupies. He is engaged in retailing milk, running a wagon for this purpose, and he owns a valuable farm property of one hundred and fifty acres on sections 27 and 28, Fenton township. His farm in the town is conducted as a dairy farm and is known as the Rock River Dairy. Mr. Fadden has continued in the dairy business for the past seven years and is now the only retail dealer in milk in Erie. He keeps twenty-five cows and has a liberal patronage, conducting an extensive and profitable business. Aside from his interests in that line he is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Erie, with which he has thus been connected from its organization. In his business affairs he displays sound judgment and keen sagacity and his well managed interests are bringing to him gratifying success.

On the 22d of September, 1875, Mr. Fadden was married to Miss Geneva M. Gordon, who was born in Rushford, Allegany county, New York, October 18, 1852, and in 1854 was brought to Erie, by her parents, Lorenzo Dow and Orissa (Rawson) Gordon, who drove across the country from New York to Illinois. Her parents were natives of Allegany county, New York, and continued residents of the Empire state until 1854, when they came to Whiteside county. Her father conducted a woolen factory in the east but on

reaching Illinois settled upon the farm which is now owned by Mrs. Fadden, on section 7, Erie township. Mr. Gordon purchased two hundred acres of land which was partly improved and which lies partly within the corporation limits of the village. There he resided until his death, which occurred in October 22, 1894, when he was seventy-seven years of age, his birth having occurred in 1817. His wife, who was born in 1817, passed away May 7, 1884. His father, William Gordon, was owner of a large woolen mill in the east. He was a native of New England and was of Scotch descent. His family numbered twelve children. He was very active in the work of the Methodist church and was a local preacher of that denomination. The family of Lorenzo D. Gordon numbered two children, the older being Marion, the deceased wife of Robert Wood.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fadden have been born three children: Lester Gordon, who wedded Christina Michelson and resides upon his mother's farm in Erie township; Mabel Clare, the wife of Fred Bleitz, who is living upon her father's farm in Fenton township; and Hazel Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Bleitz have two children, Gordon and Darrel Hobart.

While Mr. Fadden has long made his home in this county and is well known as a representative business man, he has been equally prominent in public affairs and is now serving for the second term of two years as president of the village board. He has been a life-long republican and a recognized leader of his party in this locality. He has served on the village board for thirteen consecutive years and has done effective service for the town in its development and progress. He has also been school director here for ten years and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Erie and the chapter at Prophetstown and he is also connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge of Erie. His is a sturdy American character and a stalwart patriotism and he has the strongest attachment for our free institutions, being ever willing to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation, while his loyalty to community interests is manifest in many tangible ways.

JUDGE AARON A. WOLFERSPERGER.

Judge Aaron A. Wolfersperger, a well known member of the Sterling bar, was born in Jordan township, Whiteside county, March 22, 1856. The Wolfersperger family is of German Swiss ancestry and was established at a very early day in the seventeenth century in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where John Wolfersperger, the grandfather of our subject, was born, reared and followed farming. Later he and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Wolfersperger, came to Illinois in 1868, after selling their property in the east, and resided on one of the farms owned by their son John in Jordan township. There John Wolfersperger, Sr., died at the age of eighty years, while his wife survived him for a few years and died at the age of eighty-four.

Their son, John Wolfersperger, Jr., was an only child. He was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and throughout his entire life followed general agricultural pursuits. He removed westward to Whiteside county about 1850, settling in Jordan township when this was a frontier district. He purchased land from the government and from time to time added to his possessions until they aggregated about nine hundred and sixty acres, which he developed and improved, bringing his farms under a high state of cultivation. Because of his judicious investment and capable business management he prospered, becoming one of the wealthy farmers of the county. He resided upon his place until 1884, when he removed to Sterling, where he lived retired, his death there occurring in 1897 when he was seventy-seven years. In early manhood he married Lydia Kapp, a daughter of Jacob Kapp, a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The history of the Kapp family also dates back for many generations in that state, where Jacob Kapp followed farming as a life work. Both he and his wife died there. Their daughter, Mrs. Wolfersperger, passed away in 1895 at the age of seventy-three years, while the death of John Wolfersperger occurred in Sterling in 1897 at the age of seventy-seven. They were both members of the Lutheran church and its teachings constituted the guide of their lives. In their family were six children, of whom four are yet living: Cassie W., the wife of Rev. W. C. Seidel, of Sterling; Maggie W., the wife of W. W. Davis, also a resident of Sterling; Henry F., who lives in Minneapolis, Kansas; and Aaron A., of this review.

Judge Aaron A. Wolfersperger spent his boyhood days quietly and uneventfully upon his father's farm in Jordan township, assisting in the work of the fields through the summer months and attending the district schools in the winter seasons. Ambitious for further educational privileges, he afterward attended the Carthage College at Carthage, Illinois, and was graduated therefrom in 1876. Having determined upon a professional career, he matriculated in the Union College of Law in Chicago and after completing the course by graduation in 1879, was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Sterling, where he has remained continuously since. He has made orderly progression in his profession and while his devotion to his clients' interests has been proverbial, he has never forgotten that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. He filled the office of city attorney from 1883 until 1890 and in the latter year was elected county judge by over sixteen hundred majority. He remained upon the bench for four years and his service as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, distinguished by the utmost fidelity and by marked ability in handling the work of the court. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial, personal beliefs or prejudices never entering in as a disturbing force. On his retirement from the bench he resumed the regular practice of law in Sterling, where he has an extensive clientage of a most important character. He is now attorney for and a director of the Sterling National Bank, with which he has been thus connected since its organization in 1882. He is likewise president of the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company of Sterling, which manufactures coffins and hearses and employs a large force of workmen in the conduct of its extensive business.

On the 4th of November, 1880, occurred the marriage of Judge Wolfersperger and Miss Anna H. Hendricks, a daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Snyder) Hendricks, who were natives of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The former was a son of John Hendricks, who was born in the Keystone state, where he followed farming and was of German descent. The maternal grandfather was also a Pennsylvania farmer and of German lineage. He and his wife died in the east but the paternal grandparents of Mrs. Wolfersperger came to the west in the '50s and spent their last days in Whiteside county. In the year 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hendricks arrived in Jordan township, where the father purchased a farm, upon which he lived until sometime in the '60s. He then sold that property and removed to Sterling, where he died in November, 1880, at the age of eighty years. His wife survived him and passed away at the age of seventy-nine. They were the parents of only one child who grew to maturity—Mrs. Wolfersperger, who by her marriage has become the mother of a daughter and son. The former, Lelia, is a graduate of Vassar College of the class of 1906. The son, John, was graduated from Cornell University in the same year and is now attending the School of Mining in Columbia University in New York city.

Judge and Mrs. Wolfersperger are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as a trustee. He belongs to Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M.; Sterling Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; and Sterling Commandery, No. 57, K. T. He also affiliates with Sterling Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F., and with the Encampment. Politically he was a democrat until 1896 and has since given his allegiance to the republican party. With his family he resides at No. 602 First avenue, where he built a pleasant home in 1888. While undoubtedly he is not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. He has developed the intellectual powers with which nature endowed him and, well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with sagacity and tact, he is in the courts an advocate of power and influence, to whom judges and juries listen with attention and deep interest.

HARRY HUNTER WOOD.

Harry Hunter Wood, president of the Eureka Company, carriage manufacturers at Rock Falls, is in this connection closely associated with the industrial development and consequent prosperity of his city and county. He was born in Sterling, Illinois, March 15, 1872, his parents being John and Susan (Holdridge) Wood, natives of the state of New York. His paternal grandfather was a farmer and dairyman, while the father followed various pursuits, devoting some time to the purchase and sale of real estate and of horses. Removing westward he became an early settler of Sterling and after residing there for a number of years began the manufacture of wagons, being president

of the Union Wagon Company, which placed upon the market the Union wagon that was sold in all parts of the country. Mr. Wood continued in that business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881, when he was sixty-one years of age, while his wife survived him and passed away in May, 1903, at the age of seventy-two years. She was a member of the Episcopal church.

Harry Hunter Wood was reared in Sterling and acquired his education through the medium of the public schools and the Sterling Business College. He passed through consecutive grades until he became a high school student and afterward received commercial training qualifying him for life's practical and responsible duties. After putting aside his text books he secured a position as bookkeeper and grain buyer in connection with G. T. Elliott's elevator and for a short time was in the Sterling postoffice. In 1890 he became bookkeeper for the Eureka Company, carriage manufacturers, and subsequently went upon the road as its traveling representative. His capability led to his promotion to the position of sales manager and later he purchased an interest in the business, of which he was made secretary. In August, 1906, he purchased the interest of Thomas A. Galt in the enterprise and was chosen president and treasurer of the company. They manufacture vehicles for domestic and foreign trade and employ about seventy-five people. The factory is located in Rock Falls and is equipped with all of the latest improved machinery to facilitate work in their line. They hold to high ideals in the character of their manufactured product, in their personnel and in their service to the public, and that they have gained public confidence and patronage is indicated by the fact that their output is now about five thousand finished vehicles annually.

On the 20th of October, 1903, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Etta McCune, a daughter of James A. and Ella (Pickett) McCune. The family residence is at No. 805 West Fourth street and both Mr. and Mrs. Wood have a wide circle of friends in Sterling and other parts of the county.

COLONEL PETER EGE.

Colonel Peter Ege, who is now living retired, although formerly active at the bar as a well known and able lawyer, was born at Pine Grove Furnace, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1835. His parents were Major Joseph A. and Jane Almyra (Woodburn) Ege. The father was also a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, as was the grandfather, Captain Peter Ege, who derived his title by service in command of a company of Pennsylvania Dragoons and who was wounded in the war of 1812. His father, Michael Ege, was a native of Philadelphia and a son of Brainard Ege, a native of Germany, who became the founder of the family in America, crossing the Atlantic in the seventeenth century. He was accompanied on his emigration to the new world by two sons and settled in Trenton, New Jersey. Brainard Ege and his son Michael were both civil engineers and the latter was one of the early teachers of Philadelphia.



COL. PETER EGE

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Major Joseph A. Ege reared the following children to adult age: Jane Almyra, now deceased; Margaret W., the widow of Major John J. McFarland, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Jane L., the deceased wife of Peter Mayberger, who has also passed away; Peter, of this review; Martha E., the widow of George Roddy, of New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania; Henrietta M., the widow of Judge S. Burd, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Joseph A., who served as colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment in the Civil war and is now deceased; James H., who for three years served as a private in the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry and is now residing at Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Francis H. and Ellen E., both of whom have passed away. The mother of this family died in 1850 and in 1853 Mr. Ege was again married, his second union being with Kate R. Reish, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Unto them were born four children: William L., deceased; Charles F., a resident farmer of Newton township, Whiteside county; Eva M., the deceased wife of Harper Earl, of this county; and Hattie B., a teacher of Oakland, California.

The maternal ancestor of Colonel Ege of this review was James Woodburn, who was of Scotch Irish parentage. He married Agnes Martin, who was of pure Scotch lineage, a daughter of Dr. Martin, who located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1734 and served as a surgeon in the war for independence. He was also in the war of 1812 and occupied the same position. He participated in most of the engagements of the war fought by General Scott and rendered valued service in caring for the sick and wounded.

Colonel Peter Ege was educated in the east. When the country became involved in hostilities between the north and the south, Colonel Ege, on the 14th of April, 1861, only two days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, left Chicago as a member of the Chicago Zouaves in the ninety days' service. Before the expiration of this term he was made first lieutenant on the staff of Governor Richard Yates of Illinois, while General U. S. Grant was second lieutenant on the same staff. General Grant was appointed by Governor Yates colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry and Colonel Ege had the honor of presenting him with his commission. The regiment of which he became commander was raised by Colonel Curtis, a banker of Quincy.

Colonel Ege, in August, 1861, was sent by Governor Yates and the state government to recruit a company. He then made his way to Whiteside county, where he had located in 1855, and here raised what became Company A of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. With this command he served in the Army of the Tennessee and later with the Army of the Cumberland and was made colonel on the 7th of November, 1864, in command of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Veterans. The first battle in which he engaged was that at Shiloh on the 7th of April, 1862. There he was slightly wounded in the neck. Later he took part in the engagement at Corinth, Mississippi, and afterward at Stone River, Buzzard's Roost, Georgia, and Resaca and Rome. At the last named place he was wounded in the abdomen and was confined in the hospital for a short time. This wound proved very serious and from its effects he has never yet recovered. However, after a time he was again on active duty with his regiment

and participated in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, where he was slightly wounded in the hand. He was also in the battle of Goldsboro, Georgia, and later he was for one hundred and two days in and around Atlanta, being stationed on the skirmish line. Thus he was in constant danger and was under fire every day and frequently at night as well. At the time of the capitulation of Atlanta he was at that city. He was also in front of Savannah, Georgia, and on the 17th of December, 1864, was wounded at that place, being struck by a bullet in the thumb of his right hand. The injury proved quite serious, however, and confined him to the hospital for six weeks. After the troops under General Sherman had succeeded in reaching the sea, the army started on the return north and on the 15th of March, 1865, the battle of Averysboro, North Carolina, was fought, but in this Colonel Ege did not participate, Colonel Walker being in command of his regiment. He was, however, engaged in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, which was the last serious engagement of the war. Colonel Ege commanded his regiment from this point to Richmond, Virginia, and thence on to Washington, where the army was mustered out. Colonel Ege was in command of a brigade of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, which he continued to command until it was mustered out July 17, 1865. He served for three years and eleven months in the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and altogether put in four years and six months' time as a soldier in defense of the Union. He commanded his regiment at the grand review at Washington.

When the war was over Colonel Ege returned to Whiteside county, where he resumed the practice of law and also engaged in the lumber business. He was for many years a member of the Whiteside county bar and was recognized as an able and learned lawyer. He had from the time he left school in 1854 up to the time of the outbreak of hostilities devoted his attention to engineering and in this work was associated with such men as General George B. McClellan, Major Bushnell and Captain George Brown. He was employed in surveying the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Chicago to Dewitt, Iowa, with a Mr. Scott as engineer-in-chief. As stated, after the war Colonel Ege practiced law for a long period, but has now lived retired for a number of years.

In 1861 was celebrated the marriage of Colonel Ege and Miss Harriet L. Booth, a daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Beckley) Booth. Her paternal ancestors came to America in 1767 and settled at Virginia near the town of Norfolk. James Booth, the progenitor of the family in the new world, was a native of Wales but was reared in England, in which country his wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Stallaker, was born. One of their sons, Daniel Booth, was a colonel of the American army in the Revolutionary war, commanding a regiment of Virginia volunteers. He died in the Old Dominion in 1790 and left a family of eight children: James, Isaac, Daniel, David, John, Stephen, Jane and Major W. Booth. The Booth family has ever been noted for the loyalty and patriotism of its members. Among the children of Colonel Daniel Booth was Daniel Booth, Jr., who served as colonel in the war of 1812. Another son, Captain John Booth,

was killed by the English in the second war with England. His brother, Stephen Booth, who was sergeant of a company, was killed in the same battle. Jane became the wife of W. F. Wilson, who was also a soldier of the war of 1812. Major W. Booth likewise served with the American army in that war. He married Deborah Hart, and they had fifteen children. She was a daughter of Edward Hart, who was a son of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1839 Major W. Booth removed westward with his family and settled in Newton township, Whiteside county, Illinois. He had received a land warrant for service in the war of 1812 and with this he secured a claim in Newton township, which remained in possession of the family until a few years ago. Before his arrival in Whiteside county he had lived in other places. He removed from Virginia to Ohio and thence to Logansport, Indiana, where he lived for four years, after which he came to Illinois, making the entire journey with teams. The Booths have from early colonial days been numbered among the most prominent, influential and leading families of the Old Dominion. Elijah Booth and his wife were the parents of six children, four of whom reached years of maturity. Mrs. Booth died in Logansport, Indiana, in 1844, and it was the year following that the family came to Whiteside county. Of the children, Sylvester H. Booth, now deceased, served as a sergeant in the Civil war. When about twenty years of age he left home on an overland trip to California. The family supposed him dead, as they had not heard from him for a long period, but after an absence of twenty years he returned. Harriet L., the next of the family, is now the wife of Colonel Ege. Martha J., now deceased, was the wife of Pascal Early, who was a sergeant of Company F, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry. Mary M. is the deceased wife of S. H. Beckwith, of Iowa. The father of this family was a builder and contractor. He did not long remain in Whiteside county, but went south and died soon after the death of his wife.

Unto Colonel and Mrs. Ege have been born nine children: Martha and Maude, both of whom have passed away; Mary, the wife of Charles Wheaton, of La Harpe, Illinois; Harry P.; Henrietta W., the wife of William F. Rumbull, of Laurel, Mississippi; Deborah B., the wife of W. L. Olds, of Madison, Wisconsin; Sylvester, a civil engineer, of Laurel, Mississippi and a soldier in the Spanish-American war; Sarah L., who is principal of the schools of Laurel, Mississippi; and a daughter who died in infancy.

Colonel Ege and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and are prominent in the social life of the community. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Albany and Fulton Chapter, R. A. M., while of the Commandery at Laurel, Mississippi, he has become a Knight Templar. At the present time he has the distinction of being the second highest living officer now residing in the state of Illinois and none of the boys in blue have had a more varied military experience than fell to his lot while he defended the Stars and Stripes. He participated in the long marches, the hard campaigns, the sieges and the pitched battles, manifesting a bravery and valor

that inspired his men to deeds of courage. In the years which have since come and gone he has been equally faithful to the interests of his country and in Whiteside county there is no more honored or respected citizen than this worthy veteran, who has now reached the seventy-third milestone on the journey of life.

JOHN BRADLEY CRANDALL, M. D.

Dr. John Bradley Crandall, who as a physician and surgeon has gained recognition as one of the ablest representatives of his profession in Sterling and Whiteside county and who during the Civil war made a record as a valorous and patriotic soldier, was born at Roxbury, Vermont, February 22, 1840. His paternal grandfather was John Bradley Crandall, who was descended from Sir John Bradley Crandall, who was a lieutenant general and belonged to the right wing of protection to the crown. The grandfather removed from Connecticut to Vermont and served as a justice of the peace in Roxbury. He followed the occupation of farming as a life work and there reared his family. He married a Miss Burnett, whose father was of Scotch descent, and served on Washington's staff in the war of the Revolution with the rank of lieutenant colonel. John Bradley Crandall lived to be about sixty years of age, while his wife reached the advanced age of nearly ninety years. They had a large family, now widely scattered throughout the United States.

Their son, Daniel Burnett Crandall, a native of the Green Mountain state, followed the occupation of farming and died in Vermont about twenty-five years ago when sixty-six or sixty-seven years of age. He had married Lydia A. Bailey, who was also born in Vermont and was a daughter of Samuel Bailey, of Massachusetts, who removed to the Green Mountain state when it was largely undeveloped and unsettled. He was a hatter in his early manhood but took up farming after his removal to Vermont, where he died in middle life. His wife, Mrs. Lydia (Reed) Bailey, lived to be about ninety years of age, her home being near Berlin, Vermont. The Reeds were a prominent family of that state. Mrs. Lydia A. (Bailey) Crandall survived her husband for about ten years and passed away at the age of seventy-one. She was a member of the Congregational church. In their family were three sons and three daughters, but only two are now living, the brother of our subject being George H. Crandall, a farmer of Berlin, Vermont. Another son of the family, Major Richard B. Crandall, of the Sixth Vermont, entered the Union service as adjutant of that regiment and held the position for about a year, when he was promoted to the captaincy. He served with that rank for six months and was then promoted from junior captain to the rank of major. He was a man of strong mentality and a fine soldier.

Dr. Crandall of this review spent his boyhood days largely at Barry, Vermont, and attended the common schools of Berlin and the academy at Barry. In the latter place he took up the study of medicine, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont and subsequently pursued a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in

New York. He began practice in connection with the army, enlisting in the summer of 1861. He was made hospital steward of the Sixth Vermont Infantry and served until the summer of 1862. He was then graduated from the University of Vermont and in October of that year was appointed assistant surgeon in the army. He was on active duty with McClellan's forces in the seven days' battle of the Wilderness, belonged to the old Vermont brigade and was in General Baldy Smith's division in the retreat at Harrison's Landing. He remained with the Thirteenth Vermont until the autumn of 1863 and was the senior assistant surgeon on the Gettysburg battlefield. He was afterward on duty in general hospitals in the Department of the East and was stationed at Burlington, Vermont, until the summer of 1864. Subsequently he was transferred to the Sloan United States Hospital at Montpelier, where he continued on duty until the hospital closed in the winter of 1865-6. He then took a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and, thus splendidly equipped by broad study and the practical and varied experience of army life, in the summer of 1866 he re-entered the regular army and was put on duty in the Department of Missouri as assistant surgeon, being stationed on the frontier until he came to Sterling in 1868. The winter of 1866-7 was spent at Fort Riley and in the spring he went with an expedition of the Seventh Cavalry against the Indians, General Hancock commanding. In that year the regiment was also sent to Fort Dodge and stationed there in the center of the Indian strongholds. A cholera epidemic broke out there, the disease being brought by colored troops from St. Louis. There were eighty-five cases in all, with twenty-eight deaths. A curious feature was the fact that Troop B, United States Cavalry, was not attacked by the disease, while some of the officers and civilians in the officers' quarters were attacked and died. Dr. Crandall could not account for this except upon the theory that Troop B was quartered in the stables with the horses and the ammonia probably destroyed the germs of the disease. He contributed an able article to the Medical Journal on this subject a number of years ago, which was widely copied throughout the country.

In the fall of 1868 Dr. Crandall left the army and settled in Sterling, Illinois, where he has been in active practice continuously to the present time, covering a period of over forty years. Throughout this time he has enjoyed a liberal patronage and has long been accounted one of the foremost physicians of this part of the state. He has ever kept abreast with the advanced thought and progress of the profession and his ability and energy have enabled him to successfully cope with the intricate problems continually presented through the complications of disease.

In January, 1869, Dr. Crandall was married to Miss Eliza Fluelling, a daughter of Benjamin Fluelling, who was an early lumber dealer of Sterling. Her mother was a Miss Robins before her marriage and died in the province of Ontario, Canada. Dr. and Mrs. Crandall have two children: Richard B., who learned the drug business; and Laura, the wife of Stowers Dunbar, of Sterling. Mrs. Crandall belongs to the Episcopal church.

The Doctor holds membership with the Sterling Club, of which he has served as president. He belongs to Will Robinson Post, G. A. R., of Sterling,

and was on the national staff when General Black was commanding and also when General Brown was commander. He is now a member of the Chicago Commandery of the Loyal Legion and a non-resident member of the Commandery of the State of Vermont, Colonel Brown commanding, he having been a colonel in the regiment to which Dr. Crandall belonged. In politics the Doctor is a republican, giving a stanch support to the party, yet without aspiration for office as a reward for party fealty. The only position that he has filled has been in the line of his profession, as he has been president of the pension examining board during the past two administrations. He was also health officer for about ten years and was appointed by the state board as inspector for infectious diseases for the northern part of the state. He belongs to both the County and State Medical Societies and United States Medical Association, and is interested in all that pertains to the advancement of the profession in increasing his efficiency and promoting his skill that his labors may be of more direct benefit to his fellowmen.

WARREN F. POWERS.

Warren F. Powers is now living retired in Sterling, deriving his income from farming property and other investments. He represents one of the old families of this section of the state and is a native of Palmyra township, Lee county, where his birth occurred September 13, 1851. His parents were Abijah and Amanda (Sprout) Powers, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. The former was a son of Joseph Powers, who was also born in the Old Bay state and followed the occupation of farming as a life work. He married Sarah Powers and in their later years they came to the middle west to make their home with their son Abijah. Mrs. Powers died when seventy-six years of age, on the anniversary of her son's birthday, and a notable coincidence was that he died at the age of seventy-six years on his mother's birthday. The Powers family can trace their lineage back to the thirteenth century. Two brothers of the name were residents of Ireland and one went to England and the other to France, the latter becoming the founder of the family of which the subject of this review is a representative. In the maternal line Warren F. Powers comes of an old New England family. His grandfather was a native of Massachusetts and a farmer by occupation. He died in the east, when about seventy years of age, after which his widow removed westward to Lee county, Illinois, and died at the age of eighty-nine.

Abijah Powers began providing for his own support at an early age, working by the day. He noted that the tide of emigration was steadily drifting westward and realized that opportunities must draw them to that section of the country. He therefore resolved that he would enjoy the benefits offered by the west and in the spring of 1837 came to Illinois, settling in Palmyra township, Lee county, where he worked for a year and a half. He then returned to the east and was married, after which he again became a resident of Lee county, in 1839, and there carried on general farming. His

home farm contained two hundred and eighty-one acres of land, to which he added as his financial resources increased. In addition to his property in Lee county he had four hundred acres in Whiteside county, also two half sections in Iowa and other land in Minnesota. The first winter after bringing his bride to the west they lived in a little log cabin without door or window to shut out the cold. One year his taxes amounted to five dollars and it occasioned him considerable worry as to how he should raise the money to meet the payment, for money was very scarce in the middle west in those days and the farm products brought but little recompense. As the years passed, however, he prospered and improved several farms, thus contributing to the general advancement of this section of the state as well as to his individual success. He was the pioneer raiser of shorthorn cattle in this section of the state and perhaps did more to improve the grade of cattle raised than any other man in northern Illinois. He continued to reside upon the old homestead until his death, which occurred in July, 1891, when he was in his seventy-seventh year. His wife still survives him and is now in her eighty-ninth year. She has always been very active, has enjoyed excellent health and has ever been devoted to the welfare of her family. Mr. Powers was not only prominent in agricultural lines but also in community interests, filled nearly all of the town offices and was also elected to represent his district in the state legislature, where he served for one term, and then refused a second nomination.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Powers were born six children, five of whom reached adult age: Elvira A., the wife of Captain Charles Eckles, of Marshalltown, Iowa; Nellie C., the deceased wife of A. E. Thummel; Mary A., the widow of James C. Nickerson, a resident of Pierre, South Dakota; Warren F., of this review; Austin A., of Palmyra township, Lee county, and residing on the old homestead farm; and Alfred, who was the first born and died of scarlet fever when six years of age.

Warren F. Powers was reared upon his father's farm in Lee county and his early educational privileges, afforded by the district schools, were supplemented by a course in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. After putting aside his text-books he resumed farming and one year later was married and began farming on his own account by renting land in Jordan township, Whiteside county. He thus continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until his father's death, when he inherited a part of the estate, and now owns one hundred sixty-six and a half acres of productive land, which brings to him a good rental. At one time his holdings embraced three hundred and twenty acres, but having opportunity to sell advantageously he disposed of this land and purchased the farm he now owns.

On the 4th of December, 1872, Mr. Powers was married to Miss Mary E. Miller, a daughter of Henry and Fredericka (Klostermann) Miller. Henry Miller was born in the province of Oldenburg, Germany, November 13, 1822, and was a son of Pope E. and Theda (Remmers) Miller. He came to America with his father in 1837 and settled in Cass county, Illinois, where his father died a few months later. In the spring of 1838, with his brother, he removed to Palmyra, Lee county, and engaged in farming on the place owned by him

up to the time of his death, which occurred June 12, 1892. On the 29th of September, 1850, he married Fredrika A. Klostermann, of Palmyra, Lee county, a daughter of Ernest H. and Alma Margaret (Frerichs) Klostermann. She was born September 23, 1833, in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, and at present resides with two of her daughters in Chicago, being now in her seventy-fifth year. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born nine children, two sons and seven daughters, Mary E., the wife of Warren F. Powers, being the eldest.

Mr. and Mrs. Powers have become the parents of seven children. Eva M., the eldest, is now the wife of Charles LeFevre, a farmer of Sterling township, and they have two children, Lawrence and Irene. Willard D., who is a bookkeeper in connection with the government works at Sterling, married Miss Nellie Eisel and has one son, Homer. Frank W., who is on a ranch in Colorado, married Mabel Crouch and they have two sons, Warren and Llewellyn. Earl died in infancy. Lottie A. is the wife of Richard Proctor, of Coleta. Nellie A. is the wife of Ralph Overholser, of Coleta. Maurice A., who completes the family, is attending business college and resides at home.

The parents and their children are members of the Congregational church and the family is one of social prominence. Mr. Powers is a stalwart republican who has continuously supported the party yet has never sought office as a reward for party fealty. In February, 1906, having sold the farm, with his wife, he removed to Sterling, erecting a beautiful brick residence at No. 105 Sixth avenue, where they are now pleasantly located. They have many friends in the city and throughout the county where they have lived continuously since their marriage.

GEORGE N. MASON.

George N. Mason, efficiently filling the position of postmaster at Erie, is a native of Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, born July 4, 1856. His parents, James and Abigail (Conn) Mason, were also natives of Berkshire county and passed away in Hebron, Illinois, where their remains were interred. The father was a farmer and dairyman throughout his entire life. Soon after his arrival in Illinois he rented an extensive farm and thereon conducted a dairy business, milking over one hundred cows. He was sent to Walworth, Wisconsin, to manage a cheese factory and continued there for two seasons, making the first cheese at that place. His business interests were carefully conducted and he was a man of industry and enterprise. His family numbered seven sons and five daughters, George N. Mason being the third child. Two daughters and five sons are yet living. One daughter, Belle, who was a successful teacher for a long period, died December 15, 1907. The eldest daughter, Ida, died in Chicago of smallpox shortly after the great fire in that city in 1871. All of the sons of the family are engaged in the creamery business.

When eight years of age George N. Mason accompanied his parents to Hebron, McHenry county, Illinois, where he was reared upon a farm until



G. N. MASON.

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twenty-four years of age. He acquired his education in the district schools and though his opportunities were somewhat limited he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. As his father was conducting a dairy farm the son learned the business of making butter and cheese, becoming a practical and expert manufacturer in those lines. In 1879 he removed to Erie, where he has since made his home, and in the intervening years he has ever commanded and enjoyed the respect, confidence and good will of his fellow townsmen. Following his arrival here, he accepted the management of the creamery owned by Hubbard & Burehell, continuing in that position for four years, on the expiration of which period he purchased the business and conducted it under his own name for a number of years. Subsequently he established a factory at Port Byron and the rapid increase in his business eventually made the daily output of butter at Erie twenty-two hundred pounds and at Port Byron one thousand pounds. The excellence of the product made it a very marketable commodity and he was always able to command the highest prices. After continuing in the creamery business for some time Mr. Mason opened a general mercantile store in Erie and in connection with its conduct also continued to manage the creamery business for a time. Later, however, he disposed of the latter and concentrated his energies upon his mercantile interests. He carried on his creamery and store for about fifteen years. In commercial circles he has gained an enviable reputation as one whose methods will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and he bases his business moves upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity and industry.

Mr. Mason has now filled the position of postmaster for ten and a half years, having been appointed by President McKinley during his first administration. It was then a fourth-class office, but since has been raised to a third-class with three rural free delivery routes and one star route. His administration of the office is entirely satisfactory to the general public, who find him a courteous, obliging official, who is, moreover, prompt in the discharge of all business. He has likewise been president of the village board for a year, was president of the board of education for six years and president of the cemetery commission. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, of which he is a stalwart champion, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party.

In 1880 Mr. Mason was married to Miss Elizabeth R. Soothill, who was born near Halifax, Yorkshire, England, July 22, 1856. She was brought to the United States at the age of six months by her parents, Joseph and Charlotte (Maxwell) Soothill, who located at Harvard, McHenry county, Illinois, where Mrs. Mason resided until her marriage. She proved to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for more than a quarter of a century and was called to her final home January 12, 1907. She was a successful teacher for a long period, having taught thirty-seven terms of school and was a lady of innate culture and refinement, who enjoyed in large measure the esteem and friendship of all with whom she came in contact. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were the parents of a son and daughter.

The elder, Charles S., who acquired his education in the schools of Erie and in a business college at Davenport, Iowa, was afterward employed in the First National Bank in Morrison, Illinois, and is now receiving teller of the Corn Belt Bank of Kansas City. He was married in 1904 to Miss Mary A. Walker, of Moline, Illinois, who died September 18, 1906, leaving one daughter, Marjorie, who is now with her grandfather Mason. Lois May, who was educated in music in Chicago and had become a teacher in that art, died October 1, 1907, at the age of twenty-two years. Mr. Mason owns an attractive home in Erie and also has other property. His realty interests in the village are represented by four dwellings and two business blocks, and he also owns two hundred acres of rich and valuable farming land in one body in Fenton and Newton townships. He was made a Mason at the age of twenty-one years in Hebron, Illinois, and now affiliates with the lodge at Erie. For the past thirty years he has been a consistent member of Christ's Adelpian church. He is a congenial friend and a popular citizen, who enjoys the good will and confidence of his fellow townsmen in an unusual degree.

HARRY J. LUDENS.

Although one of the younger members of the Morrison bar, his years do not seem to impede his progress and Harry J. Ludens is working his way upward to a prominent place among the legal practitioners of this city. He was born in Garden Plain township in 1874, a son of John P. and Dorothy (Vandenberg) Ludens, both of whom were natives of Holland. In the year 1866 the father came with his family to the United States, settling in New York, where he worked at farm labor by the month. He afterward spent a year in Wisconsin and in 1868 came to Illinois, locating in Fulton, where he worked at day labor for some time. His unfaltering industry and careful expenditure at length brought him the capital that enabled him to make investment in property and in 1883 he purchased eighty acres of land on section 31, Ustick township, Whiteside county. With characteristic energy he began the further development and improvement of this farm, upon which he spent his remaining days. His life was one of untiring activity and usefulness and he provided a comfortable living for his family. A devoted member of the Dutch Reform church, he served as one of its officers for many years and did what he could for its growth and upbuilding. In politics he was a republican and served on the school board, but was not an aspirant for public office. He died in 1893 at the age of fifty-four years and is still survived by his widow, who is now living in Chicago at the age of sixty-seven. She, too, is a member of the Dutch Reform church. Their family numbered fourteen children: Jennie, who became the wife of Jacob Sternberg and passed away in 1888; Annie, the wife of David Sternberg, an agriculturist of Ustick township; Peter, who makes his home in Montana; Lizzie, who wedded Fred M. Dykema, a railroad man of Virden, Illinois; Harry J., of

this review; Jacob J., an attorney at law of Sterling, Illinois; John M., a student in Knox College at Galesburg; David, a civil engineer in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company in Montana; and Mattie, the wife of William J. Parr, an engineer on the Pennsylvania System in Chicago. The others have passed away.

Harry J. Ludens was reared to farm life, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, his time being divided between the work of the fields and the acquirement of an education. He attended the country schools and the Northern Illinois College at Fulton, Illinois. Before taking up the college work, however, he was employed as a clerk in Fulton and from September, 1901, until 1906, he occupied a clerical position in the office of the secretary of state at Springfield. While attending college he read law and finished his studies while in the capital city. In the fall of 1903 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in November, 1906, at Morrison. He has met with fair success here and his careful preparation of cases and his continued study are winning for him success in the difficult and arduous profession of the law.

Mr. Ludens is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Eastern Star and also affiliates with the Odd Fellows and the Mystic Workers. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is well known in this county, where much of his life has been passed and where he is so directing his labors as to gain recognition as a strong and growing member of the Whiteside county bar.

JOHN B. LEWIS.

John B. Lewis, manager of the lumber business of James C. Simpson & Company at Sterling, has also figured actively in the public life of the city and stands for improvement and progress in every line. He is a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Evan Lewis, was born in Wales and followed the sea for a number of years, after which he became a resident of Pennsylvania and gave his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he took up his abode in Albany, Whiteside county, Illinois, where he died in 1872 at the age of eighty-three years. His first wife, Agnes (Lyons) Lewis, was the grandmother of our subject. She died many years ago in middle life and Evan Lewis afterward married Jane Wallace.

David Lewis, a son of the first marriage, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and became a harness-maker by trade, carrying on business along that line in Pennsylvania until the time of the Civil war. In 1865 he went to Kansas, settling near Olathe, Johnson county, and in 1868 he arrived in Albany, Whiteside county, Illinois, where he devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the cultivation of a fruit farm. There he died in 1900, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife survived him and passed away at the home of her son Sheldon L. at the Brinington navy yard.

where he has a ranch. Her death occurred in December, 1905, when she was sixty-eight years of age. Both Mr. and Mrs. David Lewis were members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Lewis bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Griffith and was a daughter of Abner Griffith, a native of Pennsylvania and of Quaker stock. Her father followed agricultural pursuits and died at Marion Center, Pennsylvania, on the farm on which he had lived for fifty years or more, being almost a nonagenarian at the time of his demise. His first wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Wisegarver) Griffith, died in early womanhood and he afterward married again. The daughter, Elizabeth, was born of the first marriage in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and there she gave her hand in marriage to David Lewis.

Twelve children were born of this union, ten sons and two daughters, of whom ten are now living: Albert W., a resident of Albany, Illinois; John B.; Owen H., of Hendrum, Minnesota; Evan P., of Albany, Illinois; Sheldon L., a twin of Evan, now living at the Brington navy yard in Washington; James M., of Helena, Montana, where he is practicing law; Annie L., the wife of Walter Young, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Harry B., who is engaged in the undertaking business at Overton, Nebraska; Agnes, the wife of John D. Quick, an engineer at the smelter at Bingham Canyon, Utah; and Arthur L., a millwright of the same place. The other two died in early childhood.

John B. Lewis came to Whiteside county in December, 1868, and attended the public schools of Albany, after which he pursued a course in the Normal School at Fulton under Professor Griffith. Later he pursued a business course in the business college of Valentine & Lillibridge at Davenport, Iowa, and when his education was completed he followed the Mississippi river as clerk on a steamboat for six years during the summer seasons, while in the winter months he taught school. He afterward entered a general mercantile store at Albany, the style of the firm being Simpson & Lewis. Some time later they sold the store and engaged in the lumber business at Cambridge, Henry county, Illinois, removing thence to Galva, Illinois, in the same business. In 1900 the James C. Simpson Lumber Company bought the lumber business of John Peck in Sterling and Mr. Lewis has managed the business since that time. They have a fine lumberyard and enjoy an extensive trade, the development of the business being attributable in large measure to the enterprise and capable management of Mr. Lewis.

On the 23d of December, 1892, John B. Lewis was married to Miss Theodosia Simpson, a daughter of John and Eliza (Lewis) Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis belong to the Congregational church and are prominent socially, their pleasant home at No. 406 West Third street being justly celebrated for its gracious hospitality. They are both members of the Eastern Star, and Mr. Lewis belongs to Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M., and the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Mystic Workers. Politically he is an earnest republican and in recent years has aided in shaping the policy of his party in the city. He has served as supervisor from Albany township for one term and in May, 1905, was elected mayor of Sterling, giving to the city a public-spirited and businesslike administration. His labors for the general good are always of a practical character and have been resulting

factors in promoting the city's welfare and improvement. In manner Mr. Lewis is always approachable and is known as a genial gentleman of unfeigned cordiality, while his many good qualities have gained for him warm friendships and high regard.

MARVIN W. INGWERSEN.

Marvin W. Ingwersen, cashier of the Fulton Bank, has made steady progress in his business career until today he occupies a prominent place in financial circles and by the consensus of public opinion is numbered among the leading business men of Whiteside county. He was born in Lyons, Iowa, June 28, 1866, his parents being C. H. and Emma (Peters) Ingwersen, both of whom were natives of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The father came to America in 1852 and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but in 1853 removed to Clinton, Iowa. The mother came a few years later, making her way direct to Clinton, where they were married. Mr. Ingwersen followed the occupation of farming and stock-raising for a number of years but in 1873 removed to Chicago, where he still makes his home. While in Iowa in 1871 he was elected sheriff of Clinton county and served for one term. Following his removal to Chicago he became interested in the live-stock commission business, in which he is still engaged. His life has been one of intense and well directed activity, resulting in prosperity, and aside from his business interests in the metropolis he is also president of the Iowa Savings Bank of Lyons. Unto him and his wife were born three children: Julius, who is associated in business with his father; M. W., of this review; and Meta, the wife of E. Puttkammer, of Chicago.

Following the removal of the family from Iowa to Chicago, M. W. Ingwersen pursued his education in the public schools of that city and at the age of nineteen years took his initial step in the business world, being employed as bookkeeper and clerk in the City National Bank of Clinton, Iowa. There he became familiar with the banking business in all of its departments and was associated with the bank until 1890, when he withdrew and with his father and others engaged in the packing business at Clinton, Iowa. The succeeding seven years of his life were thus passed and on disposing of his interests in Clinton in 1897 he removed to South Omaha, where he engaged in the live-stock commission business. This he followed until 1901 and in the spring of 1902 he and others purchased the private bank of T. B. Ingwersen, of Fulton, and incorporated under the state banking laws. M. W. Ingwersen was at that time elected cashier and has since continued in the position. His previous experience in banking well qualified him for the responsible duties which now devolved upon him and he has made for himself a creditable name in financial circles, carefully conducting the affairs of the bank, so that it enjoys the entire confidence of the business public and receives a liberal patronage.

On the 22d of November, 1902, Mr. Ingwersen was married to Miss Florence M. Bolin, a daughter of Hugh and Mary Lowther Bolin, in whose

family were five children: Laura, now the wife of W. F. Vicroy; Ada, the wife of W. L. Park; Florence M., now Mrs. Ingwersen; Wallace, deceased; and Hugh L., who is living in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mr. Ingwersen takes quite an active interest in everything pertaining to the growth and welfare of his adopted county and his aid and co-operation can be counted upon to further many measures for the public good. He votes with the democracy yet is liberal in politics and never bitterly aggressive. He holds today the only official position that he has ever filled, that of alderman, for he has always preferred to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs rather than to seek or fill office. There have been no sensational chapters in his business career but on the contrary he has followed the honest, slow-moving processes which eventually lead to success. Through experience he has learned many points of value concerning the management of important business interests and his sound judgment and enterprise are continually manifest in his career.

CHARLES ADAM WETHERBEE.

They were a sturdy band of people, the old pioneers and early settlers who came to Whiteside county, seeking a more favorable district than the overcrowded east. They were people of strong and noble character, with a determination that enabled them to combat with the trials and hardships and deprivations of the new west. Such conditions developed not only physical powers of endurance but also brought forth the moral, kindly and generous attributes of manhood and womanhood. There was something so akin to nature in all their surroundings, in the vastness of the boundless prairies, in the waving grasses, wild and rank, and in the uncut forests, which constituted the freedom and beauty of the new world, that the best and strongest in men were brought out and developed. When an individual came to the west he largely left his past behind him and was judged by his personal worth and the manner of his conduct. His surroundings were such as to stir the heart's best impulses and develop a hospitality, a kindliness, a benevolence and charity unknown and unpracticed in the older, richer and more densely populated commonwealths. Whiteside county is today numbered among the rich and prosperous counties of the state, but it owes much of its character and its splendid advancement to the influences established by its early pioneers.

Among the first settlers who came to Whiteside county and left the impress of their individuality upon its upbuilding and progress was Luther B. Wetherbee, of Barry, Massachusetts, who settled on section 12, Sterling township, in 1838. The founder of the Wetherbee family in America settled in Massachusetts at an early period in the colonization of the new world and one of his descendants, Charles Wetherbee, was a soldier in the patriot army in the battle of Lexington. The religious principles of the family have remained the same for centuries, as succeeding generations have been connected with the Congregational church. Luther B. Wetherbee had formerly been a steam-

litter but upon coming west he turned his attention to farming interests, in which he was very successful. He possessed more than ordinary ability and marked force of character. In all public affairs he took a deep interest and was ever ready to lend his aid to movements and measures calculated to promote the county's welfare. He stood fearless in defense of what he believed to be right and his life was actuated by the spirit of christianity. He was the founder of the Congregational church in Sterling and one of its most earnest and effective workers. In politics he was also a factor and was recognized as a staunch republican. Material, social, intellectual, political and moral progress were promoted through his labors and Whiteside county benefited greatly by his work. His wife, who prior to her marriage was Charlotte Adams, was also a native of Massachusetts and traces her lineage back to the Mayflower, being a direct descendant of John Quincy Adams.

Luther Wetherbee built the first frame house between Sterling and Sugar Grove. Soon after his settlement in Sterling township there was an attempt made by some foreign parties to appropriate a part of his land that he had entered from the government and the erection of a building was undertaken. Mr. Wetherbee, however, informed the land committee and soon afterward, upon a certain night, the partly completed building was entirely destroyed, after which there was no further attempt made to seize Mr. Wetherbee's rights. For seventy years the name of Wetherbee has figured prominently and honorably in the history of this section of the state. Born in 1809, Luther Wetherbee died November 6, 1873, and thus ended a useful career, the county being thereby deprived of a most valued citizen.

Charles Adam Wetherbee, whose name introduces this record, a son of Luther B. and Charlotte (Adams) Wetherbee, was born on the old homestead farm in Sterling township, December 17, 1839. Few, if any, of those who reside today within the borders of the county can claim so long a residence as this native son. He attended the public schools, which were somewhat primitive in character owing to the fact that this was a frontier district. Later, however, he had the opportunity of attending school at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and was there preparing for a collegiate course when Civil war was inaugurated and thus his school life ended, for in answer to the call for troops to crush out the rebellion in the south he offered his services to the government and in September, 1861, enlisted as a member of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Infantry. At the front he participated in the battles of Atlanta, Shiloh, Liberty Gap, Stone River and others. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River but was recaptured by the Union forces before leaving the field. He has a very vivid recollection of the sensation experienced in looking into the end of a loaded revolver held in the hand of an enemy and can testify to the persuasive influence felt under such conditions. After a military service of three years, during which time he experienced all the vicissitudes and hardships of war, he was honorably discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, and returned to his home in Whiteside county.

The marriage of Mr. Wetherbee to Miss Margaret L. Penrose was celebrated in Sterling township, October 5, 1865. The lady was born May 26, 1840, in Belmont, Ohio, and is a daughter of Mark and Harriet (Jones) Pen-

rose, who were natives of Pennsylvania and England respectively. The year 1844 witnessed their arrival in Sterling township, where the mother died February 17, 1848, while the father has also passed away. Their family numbered six children: Robert F., William M., Margaret L., Rachel C., Edwin J. and Harriet. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wetherbee were born four children: Mary P., who is living at home; Ella D., who died March 26, 1904; Charles Earle, an architect in Sterling; and Harriet Addie, the wife of Clarence C. Johnson, who is assistant superintendent of the American District Telegraph and in charge of nearly half of the western offices.

Mr. Wetherbee, although approaching the limit of years allotted to man by the psalmist, is still strong and vigorous in mind and body. Like all broad-minded and public-spirited men, he is intensely interested in the history of his county and in all that has been accomplished during the long period of his residence here. Few men have more intimate knowledge of the events which form its annals and he relates in most entertaining way the story of pioneer life. He has lived to see the cabin home replaced by large, commodious and substantial farm residences, the prairies and woodland converted into beautiful and productive farms and the hamlets and villages grow into thriving towns and cities, while churches, schools, business interests and all the evidences of a modern civilization have been introduced. At all times he has kept abreast with the trend of modern progress, not only in agricultural lines but also in his interest in the issues and questions of the day which are shaping national as well as local history. He is one of Whiteside county's most esteemed and honored citizens and no record of this section of the state would be complete without mention of the Wetherbee family.

Taking an active part in political affairs, he has been called upon to serve as road commissioner for six years and as supervisor of Sterling township for thirteen years, resigning the latter office when elected to the legislature in November, 1902. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. At the present time he is engaged in preparing a book describing his life in the army, the facts being taken from a diary which he kept during his service and in which he wrote of his experience every day.

ANDREW THOMAS GLASSBURN.

Andrew Thomas Glassburn is cashier of the Bank of Tampico, the only one in the village, and while his father, John W. Glassburn, retains the presidency, the son is the manager of the business, which is one of profit to the community as well as to the owners. In tracing the early history of the Glassburns, we note that John Glassburn, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia and in his boyhood days went with his parents to Ohio, where he met and married Miss Sarah Ann Fee, a native of Vinton county, that state. In later years they removed to Whiteside county, Illinois, and John Glassburn purchased a farm about six miles southeast of Tampico, becoming owner of this property in the '80s. He made it his home through-



MR. AND MRS. J. W. GLASSBURN

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out his remaining days and passed away when about sixty-seven years of age, while his wife died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. In their family were six children: David, Thomas, John, Albert, Sally Ann and Mary, all of whom were farming people, but John W. is the only one now living.

For many years John W. Glassburn has figured as one of the prominent and influential residents of Tampico and this part of the county, successfully controlling constantly increasing business interests, and now in the evening of life living retired in the enjoyment of well-earned ease. His birth occurred in Springfield township, Gallia county, Ohio, June 26, 1834, and there he resided on the home farm with his parents until he attained his majority, when he resolved to see something of the world and find better business opportunities elsewhere if possible. In the meantime he acquired his education in the district school, he and his brother riding several miles on horseback in order to pursue their studies. Later a little log schoolhouse was built nearer their home and John W. Glassburn had the privilege of attending school from two to two and a half months in the winter seasons. In the school of experience, however, he has learned many valuable lessons, and reading and observation, coupled with an observing eye and retentive memory, have constantly broadened his knowledge and increased his effectiveness as a factor in the business world. As a boy of nineteen years he came to Whiteside county to look over the country and for a time worked for a man on the Fox river. Later he hired out to Jacob Black, proprietor of a gristmill at Milford, with whom he continued through the winter. Pleased with the country, Mr. Glassburn purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from Mr. Black, or rather made arrangements for the purchase, as he had no money. He then returned to his old home in Ohio and induced his father to come out and buy the farm of one hundred and sixty acres upon which he is now living, for the village of Tampico has been built upon this farm.

On the 14th of June, 1855, John W. Glassburn was married to Miss Olive Johnston, whose birth occurred in Gallia county, Ohio, January 10, 1836. The marriage was celebrated in their native state and in the fall of 1856 they journeyed across the country from Ohio to Illinois, making the trip in a wagon after the primitive manner of travel of those days. Mr. Glassburn then set the cover off the lumber wagon and used it as a shelter until he could build a house. The place was two miles north of Yorktown. It was not the farm which his father had purchased, but he lived there for two years, or until he broke the land and made some improvements upon the present farm. Since the spring of 1861 he has lived continuously upon the farm which his father purchased. The first building erected was a granary and he occupied it as a dwelling until a frame house was erected. He continued to occupy that dwelling for a number of years, when it was moved away and replaced by his present fine brick residence in 1887. Mr. Glassburn carried on general farming until the railroad was built through in 1871, when he platted the town of Tampico. He gave his entire attention to the work for a year and then engaged in the grain and stock business, shipping grain and stock from Tampico. That venture proved successful

and he continued in the grain and stock business for about thirty years, meeting with prosperity. In 1882 he, with W. W. Craddock, established a private bank to accommodate the people of the vicinity, but for a time regarded banking as a side issue. This continued until March 1, 1885, when Mr. Craddock retired from the bank and A. T. Glassburn purchased his interests. About 1882 he built his present bank building and made a separate business of his banking interests. This was the first and is today the only bank in the village. Mr. Glassburn is still its president, but several years ago turned over the active management to his son Thomas, and admitted his son Fred to a partnership in the grain trade. He has always engaged to a greater or less extent in real-estate operations, buying and selling land on quite an extensive scale and eventually becoming the owner of fourteen hundred acres in one body west of the town. It was known as the Lawndale farm, and in addition to this property he had several smaller tracts of land. He has since disposed of much of his realty, however, although he is still the owner of two good farms. He has also erected a number of dwellings and business houses in Tampico and has thus contributed in substantial measure to the welfare and improvement of the village.

John W. Glassburn gave his early political support to the democracy, but voted for Abraham Lincoln and other candidates of the republican party and is now a prohibitionist in political principle. He casts an independent ballot, however, as the prohibition party often has no ticket in the field. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to office. He has been president of the town board for many years and would have filled other offices to which his fellow townsmen would have elected him had he not declined to do so. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, but is not aggressively sectarian, and on the contrary no good work done in the name of charity or religion solicits his aid in vain. He has given lots to all of the different denominations represented in Tampico and has assisted all in building their churches. He likewise gave the lots for the school grounds and has taken a deep and helpful interest in the cause of education, advocating the employment of good teachers and the constant improvement of the school system. As a member of the school board he has done effective work in this regard, and as a private citizen he is continually laboring for the interests of the community along lines of material improvement. He is a prominent Mason, holding membership in the lodge, the chapter and the commandery.

In 1905 Mr. Glassburn was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 21st of September of that year. She was a lady of many excellent traits of heart and mind, and her death was deeply deplored by many friends. The family numbered six children: A. Thomas, who is cashier of the bank; Jennie E., the wife of Glenn Reeve, of Denver, Colorado; May, the wife of Silas Hovey, of Independence, Iowa; John E., who died at the age of fifteen years; Fred E., who died at the age of twenty-seven years; and Ina, who died in infancy.

Andrew Thomas Glassburn, whose name introduces this record, was born in Springfield township, Gallia county, Ohio, October 4, 1856, and was

therefore only a few months old when brought by his parents to Whiteside county in January, 1857. Here he has lived continuously since—an interested witness of the changes that have occurred, bearing his full share in the progress that has been wrought as the county has kept pace with modern civilization. His youth was spent as that of most farm boys and he attended the common schools until 1875. He then entered his father's grain office in the capacity of clerk and in 1879 was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of J. W. Glassburn & Son. This business relation was maintained until March 1, 1885, when he became connected with the bank, giving up his interest in the grain business and becoming sole owner of the Bank of Tampico in 1887. Although his father is nominally president, he has been the active manager for the past twenty years, his official designation being that of cashier. He has developed the bank in accordance with the growth of the village and surrounding district and the institution has become a valued enterprise in this locality.

On the 10th of September, 1878, Mr. Glassburn was married to Miss Minnie V. Smith, a native of this county and a daughter of A. M. and Laura Smith. The mother is now deceased and for the past twelve years the father has lived with Mr. and Mrs. Glassburn. There are now two sons in the family: Asa Clyde, who is acting as cashier of the bank; and Vernon Lynn, who is a student in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Glassburn are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part, doing all in their power to promote its progress. Mr. Glassburn has for the past fifteen years been superintendent of the Sunday school and is also a member of the church board of trustees. His political views were formerly in accord with the principles of democracy, but during the past ten years he has announced his belief in the principles of the prohibition party, but casts an independent local ballot. He has been a member of the village board for a number of years and its president for some time. While in office his course was characterized by the utmost devotion to the general good and in every relation of life he is known as a man reliable, enterprising and progressive. The fact that his staunchest friends are among those who have known him from his boyhood to the present is an indication that his has been a most honorable career.

CHARLES DETRA.

The attractiveness of Whiteside county as a place of residence finds proof in the fact that many of her native sons have remained within her borders and in the utilization of the opportunities which she offers have found chance for orderly progression in the business world and have gathered substantial benefits as the result of their labors. To this class belongs Charles Detra, who was born in Jordan township, February 1, 1864. He is a son of William and Margaret (Fry) Detra. The father is now residing at Malvern, at the age of

almost eighty-two years, but the mother died January 21, 1902, at the age of seventy-two years. They came to Whiteside county in February, 1858, from Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, settling in Jordan township. Thirteen years later they removed to Clyde township and Mr. Detra still owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which is now operated by his son Charles. He had practically nothing to begin life with when he came to this county. His wife had eleven hundred dollars in gold, received from her father, John S. Fry, who came to Illinois at the same time from Pennsylvania. Mr. Fry invested in land in Genesee and Jordan townships and through careful management and judicious investments acquired wealth as the years rolled on. He was closely associated with agricultural interests here until his demise, which occurred when eighty-nine years of age.

Diligently and persistently William Detra carried on his farm work year after year and the success which he achieved was attributable entirely to his own well directed labor and capable management. He now derives a good income from his farm, which enables him, in his declining days, to enjoy many of the comforts and luxuries of life which were denied him in earlier years. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party, which he supported until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party and has since loyally followed its banners. He has never cared for nor accepted office yet has not been remiss in the duties of citizenship in giving his endorsement and support to many movements for the public good. He is a member of the Brethren church, and high and honorable principles have been his guide through life.

In his family were the following children, the eldest being Rebecca, now the wife of Joseph Willard Murry, a painter and paper-hanger of the village of Malvern. The others are: Mary, who is living with her father; John, a resident of Malvern; William, who resides near Clarksville, in Butler county, Iowa; George, who is also living in the same locality; Ira, a farmer of Albany, this county; Charles, whose name introduces this review; and Malin, who makes his home at Hooppole, Henry county, Illinois. They also lost three children: Frank, who died at the age of fourteen years; Joseph, who died at the age of two years; and Edward, who died at the age of five months.

Charles Detra in early boyhood attended the district schools and afterward spent one year as a student in the Northern Indiana Normal College, at Valparaiso. He was early trained to the work of the home farm and has largely followed that occupation through his active business life. He has continuously cultivated the old homestead farm for the past fourteen years and has brought the land under a high state of improvement. In all of his methods he is practical and keeps in touch with the most advanced ideas of progressive agriculture.

Mr. Detra was married in Malvern on Christmas day of 1898 to Miss Mary Taylor, who was there born and was reared in Whiteside county. Her parents were William M. and Lizzie (Horning) Taylor, who reside in Malvern. Her father has engaged in buying stock for many years and is well known in this business connection. He has resided continuously in the county since his marriage, his wife having come to Whiteside county when

a little girl from Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Detra have been born three children but the daughter, Mildred, died at the age of sixteen months. The two sons, Ralph Edwin and Charles Russel, are both living.

A part of the Detra home was built by John Horning, the grandfather of Mrs. Detra, and the first part of the house was built by Joseph Hiddleston. It is one of the old landmarks of the county and has been a mute witness of many changes that have occurred as the work of improvement has been carried forward, converting a wild and sparsely settled district into a region of rich fertility and large population.

In community affairs Mr. Detra has taken an active and influential part and is now serving as justice of the peace, in which position he has been continued by re-election since the spring of 1898. He votes with the republican party and, as every true American citizen should, keeps in touch with the political problems and issues of the day. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and the Mystic Workers of Malvern and his wife is a member of the United Evangelical church. The name of Detra has long figured conspicuously and honorably in connection with the agricultural interests here and the record of Charles Detra reflects further credit and honor upon the family name.

JAMES K. CHESTER.

James K. Chester, one of the most influential and highly respected residents of Sterling, is contributing in substantial measure to the commercial development and progress of the city through his mercantile interests as proprietor of a large dry-goods house. He belongs to that class of representative American men who by promoting individual success also contribute to the general welfare, and aside from any business connection he is recognized as a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

His birth occurred in Henrietta, Ohio, March 6, 1843, his parents being Edwin and Mary E. (Porter) Chester, natives of Colchester, Connecticut, and Berkshire, Massachusetts, respectively. The family comes of English lineage but was founded in Connecticut at an early period in the colonization of the new world. The first of the name in this country was Samuel Chester, who came from England in 1665 and settled at New London. David Chester resided at Colchester, where he conducted a farm. He married Prudence Fox, who was more than ninety years of age at the time of her death, while he reached the very venerable age of ninety-six years.

In their family were seventeen children, including Edwin Chester, who throughout the greater part of his life followed the occupation of farming. He also conducted a hotel in Henrietta, Ohio, when it was a station on the stage coach line before the building of the Lake Shore Railroad. He married Miss Mary E. Porter, a daughter of Ebenezer Porter, who was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and of Irish descent. Early in the '30s

he removed westward to Ohio and took up a farm in Ridgeville township, Lorain county, where he spent his remaining days, living to be about ninety years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eunice Yale, was about sixty years of age at the time of her demise. Their daughter Mary, became the wife of Edwin Chester and they lived for many years in Ohio. There the wife died in 1857 at the age of forty-eight years. Edwin Chester, however, spent his last days in Sterling, passing away at the home of his son James in 1886 when eighty years of age. They were Congregationalists in religious faith and earnest, consistent Christian people. After losing his first wife Edwin Chester married again, his second union being with Abigail E. Bliss, who died in 1890 at the age of seventy-eight years. The children of his first marriage, seven in number, were as follows: Lucy Ann, deceased, was the wife of Oscar H. Perry, of Brownhelm, Ohio; Albert Edward, who died in 1866, was a soldier of the Civil war and as captain commanded a company of the First Ohio Cavalry and was on staff duty to a considerable extent; Charles Fox Chester, who died in 1900 at Burlington, Iowa, spent nearly his entire life in the service of the United States Express Company; Henry Whipple, of Bangor, Michigan, served for four years in the Civil war, becoming captain of Company H, Second Ohio Cavalry, and afterward lived for twelve years in Lawrence, Kansas, while for fourteen years he was treasurer of the Chicago Theological Seminary; James K. is the next younger; Arthur Porter died in infancy; and Edwin Porter is now a business man of Grand Junction, Colorado.

James K. Chester was reared in the place of his nativity and entered upon business as a clerk in a store at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1861. He remained there for seven years and became a member of the firm of Reamer, Hurlburt & Company for one year. His education was acquired in the public schools of Oberlin and in the preparatory department of Oberlin College. In March, 1869, he came to Sterling, where he entered the dry-goods business in company with John F. Mills of the firm of Mills & Chester, afterward Ingersoll & Chester. Later they consolidated their stock with that of the Sterling Mercantile Company, but Mr. Chester soon sold his interest in that business and formed a partnership with C. A. Hobein of New York under the firm style of J. K. Chester & Company, which connection was maintained for five years. From 1886 until January, 1903, Mr. Chester conducted the business alone and in the latter year the J. K. Chester Company was organized. The company has an elegant store and employs about thirty people in the sale of dry goods, carpets and ladies' furnishing goods. They occupy two floors and the basement of a fine store building and have a most attractively appointed establishment. The business has been developed through the marked enterprise, diligence and progressiveness of James K. Chester, who is accounted one of the most wide-awake and energetic merchants of the city. He is also a director in the First National Bank and is a member of the Japanese Importing Company of Sterling. A man of resourceful business ability, he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and possibilities of the future.

On the 11th of October, 1866, Mr. Chester was married to Miss Cynthia L. Ingersoll, a daughter of William H. and Sophia (May) Ingersoll. They have one child, Sophia, now the wife of J. A. Kilgour, of Sterling. Mr. and Mrs. Chester are prominent and valued members of the Congregational church, in the work of which they take a helpful part, while to its support they are generous contributors. Mr. Chester is serving as one of its deacons and as a member of the board of trustees and for about twenty-two years has been Sunday school superintendent. Although his business interests are extensive and make heavy demands upon his time he yet finds opportunity to aid in the promotion of those interests which look beyond commercialism to the intellectual and moral development of the race. Politically he is a republican, giving stanch allegiance to the party, yet without desire for office. He and his wife occupy a beautiful home at No. 809 West Third street, which he erected in 1879. While tastefully furnished, its most attractive feature is its warm hearted and cordial hospitality.

FRANK A. GRIMES.

Frank A. Grimes, manager for the Moses Dillon Company, dealers in lumber, grain, coal and building materials in Sterling, is one of the native sons of Illinois and the spirit of enterprise and progress which have been the dominant factors in the upbuilding of the middle west have been continuously manifest in his business life. He was born at Gilman, Illinois, November 26, 1870, and is one of the seven children of Newman and Helen M. (Kerns) Grimes, the former a native of Michigan and the latter of Illinois. The paternal grandfather was Charles Grimes, who for some years lived in Michigan and afterward removed to this state, settling in Iroquois county, where he carried on farming near Gilman, dying there when past middle life. His son, Newman Grimes, was also a farmer by occupation and removed from Iroquois county to Whiteside county in 1871. He then took up his abode on a farm northeast of Sterling and two years later removed to a farm west of Sterling, where he owned and cultivated about one hundred and ninety acres of land, continuing to make his home thereon until his death, with the exception of a few years spent in South Dakota. His wife still survives him. In their family were six sons and one daughter, namely: William T., who is living on a farm near Sterling; Alfred N., of Huntington, Indiana; Frank A.; Herbert R., who is located in Beloit, Wisconsin; Charles O., also living on a farm west of Sterling; Ernest E., who is now in Galt, Illinois; and Nellie M., with her mother on a farm west of Sterling.

In taking up the personal history of Frank A. Grimes we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Sterling and Whiteside county, having been only a year old when his parents came to this county. Here he was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, attending the public schools through the winter months and later becoming a pupil in the old second ward public school in Sterling, from which he was gradu-

ated in due course of time. He then prepared for the practical and responsible duties of business life by a course in the Geni City Business College at Quincy, of which he is an alumnus. He afterward worked on the Northwestern Railroad with the fence crew for a year and subsequently entered the employ of Moses Dillon, a lumber, grain and coal merchant. The business was established in 1865 and incorporated in 1902. Mr. Grimes began in a humble capacity but has steadily worked his way upward and year by year new responsibilities have been given him in this connection with the business of which he was made manager in 1905. Having spent the greater part of his life in Mr. Dillon's employ, he is justly accounted one of the foremost business men of Sterling, having long since proven his worth and business enterprise.

On the 15th of February, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Frank A. Grimes and Miss Margaret A. Dillon, a daughter of Moses and Emma (Golder) Dillon, and they now have two children—Helen Mary and Alice Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes are active and faithful members of the Congregational church and he is serving as one of the church trustees. Fraternally he is connected with Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a stalwart republican but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests.

ANDREW J. KNOX.

Among those who have been factors in the business activity of Whiteside county was numbered Andrew J. Knox, who for a long period was connected with agricultural interests in Mount Pleasant township. He was born in that township, September 27, 1858, and there lived until his demise, which occurred on the 1st of January, 1902. He was a son of William and Mary J. (Emery) Knox, who were among the very first settlers of Whiteside county, taking up their abode here in 1835, only three years after the Black Hawk war, wherein the Indians and the white race contested their right to this great state. After residing for some time in Prophetstown, William Knox removed with his family to the township of Mount Pleasant, and there the father died December 20, 1884, after a residence of almost a half century in this part of the state. He bore his share in the work of general improvement and progress and aided in laying the foundation for the present prosperity and upbuilding of the county. His wife died in March, 1906. They were the parents of the following named: Mrs. Truman Scribner, a resident of Geddes, South Dakota; Walter E.; William H.; Martin W., who resides in Lafayette, Missouri; C. D., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Sterling; Mrs. Simon Whistler, a resident of Mount Pleasant township; and Andrew J.

The last named was reared on the old homestead farm and the work of the fields early became familiar to him as he assisted his father in carrying on the home place. At the usual age he was sent to the public schools and mastered the branches of learning usually taught. He never cared to



ANDREW J. KNOX

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change his line of work, but always continued in the occupation to which he was reared and was classed with the representative and energetic agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Knox was married twice. In 1882 he wedded Loretta J. Baker and unto them were born one child, Iva Etta, a trained nurse now living in Chicago. On the 31st of March, 1886, Mr. Knox wedded Miss Sadie T. Baker, a cousin of his first wife, and they became the parents of six children: Ray V., who was born February 1, 1887, and died August 17, 1895; Verna L., born April 15, 1889, and now a student in Morrison; Leta A., born September 26, 1890; Leo. M., born July 24, 1892; Lloyd J., born February 3, 1894; and Walter, born July 1, 1898. With the exception of the youngest, all are attending school in Morrison and the three eldest are members of the Methodist church.

The father was a member of the Odd Fellows society and the Modern Woodmen of America, and was a man who in all life's relations followed rules of conduct which won him unqualified respect and good will. He left his family in comfortable financial circumstances as the result of his energy and determination in business affairs and, more than that, he left to them an untarnished family name. Mrs. Knox still owns the home place of two hundred and thirty acres in Mount Pleasant township, all of which she has leased, with the exception of ten acres, on which is situated her house and where she is now living with her children. She is providing them with excellent educational privileges and is doing everything in her power to fit them for the practical and responsible duties of life, that they may fill useful and honorable positions in society.

JAMES H. CRUMP.

James H. Crump is cultivating the Joseph Crump farm of two hundred and ten acres, conveniently situated on section 11, Mount Pleasant township. This farm was his birth place. He first opened his eyes to the light of day October 18, 1874, his parents being Joseph and Lydia (Bull) Crump, both of whom are now residents of Morrison. They were among the pioneer settlers of the county and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for its present development and progress. The father is now about eighty years of age and is one of the venerable citizens as well as one of the honored early settlers of this part of the state. The family numbered six children, of whom four are yet living, namely: William J., a resident farmer of Mount Pleasant township, who is cultivating land belonging to George Y. Upton; Mrs. L. K. Finnieum, of Morrison; and Mrs. F. E. Wilson, of Newton township. Two of the children died in early life.

The other member of the family is James H. Crump, whose educational opportunities were those afforded by the district schools and also by the public school system of Morrison. He was early trained to habits of industry and the spirit of self-reliance and enterprise which he thus developed has been a source

of his later success. Throughout his entire life he has carried on general agricultural pursuits and during the past ten years has cultivated the old home farm, beginning this work in the spring of 1898. Here he has engaged in buying, feeding and shipping cattle and hogs, handling and feeding from six to ten carloads annually. He also raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and the farm is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision and practical methods. He now milks from fifteen to twenty cows, selling the product to the condensed milk factory. This branch of his business adds materially to his income and he is justly classed with the substantial agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Crump was married in Newton township to Miss Emma Curry, who was born in that township and is a daughter of Hiram and Minerva (Martin) Curry, who are still living in Newton township and have made their home in the county from pioneer times. Her father came to Illinois in 1856 from Pennsylvania and resided in Garden Plain township until his removal to Newton township. Mrs. Crump is one of a family of six children: Albert, who is married and resides upon a farm in Newton township; Margaret, at home; Mrs. Louis Echelbarger, whose home is near Erie, Illinois; Elizabeth and Belle, who died in childhood; and Mrs. Crump. The last named was reared in this county and was educated in the common schools. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Clyde L., born April 23, 1898; Alice M., born July 19, 1900; Albert J., March 18, 1905; and Lena M., August 19, 1907.

Mr. Crump votes with the republican party but has no aspiration for office, as he feels that his time and attention are fully occupied by his business pursuits. He is a young man of energy and determination, who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and as a representative of farming interests stands prominent among the agriculturists of Mount Pleasant township.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

Richard Thompson, now living retired in the village of Portland, is one of the honored pioneer residents of this part of the state. His memory goes back to the period when deer and wild turkey were abundant in this part of the state and when many evidences of frontier life and its conditions existed. Chicago was at that time the nearest market for grain and Mr. Thompson made frequent trips with oxen to the city by the lake. He has now reached the eightieth milestone of life's journey, his birth having occurred in Ireland on the 19th of March, 1828. His parents were Robert and Lydia (Graham) Thompson, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle. In the year 1835 they came to the United States, spending some time in Vermont and afterward in Cleveland, Ohio, whence they proceeded to Chicago by way of the lakes. Reaching that city, they arranged to make the trip across the country to Whiteside county and took up their abode

on section 10, Portland township, where they remained until called to their final rest. They were worthy pioneer settlers of this district and aided in extending the frontier and in reclaiming the wild region for the purposes of civilization. Their family numbered eight children, of whom six are living: Mary, the widow of William Besse and now a resident of Sharpsburg, Taylor county, Iowa; Richard, of this review; William, who married Laura Fay and resides in Walnut, Illinois; Elizabeth, the wife of M. E. Seeley, of Prophetstown, Illinois; Robert J., who makes his home in Erie, this state; and Hiram C., also living in Prophetstown.

Richard Thompson spent the first nine years of his life in the land of his birth and then came with his parents to the new world. He was reared upon the old homestead farm in Portland township, amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life. There were few opportunities for an education, school being held for about two months in the winter season. The first school convened in a log building rented of Simeon Fuller, while the teacher was a daughter of Smith Rowe. When ten years of age Mr. Thompson could fasten up a yoke of oxen, would go to the timber and chop down trees, put a log chain around the butts and thus drag them home. His youth was largely a period of earnest, unremitting toil and he learned early the value of activity and industry in the affairs of life. He also learned many other lessons which go with life on the frontier—the caution, the utilization of opportunity, the watchfulness and the enterprise—all of which must be factors in the life of the frontiersman if he would win success. Year by year he assisted his father until he attained the age of thirty-two, when he started out in life for himself, purchasing two hundred acres of land on sections 1, 2 and 11, Portland township. There were no improvements of any kind upon the place, but with characteristic energy he began the development of the farm and as the years passed he wrought a marked transformation in the appearance of the place. He transformed the wild land into productive fields, carrying on the work of plowing and planting until with the coming of the autumn he gathered rich harvests. Upon his farm he placed substantial buildings and made a valuable property, which he continued to further develop and improve until about twelve years ago, when he removed to the village of Portland, where he and his wife now reside.

In the early times he worked many a day in the harvest field for seventy-five cents and considered it good wages. He can relate many interesting incidents of the early pioneer days and well remembers the trip to America, traveling by lake to Chicago. The father there made arrangements with Daniel Brown, who lived at Unionville, to take the family to Whiteside county. Brown had gone to Chicago with a load of grain and had place in his empty wagon to take the family back. Robert Thompson purchased three barrels of flour and one of salt and with what household goods they had they started, being four and a half days getting to Widows Point, twelve miles out of Chicago, such was the condition of the roads. They were almost impassable. At that place they had to leave two barrels of the flour and half of the salt in order to lighten the luggage. It required three weeks to com-

plete the trip, and then began life in the little pioneer home. As the years passed Richard Thompson aided largely in the development of the farm and gained in that way the knowledge and experience that well qualified him for farming on his own account in his later years. He was always an extensive raiser of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses and his live stock interests proved a very valuable element in his business.

On the 19th of June, 1852, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Lovina Williams, who was born January 12, 1835, in Lodi, New York, a daughter of Calvin and Sally (Hill) Williams. Her father was born in Massachusetts January 28, 1799, and died in 1883. The mother, who was born April 26, 1791, passed away August 11, 1884. In their family were six children, of whom two are living: Mrs. Almira Seeley, a resident of Prophetstown; and Mrs. Thompson. The parents removed from New York to Detroit, Michigan, and in 1837, came to Prophetstown, where both Mr. and Mrs. Williams passed away. He was a carpenter and followed that trade throughout his entire life. His widow's grave was the first one made in the Prophetstown cemetery. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born seven children: Robert E., who married Laura Wilson, his widow now living in Calhoun county, Iowa; Nathan C., a resident of Idaho; Fred, deceased; Frank D., who is living in Montana; Grace, the wife of Robert McBride, of Lyndon, Illinois; Edwin R., who married Etta Lancaster, of Sterling, Illinois; and Rosa, the wife of Edward Myers, of Spring Hill, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are earnest consistent Christian people, whose influence has ever been found on the side of right, justice, truth and progress. He served his locality for fourteen years as school director and the cause of education found in him a warm friend. He has now reached the venerable age of eighty years and a life of integrity, activity and honor has gained for him the unqualified regard and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH MARK BICKFORD.

Joseph Mark Bickford, druggist and pharmaeist, proprietor of the Sterling Pharmacy and the Bickford Drug Company of Sterling, was born in Neenah, Wisconsin, July 2, 1856, and is a representative of English ancestry. The name was originally spelled Beckford and the family was founded in America in early colonial days. The great-grandfather of our subject lived to the remarkable old age of one hundred and two years. The grandfather, a native of New York, devoted his life to farming and fruit-raising and he, too, lived to a good old age.

Joseph A. Bickford, father of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts and throughout his entire life was engaged in manufacturing interests. Removing to the state of New York, he located at Lockport, where he lived for several years and subsequently became a resident of Houghton, Michigan, where he conducted a barrel and stave factory, making barrels for ingots

secured in the copper mines. In 1868 he came to Illinois, settling at Rock Falls, where he established the Eureka Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of furniture, sash, doors and blinds, while later the business was developed into a carriage manufactory. Mr. Bickford employed a large force of men and conducted the business successfully for a number of years. In early manhood he wedded Sarah A. Stiles and both became prominent and respected residents of Rock Falls. They were devoted and consistent members of the Methodist church and Mr. Bickford was active in the public life, serving as village trustee for several terms, also township collector and assessor at different times. He died at the age of sixty-seven years and his wife, who survived him for ten years, was also about the same age at the time of her demise. She, too, was born in Massachusetts but her father was a native of Vermont and a farmer by occupation. He died near Rutland in Danville Green, Vermont, at a comparatively early age, while his wife, Mrs. Sarah Stiles, lived to the age of sixty-eight years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bickford were born two children but the younger, Minnie, died in infancy.

Joseph M. Bickford of this review came to Rock Falls with his parents in 1868 when a little lad of ten years and was here reared, pursuing his education in the public schools of Sterling. When his more specifically literary education was completed he took up the study of pharmacy and served for four years in a drug store in Rock Falls, after which he went to Chicago, where he pursued a full course in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, completing the same in 1879. He then returned to Rock Falls, where he entered into partnership with F. W. Wheeler in the drug business, a relation that was maintained for two and a half years, when he purchased Mr. Wheeler's interest and continued in the business alone until 1902. He then sold out and was not again engaged in trade until 1903, when he purchased his present business, known as the Sterling Pharmacy. In 1907 he also bought the drug store of Mrs. K. B. Brown at the corner of Third and Locust streets. His son, M. Dean Bickford, had just completed a pharmaceutical course in the Chicago College of Pharmacy and at once took charge of the Brown drug store, which he still conducts. The name of Bickford has become synonymous with the drug trade in Sterling and both father and son are recognized as thoroughly familiar with the principles and science of pharmacy, while in trade circles they are known as reliable business men, honored for their success and the straightforward methods by which it has been achieved.

On the 28th of September, 1883, Mr. Bickford was married to Miss Hattie A. Packer, a daughter of Harvey and Charlotte (Bass) Packer, of Rock Falls. Their three children are: Viola M., the wife of Clyde P. Hendricks, a resident of Kalkaska, Michigan, where he practices dentistry; M. Dean; and Charlotte.

The parents and family are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Bickford's father was one of the organizers and leading members of the Rock Falls Methodist church and assisted in erecting the first house of worship there, while both he and his wife were active workers in the church. Mr. Bickford belongs to Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M.; Sterling

Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; Sterling Commandery, No. 57, K. T.; while both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. Politically he is a republican, but while keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, he has never sought nor desired office, preferring to give undivided attention to his business interests, in which he has made steady progress, manifesting that persistency of purpose which ultimately reaches the objective point. His life record is that of a business man of alert and enterprising spirit who finds in his opportunities the incentive for consecutive effort and by the improvement of the chances which have come to him has gained a creditable and gratifying position in the business world.

JOHN FRANKLIN KEEFER, M. D.

Dr. John Franklin Keefer, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Sterling, with office at No. 412 First avenue, is one of the native sons of Whiteside county who have attained to a position of distinction in the locality where they have always resided and where they have so directed their labors that their service has been a signal benefit to their fellowmen. Dr. Keefer is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Strickler) Keefer, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Their family numbered only two children and the daughter, Mary Levina, died at the age of fourteen years. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor was John Keefer, a native of Pennsylvania and of Swiss and German extraction. He was a country merchant and in connection with the management of his general store he bought cattle and was a general trader. He died very suddenly in the Keystone state at the age of about fifty-eight years. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Price, was of English and Welsh extraction. She died after the birth of her fourth child and Mr. Keefer later married again, his second union being with Ann Maria Grove, who is still living in Sterling.

The maternal grandfather of Dr. Keefer was Benjamin Strickler, also a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He was a cabinet-maker and fine wood worker and later in life became a horticulturist. Removing westward he settled at Mount Carroll, Illinois, in 1855 and there conducted a hotel and also operated a farm. He passed away there when about eighty-five years of age, while his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Strock) Strickler, was about seventy-five years of age at the time of her demise. Their family numbered six children, including Elizabeth Strickler, who in early womanhood gave her hand in marriage to Henry Keefer. Mr. Keefer was a farmer in early life and the year 1854 witnessed his removal from Pennsylvania to Illinois. The following year he became a resident of Whiteside county, settling about a half mile from Empire, now Emerson, where he lived for about thirty years. He then removed to Sterling, where for fifteen years he conducted a retail drug store and was classed with the enterprising and respected merchants of the city. He died March 23, 1898, at the age of sixty-six years,

and is still survived by his widow, who makes her home with her son, Dr. Keefer. They were Lutheran in religious faith and Mr. Keefer was very active in the church work, serving for many years as superintendent of the Sunday school at Emerson and doing all things in his power to promote the work of the church in its various branches. He also held some local offices, including that of supervisor and school director.

Dr. Keefer has always been a resident of Whiteside county and its attractiveness as a place of abode is indicated by the fact that many of her ambitious native sons have remained here to enjoy the advantages offered in many walks of life. He was reared on a farm and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools, while later he was graduated from Carthage (Illinois) College on the completion of a classical course in 1878. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work he then began study toward that end and was graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1881. He also took a post-graduate course in the fall of 1892 and 1893. Locating for practice in Sterling, after his graduation, he has since remained here, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century and has become known as one of the ablest physicians of this part of the state.

On the 10th of May, 1887, Dr. Keefer was married to Miss Ermina Harper McBride. They became the parents of two children: Marie Viola, who is now attending Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois; and Ralph, who died in infancy. The wife and mother passed away in 1890, and on the 15th of May, 1893, Dr. Keefer was joined in wedlock to Dr. Jane Reid, a daughter of John and Ann (Faron) Reid. Her paternal grandfather was John Reid, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and of Scotch parentage. He was a contractor and died in Belfast when past middle life, while his wife, Mrs. Mary (Boyd) Reid, was sixty-nine years of age at the time of her death. The maternal grandfather, Andrew Faron, was a native of England and lived in Liverpool, where he died in middle life. He was a stonemason by trade. Unto him and his wife, Ann Faron, were born four daughters, three of whom reached mature years.

John Boyd Reid, the father of Mrs. Keefer, was born in Belfast, Ireland, while his wife's birth occurred in Liverpool, England. He was engaged in business as a shipsmith in Liverpool, Belfast, Edinburgh, and Kurrachee, East India. In 1843 he came to the United States and for four years was a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, after which he returned to Liverpool, where he spent a number of years. Later he was a resident of India for four years and then again went to Liverpool. It was at that time that he married and soon afterward came to the United States with his wife, settling in Effingham county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. His last days were spent in Seattle, Washington, where he died October 12, 1894, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife survives him and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Keefer, in Sterling. Mr. Reid was a Presbyterian in religious faith, while his wife is an Episcopalian. In their family were three daughters: Dr. Jane Keefer; Miss Annie Reid, now of Seattle, Washington; and Ellen, the wife of O. A. Byers, also of Seattle.

By the marriage of Dr. Keefer and Dr. Reid four children have been born: Annie Elizabeth, Laura Bell, Jane Frances and Frank Reid Keefer. Like her husband, Mrs. Keefer is an able physician. She was born in Edgewood, Effingham county, Illinois, and during the first nine years of her life lived at various times in her native village, Centralia, and St. John, Illinois, and in St. Charles, Missouri. She then went with her parents to Amboy, Illinois, where she acquired her common-school education, being graduated with the class of 1878 from the high school. She next entered the Illinois State Normal at Normal, Illinois, and taught in the Amboy schools in 1880-1 and at Morris, Illinois, in 1882-3. The following year she was a teacher at Plainfield, Illinois, and then again at Amboy. Later she entered the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia in 1886 and was graduated therefrom in 1889. The same year she began practice in Sterling. She and her husband belong to the same medical societies, holding membership in the Sterling and Rock Falls Physicians' Club, the North Central Illinois Medical Society, the Whiteside County and the State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. They are deeply interested in all that pertains to the advancement of the profession and are continually broadening their knowledge through scientific research and investigations as well as through experience. Dr. and Mrs. Keefer are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as an elder. - He also belongs to Sterling Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F., and the encampment, while he and his wife are connected with the Rebekah degree. Both have gained distinction as physicians of ability and are equally well known socially and have many friends in Sterling and throughout the county.

FRANK D. RAMSAY.

Frank D. Ramsay, one of the judges of the appellate court for the third district, was born in Prophetstown, Illinois, September 27, 1846. His father, Luther B. Ramsay, was a native of Oneida county, New York, and of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1839 he removed to Illinois, settling at Rapid City, now Rock Falls, Whiteside county, where he engaged in surveying land a part of that year. He then returned to New York and brought his family, including his father, to the middle west, after which he engaged in farming in Prophetstown township. The family met the usual experiences of pioneer life and aided in extending the frontier by the reclamation of the wild district for the uses of civilization. He continued the development and improvement of his farm until 1849, when he took up his abode in the village of Prophetstown and spent his remaining days there. For several years he was identified with its mercantile interests and was successful in his undertakings. He left the impress of his individuality upon the early development of the county, aiding in molding public thought and in shaping the public policy, standing as he did at all times for progressive citizenship and for substantial development. In politics he was an old-line whig prior to



FRANK D. RAMSAY

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the organization of the republican party, when he joined its ranks. He had no aspiration for office, however, being content to do his public service as a private citizen. He married Caroline M. Smith, a native of Poultney, Vermont, and of New England ancestry, her parents being Steven and Tyley (Manly) Smith, who came to Prophetstown in 1840, her father here following the occupation of farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay were born a son and daughter, the latter being Mrs. Lucy E. Adams, the wife of George B. Adams, advertising manager for the Royal Tailors of Chicago. The father died in 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother's death occurred in 1903, when she had reached the age of seventy-seven years.

Judge Ramsay received no special advantages in his youth. He attended the common schools of Prophetstown and the Seminary at Dixon, Illinois, and at the age of twenty years entered the office of Frederick Sackett, of Sterling, under whose direction he read law. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and located for practice in Morrison, where he has since remained with the exception of two years, which he spent in Kansas City. While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, no dreary novitiate awaited Judge Ramsay. Gradually he worked his way upward and his practice became extensive and of an important character. He became noted among his brethren of the legal fraternity for the wide research and provident care with which he prepared his cases and his merits received public recognition, when in 1897 he was elected judge of the circuit court. In 1905 he was assigned to the appellate court for the third district by the supreme court of the state. He is now filling that position and is a prominent representative of the judiciary of Illinois. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combine to make him one of the capable jurists of the appellate bench, and the public and the profession acknowledge him to be an efficient member of the appellate court.

In 1872 Judge Ramsay was married to Miss Lovisa McKenzie, who was born in Prophetstown, in 1848, a daughter of William R. and Harriet (Martin) McKenzie. The father removed from New York to Prophetstown, while the mother came to this county from Canada in 1839. Mrs. Ramsay is of Scotch descent. By this marriage there are two sons: Luther R., who was born in 1876, and is an attorney at law of the firm of McCalmont & Ramsay, at Morrison; and Robert M., who was born in 1879 and is a court reporter of Chicago. Both sons are married.

Judge Ramsay is a Mason and also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a republican and, while stalwart in the championship of the principles in which he believes, he never allows his political views to prejudice him in any way in his judicial duties. He belongs to the local bar association and aside from his service on the bench he was master in chancery for six years. He has earned for himself the favorable regard of the public and the profession. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. He is recognized as a man of finely balanced mind and

strong intellectual attainments, possessing, too, that well rounded character which contributes to his success in the discharge of the multitudinous delicate duties which devolve upon him.

JAMES RYAN.

An excellent farm of two hundred and forty acres on sections 32 and 33 pays tribute to the care, industry and supervision of James Ryan. It is the old family homestead upon which he spent much of his boyhood and which he has purchased in recent years. He is one of Illinois' native sons, his birth having occurred in Lee county, December 29, 1861. His parents, Michael and Johanna (Connors) Ryan, were both natives of Ireland and in 1854, crossing the Atlantic to the new world, they made their way to Dixon, Illinois, where the father worked as a common laborer for six years. Eagerly availing himself of every opportunity for advancement, he next rented a farm for five years and, carefully saving his earnings during that period, he purchased, in 1865, eighty acres of land on section 33, Montmorency township. Later he invested in eighty acres on section 32 adjoining the original place, thus becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of rich land capable of high cultivation and large production. As the years passed he devoted his time and energies to the further development and improvement of the property, which under his care became an excellent farm. Unto him and his wife were born a daughter and three sons: Nora, now in Sterling; James; Patrick, deceased; and John, of this county. The father died in the year 1892, while the mother survived for fifteen years, passing away in 1907 at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

The boyhood and youth of James Ryan were quietly passed, his time being divided between the duties of the schoolroom, the interests of the playground and the labors of the home farm. His training in the work of the fields was not meager but on the contrary he began work in the cultivation of the place almost as soon as he was old enough to handle the plow. After attaining his majority he rented a part of the old homestead for a number of years and then in 1892 purchased eighty acres on section 32, Montmorency township. To this he afterward added by purchasing the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, so that he now owns a valuable tract of land of two hundred and forty acres on sections 32 and 33, Montmorency township. His farm presents an attractive appearance, for everything about the place is kept in good condition and pasture land and fields are all rich and productive.

In 1889 Mr. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Reardon, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of William and Katherine Reardon, who are now living in Sterling. Their family numbered six children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have been born two daughters, Katie and Marie. The parents are communicants of the Catholic church and in politics Mr. Ryan is a democrat. His fellow townsmen have several times called him to office and he is

now assessor of Montmorency township, having been the incumbent in the position for five years. He has likewise been school director for five years and is also treasurer of the drainage district. Coming to this county when four years of age, he has now lived within its borders for about forty-three years and has been an interested witness of the many changes and the transformation which has been wrought by time and man. The onward march of civilization has made this one of the richest agricultural districts in this great state, affording to its citizens all the advantages that are known to the older east. Mr. Ryan rejoices in what has been accomplished and has borne his full share in the work of general improvement and progress.

MICHAEL KLEINSCHRODT.

Michael Kleinschrodt, who follows farming and stock-raising in Union Grove township, came to Whiteside county in 1872 and has resided here continuously since, with the exception of a year and a half spent in Iowa. He has always made his home in the middle west and the spirit of enterprise and development characteristic of the upper Mississippi valley has been manifest in his business career.

He was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, February 2, 1858, his parents being John G. and Katherine (Amos) Kleinschrodt, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to America at the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years respectively. The father accompanied his parents to the new world and the family home was established in Cook county, Illinois, where the paternal grandfather of our subject purchased and improved a farm. John G. Kleinschrodt continued to make his home there until after his marriage, when he removed to Wisconsin and a little later returned to Illinois, settling at Elgin, where he remained until 1872. He then came to Whiteside county but three years later went to western Iowa, where he remained for several years. He then returned to Morrison and was actively engaged in farming in this locality until he put aside the arduous duties of the fields and established his home in Morrison, where he is now living retired, at the age of seventy-seven years. Unto him and his wife were born eight children: John, now a resident of Sterling; Maggie, who makes her home in Elgin, Illinois; Michael, of this review; Henry, also living in Morrison; Philip, of Minnesota; Mrs. Mary Pierce, whose home is in Elgin, Illinois; Charles, who died two or three years ago; and William, of Morrison.

Michael Kleinschrodt has resided in Whiteside county almost continuously since about fourteen years of age and has always been identified with general farming interests. He early became familiar with the work of the fields, as he aided his father in the tasks of plowing, planting and harvesting. He thus received broad experience to assist him in carrying on farm work on his own account and is now numbered among the successful agriculturists of Union Grove township. Since the 1st of March, 1902, he has resided on his present farm and is here carefully and successfully carrying on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising.

In April, 1889, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kleinschrodt and Miss Grace Van Dyke, who was born near Fulton, this county, a daughter of Peter and Rimke (Nouta) Van Dyke. Her father came to the United States in childhood and her mother when a young lady. The father resided during the greater part of his life in Whiteside county and followed the occupation of farming to provide for the support of his family. He died in April, 1905, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Kleinschrodt is the eldest in the family, the others being : H. B. and Peter, who are residents of Morrison; Claus, living in Union Grove township; Abel, who is living in Unionville, Illinois; David, at home; Jacob, who died in infancy; and Jacob, the second of the name, who died in September, 1900.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Kleinschrodt has been blessed with one child, Bernie Lloyd, born November 6, 1891, and yet under the parental roof. Mr. Kleinschrodt exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and is now serving for the fourth year as road commissioner, in which office he has done much to improve the public highways. He has also been school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart friend. He believes thoroughly in advancement, in eradicating all that is useless in methods of business or in the elements of citizenship and in promoting public progress along substantial lines. Such a course has characterized his business career and he has steadily worked his way upward, becoming one of the enterprising farmers of Union Grove township.

A. W. GREENLEE.

A. W. Greenlee stands as a high type of the patriotic and public-spirited American citizen. He served his country as a soldier in the Civil war and has been equally loyal in days of peace, giving proof of his devotion to community interests by fourteen years' capable service in the office of mayor of Lyndon. He has likewise filled the position of postmaster for eleven years and over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil.

Mr. Greenlee is a native of Frederickstown, Knox county, Ohio, born February 10, 1842. His parents were Robert and Mary (Christie) Greenlee, natives of Coshocton county, Ohio. On leaving the Buckeye state in 1855 they came at once to Whiteside county, where they spent their remaining days. The mother was not long permitted to enjoy her new home, her death occurring in 1856, but the father reached the age of sixty-five years. Their children were: Benjamin F., who died while serving his country as a soldier of the Civil war; Robert A., deceased; Emily Adaline, the wife of Plypton Baker, of West Platt, Nebraska; A. W., of this review; William C., who was a member of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry in the Civil war, serving for two and a half years, but is now deceased; and Ellen, the deceased wife of Ezra French.

A. W. Greenlee spent the first thirteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and with his parents came to Whiteside county in 1855, the family home being established at Unionville, Grove township. He remained under the parental roof until his enlistment for service in the Civil war. He was but a lad of nineteen years when in September, 1861, the fires of patriotism burning brightly in his breast, he joined Company I of the Eighth Kansas Infantry, with which he served for twenty-two months. Then came an interval of four months, after which he again enlisted, this time joining the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, continuing in active service altogether for four years, terminated by an honorable discharge in March, 1866. He had been discharged from the Eighth Kansas Infantry because of physical disability but as soon as his health permitted he again joined the army, nor did he hesitate to follow the old flag until it became the symbol of Union victory. He took part in the battle of Perryville and with a cavalry company did much scouting and skirmish duty in the southwest, holding the rank of sergeant.

When the war was over Mr. Greenlee returned to Whiteside county but soon afterward went to Holton, Kansas, where he worked in a general store for two years. He then returned to his Illinois home, where he has since remained and with the material interests and substantial development has been closely associated. For twenty years he engaged in farming in Lyndon township, where he rented and cultivated a tract of rich land, while his wife owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Rock Island county. At length, putting aside agricultural pursuits, he took up his abode in Lyndon and for three years was in the employ of the firm of Parmenter Brothers. He was then appointed postmaster and for the past eleven years has filled this position. He has also been mayor for the past fourteen years and in both positions gives a public-spirited administration, looking to the best interests of the community. He has ever placed the general good before partisanship and the interests of his office before personal aggrandizement. He is a stalwart republican, casting his presidential ballot for each candidate at the head of the national ticket since voting the first time for Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1864. He is recognized as one of the local leaders of his party, his opinions carrying weight in its councils, while his service as a member of the county central committee for the past sixteen years has been far-reaching and beneficial. In addition to the other offices that he has filled he has served as village clerk and as township clerk and he has ever worked in public affairs toward practical idealism.

In 1876 Mr. Greenlee was married to Miss Olive E. Smith, who was born in Lyndon township in 1850 and here resided until her death in March, 1891. Her parents were Harry and Mary Smith, who arrived in this county from New York in the '30s and entered land in Lyndon township, where they aided in planting the early seeds of civilization and in extending the frontier. They continued residents of the township throughout their remaining days and were prominent and worthy pioneer people. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee were born three children: Maud, now the wife of Carl Palmer, a resident of Sterling; Frank, also living in Sterling; and Halford R., who is

a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis of the class of 1895 and is now an ensign on the battleship Rhode Island. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Greenlee was again married on the 2d of June, 1893, when Miss Helen Daggett became his wife. She is a native of Lyndon and a daughter of Falarnian and Falina (Fitch) Daggett, who remained residents of this locality until called to their final home. Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee are well known in the community, having an extensive circle of friends. They attend the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Greenlee is a member, while Mr. Greenlee holds membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America. The terms progress and patriotism might well be termed the keynote of his character. His business life has been characterized by advancement, while his public service has been the exemplification of marked fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care.

THOMAS W. STEVENS.

In a history of Whiteside county's early development it is imperative that mention should be made of Thomas W. Stevens and his wife, the latter being a representative of one of the oldest families of Sterling. Mr. Stevens also came here in pioneer times and for many years was closely associated with its agricultural development, transforming the wild land into a productive farm and gaining through his well directed labors a comfortable competence that enabled him to spend his last days in honorable retirement and to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances. He was born in the northern part of Pennsylvania and came west to Illinois with his parents when a youth of thirteen years, arriving in 1838. They settled half a mile north of Sterling when the east part of the town was called Harrisburg and the west part Chatham. The father, Jonathan Stevens, died upon the homestead farm, which he cultivated for many years, and it was there that his wife, Mrs. Ellen (Bowman) Stevens, also passed away.

Thomas W. Stevens was reared to manhood under the parental roof and pursued his education in the little school house east of Broadway, in Sterling. He was closely associated with the early events of the city which framed its course and molded its policy. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Adaline Coe, by whom he had two children—Maltva Coe and Helen Amanda Stevens. The wife and mother passed away in 1850, and in the spring of 1852 Mr. Stevens went to California in company with some cousins. They made their way to a ranch, where Thomas W. Stevens continued for about seven years, after which he returned to Sterling and resumed farming in Sterling township, being the owner of forty acres of land there, which he had purchased before he went to California. To this he added eighty acres as his financial resources increased and became an active factor in the agricultural life of the community.

Mr. Stevens married again on the 23d of February, 1859, his second wife being Mrs. Helen Ann Snively, the widow of Moses Snively and a

daughter of Simeon Maltva and Mary (Miles) Coe. She was a sister of Mrs. Stevens' first wife. Unto this marriage there were born five sons: Frederick, of Sterling, who works for the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company, married Grace Scott, and they have four children living, Wadsworth, Beatrice, Gladys and Earl. Thaddeus, now deceased, married Lydia Klein and they have seven children, of whom four are living, Kenneth, Carl, Mabel and Margaret. Frank makes his home in Chicago. Ernest died in infancy. Bowman married Belle Scott and both are now deceased.

For a considerable period Thomas W. Stevens cultivated his farm in Sterling township, but at length sold that property and purchased one of about three hundred and fifty acres in Hopkins township, where he lived for about six years. He then sold this property to his son Thaddeus and took up his abode in Como, where he resided for about six years. On the expiration of that period he became a resident of Sterling, where his last days were passed, his death occurring January 26, 1904, when he had reached the age of seventy-nine years. His widow still survives and is eighty-two years of age. She was born July 29, 1826. Both were members of the Methodist church but later became identified with the Congregational church and were earnest, consistent Christian people.

Mrs. Stevens belongs to one of the first pioneer families of Whiteside county and is now the only living member of a family of thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, who were born unto her parents. She was the twelfth in order of birth. With one exception all the children reached mature years and reared families. Her father, Simeon Maltva Coe, died May 20, 1848, in his sixty-fourth year. His wife, Mrs. Mary (Miles) Coe, survived him for about eight years and was in her seventy-second year at the time of her demise. Mr. Coe held various township offices, to which he was called by the vote of his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability. In the early days here he took up a large tract of government land and was one of the first to aid in reclaiming this region, then wild and unimproved, for the purposes of civilization. He came here to locate in 1838 but had twice visited the district before on a prospecting tour. His son, Simeon Miles Coe, came to Whiteside county in 1835 and also took a large tract of government land. He was closely associated with the later development and progress of the county until his death in 1894 and was widely recognized as a man of prominence and influence here. The Coe family came to Illinois from Monroe county, New York, having lived about twelve miles south of Rochester. The Indians were still seen to some extent in the state and this section of Illinois had become the home of but few white settlers at the time of the arrival of the Coe family, but with characteristic energy they began to clear the soil and cultivate the crops and from the earliest day the family name has figured as one of the most honorable and prominent in the records of Whiteside county. Mrs. Stevens, although now eighty-two years of age, is still well preserved and largely retains her mental and physical faculties unimpaired. She has in recent years, however, suffered from a cataract on the eyes which has left her blind. She does not, however, allow this affliction to overcast her cheerful disposition. She is a most intelligent and entertain-

ing lady and a fine conversationalist. Her many good traits of heart and mind have made her life a blessing to the community and wherever known she is held in the highest esteem and warmest regard.

DEDRICK KNALSEN.

A farm of two hundred acres on section 12, Mount Pleasant township pays tribute to the care and labor of Dedrick Knalsen, who purchased this property in March, 1900. It is known as the Aaron Young farm and when it came into his possession was worth about seventy-five dollars per acre. Today he would refuse one hundred dollars per acre for the place, which is now well improved, while the fields have been brought under a high state of cultivation. He carries on the tilling of the soil and also raises stock and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

Mr. Knalsen is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in the state of Oldenburg, January 15, 1856. His parents, John and Emily Fredrika (Gerdes) Knalsen, came to America in 1859 and settled in Lee county, Illinois, near Dixon, where they made their home for a few years prior to taking up their abode in Whiteside county. The mother died here about twenty-one years ago, when fifty-nine years of age. The father made his home with his son Dedrick Knalsen for about sixteen years prior to his death, which occurred in the fall of 1903, when he was on a visit to North Dakota. He was then seventy-seven years of age. He owned eighty acres of land in Hopkins township, this county, and for several years during his active life followed farming in the employ of others in order to gain a start. He was thus engaged in 1858, when wages were but fifty cents per day. Whatever success he achieved was attributable entirely to his own labors and he well deserved the proud American title of a "self-made man." Unto Mr. and Mrs. Knalsen were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, as follows: Henry, a farmer and thresher, living in McLean county, North Dakota, is now married and has two sons. Dedrick is the next of the family. Maggie is the wife of John Folkers, a farmer, residing in Cloud county, Kansas, by whom she has two children. Mary is the wife of Frank Buhler, who follows farming near Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, and they have three sons. Baker and Fred, twins, died about 1878, when twenty years of age. Louisa died in 1879, at the age of fifteen years, and John died in infancy over forty years ago.

Dedrick Knalsen was largely reared in Whiteside county. He was but three years old when his parents left the fatherland and established their home in Illinois and was but a young lad when they came from Lee county to this county. He attended the public schools and thus obtained a fair English education and received ample training in the work of the farm. He was thus well qualified to take charge of a farm of his own after attaining manhood, and in his chosen life work he has met with gratifying success. He farmed for sixteen years in Hopkins township and since then has lived



DEDRICK KNALSEN AND FAMILY

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in Mount Pleasant township, purchasing his present place in 1900. In the intervening years he has added many improvements, converting it into one of the excellent farms of the locality, supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences, including the latest improved machinery and substantial buildings.

In 1876, in Hopkins township, Mr. Knalsen was married to Miss Ida M. Frerichs, who was born in Germany near the town of Gever, which was also the locality of her husband's birth. Her parents, Frederick and Katherine (Uken) Frerichs, came to the United States in 1870 and were residents of Hopkins township, Whiteside county, Illinois, until the death of the father in 1890, when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife survived and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Knalsen, in February, 1904, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Knalsen was an only child and was reared in Whiteside county from the age of thirteen. She attended school in Germany and also in this country. By her marriage she has become the mother of six children. Hannah, the eldest, is now the wife of Harm Thilen, who cultivates the old homestead farm in Hopkins township and they have four children, Emma, Le Roy, Louisa and Edwin. Ricka is the wife of Henry Mammen, who resides on a farm near her father's place, and they have one son, Raymond. Louisa is the wife of Louis Cassens, a resident farmer of Hopkins township, and they have two daughters, Florence and Edna. Edward, at the age of twenty-one years, assists in the operation of the home farm. Arthur died in 1894, at the age of three years and five months. Harry is attending school at the age of eleven years.

Mr. Knalsen votes with the republican party and is in thorough sympathy with its principles and policy. He has served as school director and in other local offices, and both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church. They are interested in its growth and in the extension of its influence and endorse all measures for the public progress and improvement. Throughout his life he has been actuated by the enterprising spirit of the west and the salient traits of his character are such as work for success in the business world and command the admiration of all. Starting out in life without assistance, he has gradually worked his way upward and holds today an enviable position as one who owes his prosperity to his well-defined energy and well-directed labors.

CLARENCE M. FRYE, M. D.

Dr. Clarence M. Frye is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Rock Falls and the extent of the patronage accorded him is indicative of the confidence reposed in his skill and ability. He is one of Illinois' native sons, his birth having occurred in Morrison, April 4, 1877, his parents being Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Maxfield) Frye, whose family numbered two children, the daughter being Mrs. Nellie Hess, now the wife of Fred Hess, of Whiting, Indiana. The father, a native of Michigan, fol-

lowed farming in early manhood. He was brought to Whiteside county, Illinois, in his youth and was reared in the neighborhood of Morrison. For a number of years he carried on general agricultural pursuits in Mount Pleasant township but subsequently abandoned the tilling of the soil and entered commercial life as a dealer in musical instruments, carrying on that business for many years in Morrison. For the past few years, however, he has lived retired. His wife is a native of Como, Illinois, and was a daughter of Nathaniel Maxfield.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He followed the occupation of farming and lived to the age of seventy-five years. Catherine Frye, the grandmother, lived to be eighty-three years of age. Nathaniel Maxfield, the maternal grandfather, was born in Rhode Island and in early life was a frontier stage driver but during the greater part of his life carried on general farming. Removing to the west during the formative period in the history of this section of the state, he resided in Whiteside county and took up land from the government. It was entirely destitute of improvements and the entire countryside was largely an unclaimed and unsettled district. Mr. Maxfield lived at Como before Sterling was known and subsequently made his home north of Round Grove. At a later date he owned a farm east of Morrison, where he resided until 1888, when his death occurred, he being then seventy-three years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Sherman, was an own cousin of General W. T. Sherman, and also of Stephen A. Douglas, and belonged to an old aristocratic family. She died at the age of fifty-one years. By her marriage she became the mother of two sons and eight daughters.

Dr. Clarence M. Frye was reared in Morrison and entered the public schools, passing through successive grades until he completed the high-school course in the class of 1896. His consideration of the question of a life work at length resulted in the choice of the medical profession and as a preparation for practice he matriculated in Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1902. He then located for practice in Rock Falls, where he has remained to the present time. He is thoroughly in touch with the most modern methods pursued by the members of the medical fraternity and his professional service has been of the utmost benefit to many whom he has attended, indicating his comprehensive understanding of the principles and science of medicine and his correct application of his knowledge to the needs of suffering humanity. He is now medical examiner for a large number of fraternal orders.

Dr. Frye was married November 7, 1905, to Miss Birdie X. Ferris, a daughter of John S. and Minnie (Davis) Ferris. The family home is at No. 305 Dixon avenue, and they have an interesting little daughter, Helen Elizabeth. Dr. Frye is a Presbyterian in religious faith, while his wife is a member of the Congregational church. He belongs to Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M.; Sterling Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; and Sterling Commandery, No. 57, K. T., while with the Nobles of Tebala Temple of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but official honors and emoluments have

no attraction for him, as he prefers to give his undivided attention to his professional labors, which are discharged with a sense of conscientious obligation that has won for him the confidence of the public and the respect of his professional brethren.

SAMUEL McKEAN McCALMONT.

Samuel McKean McCalmont, one of the strong and able members of the Whiteside county bar, practicing as senior partner of the firm of McCalmont & Ramsay, at Morrison, was born in Ustick township, this county, December 30, 1867. His father, John J. McCalmont, a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, died September 27, 1869, when about twenty-nine years of age, his son being then less than two years old. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and his great-grandfather, Thomas McCalmont, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. John J. McCalmont acquired a common school education and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He came to Illinois about 1865, settling on a tract of land in Ustick township, Whiteside county, his remaining days being spent upon the farm which he there purchased and improved. He was an enterprising agriculturist and successful in his undertakings, his well-directed labors bringing good results. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and in religious faith he was a Presbyterian. His sterling characteristics were those which constitute honorable manhood and business integrity. He married Sarah Elizabeth McKean, also a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish lineage. She is still living, at the age of sixty-six years and is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lowry) McKean, both of whom died in Pennsylvania. After losing her first husband, Mrs. McCalmont became the wife of John Miller, now of Fulton, Illinois, and unto them was born a daughter, Anna, the wife of Edward B. Garretson, a printer of Moline, Illinois.

Samuel McKean McCalmont, the only son of the first marriage, was reared upon a farm to the age of nineteen years and attended the district schools, also continuing his studies in the schools of Morrison and of Fulton, Illinois, being graduated from the Fulton high school in the class of 1888. Later he spent one year as a student in the Northern Illinois College at Fulton, and then entered the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the fall of 1889. At the beginning of the school year of 1890 he became a student in the law department of that institution and was graduated therefrom in 1892. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in June of the same year and at once began the practice of law at Fulton and continued there until March, 1895, when he removed to Morrison, where he entered into partnership with Judge Frank D. Ramsay, under the firm style of Ramsay & McCalmont. This relation was maintained until the election of the senior partner to the bench of the circuit court in 1897, after which Mr. McCalmont practiced alone until November, 1899, when Luther R. Ramsay, a son of his former partner, joined him in the firm of McCalmont

& Ramsay. This is recognized as one of the strong law firms of the county and this part of the state.

On the 16th of November, 1898, Mr. McCalmont was married to Miss Mary Alice Taylor, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Taylor, long a practitioner of this city. Mr. McCalmont is an active factor in the public interests and welfare of Morrison. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, to the Mystic Workers and the Whiteside County Bar Association. In 1897-8 he served as city attorney, while from 1903 until 1905 he gave to the city a public-spirited and businesslike administration while filling the office of mayor. He is a most active worker in party ranks and has been chairman of the republican county committee. Deeply interested in the public schools, he is likewise president of the board of education of Mount Pleasant township. As a man and lawyer he occupies an enviable position in public regard and is recognized as one whose labors have been an element in the best interests and development of Morrison and his native county.

FRANK ANTHONY, M. D.

Dr. Frank Anthony, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Sterling, his native city, was born March 9, 1858. In the paternal line he is descended from English ancestry. His grandfather, a native of England, came with his parents to America and settled in Onondaga county, New York, where the remainder of his life was passed. There he died at an advanced age, after which his widow, Mrs. Permelia Anthony, came to Sterling and here died when more than ninety years of age.

Their son, Julius Phelps Anthony, was born in the Empire state and became a farmer, teacher and physician. He removed westward to Iowa in 1849 and for one year engaged in the active practice of medicine at Comanche, after which he removed to Sterling and for more than forty years was an able physician of this city. He practiced among his fellow townsmen and throughout the surrounding country and his labors were attended with excellent results, so that he became the loved family physician in many a household. At the time of the Civil war his patriotism was strongly aroused and in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the army, becoming assistant surgeon in the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He filled that position until the fall of 1863, when he was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, so continuing until the close of the war. He was then mustered out at Springfield in the fall of 1865, having done an important work in the care of the sick and the wounded in the south. Returning to his home, he resumed his practice in Sterling and continued an active member of the profession up to the time of his death, which occurred June 9, 1891, when he was sixty-nine years of age. In early manhood he wedded Martha Jane Parks, a native of Pennsylvania. Both were faithful members of the Presbyterian church and their lives were in harmony with their professions. Dr. Anthony gave his political allegiance to the republican

party, was a very active worker in its ranks and took a helpful interest in all public improvements and in the progress of the city. He was largely instrumental in securing the building of the macadamized roads throughout the township. Unto him and his wife were born two sons and three daughters: Permelia, who is now living in Sterling; Darwin H., a resident of California; Martha L., the wife of D. R. Crouse, of Salem, Oregon; Mary C., the wife of Judge Henry C. Ward, a prominent lawyer and jurist of Whiteside county; and Frank, of this review.

In taking up the personal history of Dr. Frank Anthony we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known here, having spent his entire life in this city. His early educational privileges afforded by the public schools of Sterling, were supplemented by study in Beloit College and he qualified for the profession as a student in Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated on the 22d of February, 1881. On the 1st of April of that year he began practice in his native city, where he has remained continuously since. The name of Anthony has long figured in connection with the practice of medicine and surgery here and has always been associated in the minds of the people of Whiteside county with high professional honor and marked capability.

On the 4th of October, 1882, Mr. Anthony was married to Miss Nellie E. Persels, and two children were born to them: Nellie L. and Hazel E. The former is the wife of Hugh Ferguson, a resident of Chicago, and they have one son. The latter is a trained nurse in Chicago. The mother died November 15, 1901, at the age of forty-two years. She had been reared in the Methodist church, but was a member of the Presbyterian church at the time of her demise. On the 26th of December, 1902, Dr. Anthony was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Allie Sneed, a daughter of Joseph Shultz, of Dixon, Illinois.

Dr. and Mrs. Anthony hold membership in the Presbyterian church and are prominent socially. They reside at No. 202 West Fourth street. The doctor has had some military experience, having enlisted in 1888 in Company E of the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he became second lieutenant. In June, 1889, he was appointed surgeon of the Sixth Regiment and saw service in the railway strike in Chicago in 1894. He was also surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war and went with that command to Porto Rico, being mustered out in November, 1898, after the close of hostilities with Spain. He continued with the National Guard until 1900, when he resigned. Fraternally he belongs to Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M.; Sterling Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; and Sterling Commandery, No. 57, K. T. He is likewise connected with the Knights of the Globe and the Illinois Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war. His political support is unflinching given the republican party. In the line of his profession he has various membership associations, belonging to the County and State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association and the American Association of Railway Surgeons, being entitled to membership in the last named by reason of the fact that he is surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He likewise belongs to the

Western Surgical and Gynecological Association and to other societies for the dissemination of knowledge concerning the science of medicine. His investigations have been carried far and wide into the realms of medical lore and he is quick to adopt any new method or remedy which his judgment sanctions as of value in his professional work.

LEWIS C. ARNETT.

Lewis C. Arnett, a retired agriculturist living in Prophetstown, was born in Portland township, Whiteside county, on the 18th of December, 1842. His paternal grandparents were Lewis and Clara (Sheddick) Arnett, the former a native of Alsace, France, where his birth occurred in 1791. He served as a soldier under Napoleon in his native country, and in the year 1827 emigrated to America, first locating in Rochester, New York, while subsequently he removed to Warren county, Pennsylvania, there purchasing a farm.

His son, Jacob Arnett, the father of our subject, was born in Alsace, France, April 15, 1815, and accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States in 1827. He remained with his parents on the home farm and assisted in the work of the fields but by the time he attained his majority had become convinced that he could never carry on agricultural pursuits successfully in the Keystone state on account of the stony condition of the soil. The day previous to the celebration of his twenty-first birthday, while doing some plowing, the point of his plow struck a rock and the handles flew up and struck him in the ribs. He told his father he would never touch the plow again and the next day was employed at rafting logs down the Ohio river, arriving in Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1836. He at once took up a claim of land on section 35, Portland township, and the next year induced his father to join him here, entering a tract of land for himself adjoining his original claim and letting his father settle on the latter. The death of Lewis Arnett occurred in 1868. Jacob Arnett early displayed untiring industry and sound business judgment in the conduct of his interests. He was noted for his trading propensities and would dig ditches, put up fences or work at haying and harvesting, taking his pay in stock or anything else which he could subsequently trade off. In a few years he had accumulated quite an amount of property and was widely recognized as an enterprising and prosperous citizen and respected pioneer of his community. At the time of the California gold excitement he fitted out some fine teams, proceeded to the Golden state and there used his teams to excellent advantage, returning to his home in Portland township when he had a goodly supply of the precious metal. For several years prior to his death he was engaged in the implement business at Geneseo, Illinois. His demise occurred in May, 1899, at that place, and the county mourned the loss of one of its most honored pioneers and successful business men.

In 1841 Jacob Arnett returned to Pennsylvania, where he was married to Miss Charlotte Summers, a native of Germany, who died in August, 1881,

at the age of seventy years. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children: Lewis C., of this review; Samuel J., of Geneseo, Illinois; Phillip S., who resides in Erie, Illinois; Mary E. Smith, of Geneseo; Albert W., who makes his home in North Platte, Nebraska; Clara Rapp, who lives in Henry County, Illinois; and Tillie Alber, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Lewis C. Arnett was reared on the home farm and when not busy with the labors of the fields during the winter season pursued his education in the common schools. In 1866 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land and two years later added eighty acres more to his holdings. He still owns this farm of two hundred acres of valuable and well improved land and also owns twenty-seven acres of timber land in Henry county, Illinois. In 1878 Mr. Arnett rented his farm and removed to Geneseo, Illinois, where he was engaged in the implement business for three years but on the expiration of that period returned to farming, which pursuit he carried on until February, 1908, when he put aside active work and is now living retired in Prophetstown, enjoying the fruits of his former toil in well earned rest. Perseverance, industry and capable business management have brought him the prosperity which now crowns his labors and he is widely known as one of the prominent and successful citizens of his native county.

On the 6th of September, 1868, Mr. Arnett was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Roos, who was born in Henry county, Illinois, in May, 1849, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Lehman) Roos, whose family numbered five children: Martin J., of South Dakota; Phillip, who resides in Erie, Illinois; Rebecca Heller, who makes her home in Geneseo, Illinois; Mrs. Arnett; and one who is deceased. Mrs. Elizabeth Roos died in 1855 when about twenty-six years of age, and for his second wife Martin Roos chose Miss Barbara Knapper, by whom he had ten children, nine of whom are yet living. The father passed away in Geneseo on the 22d of September, 1901, at the age of eighty-five years, his second wife surviving him until August, 1907, when she, too, was called to her final rest. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Arnett have been born eight children. Clare, who is the wife of Gus Weburg, resides at Prophetstown and has four children: Claude, Lewis, Mildred and Robert. Stacy was united in marriage to Minnie Zschiesche and lives in Portland township. Roy, who married Mabel Weber, lives in Henry county, Illinois, and has two children, Guy and Belva. Ida, the wife of Leman Hill, makes her home in Prophetstown. Agnes, who became the wife of Jay Sibley, is living in Portland township. Winnie, the wife of B. Berge, also resides in Portland township. Maude, wife of Frank Sibley, and Harlan are both at home.

On the 30th of January, 1908, Mr. Arnett was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. She was a devoted member of the Evangelical church and was highly esteemed throughout the community by reason of her good traits of heart and mind. Politically Mr. Arnett is a republican and is well known in the local ranks of his party as an active and efficient worker in the cause of reform, progress and improvement. He has held the offices of constable and school director, has served as school trustee for three terms and as a member of the republican central committee for twelve years. Since

1872 he has been a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 412, A. F. & A. M., at Spring Hill, has filled all the chairs in that order and has been treasurer for eight consecutive years. For almost three-fourths of a century the name of Arnett has figured prominently in the annals of Whiteside county, for from early pioneer times down to the present, representatives of the name have taken an active part in the work of progress and development here.

THOMAS NEARY.

Thomas Neary, living retired in Fenton, was born in County Galway, Ireland, on the 14th of December, 1837, his parents being Peter and Esther (Burns) Neary, who were also natives of the Emerald isle. The father died when his son was but two and a half years of age and the boy was brought to the new world by his mother and a brother, Patrick, about 1850. They settled at Marlboro, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where they lived for four or five years, and afterward removed to Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, where the mother and brother established their home. Later, however, Thomas Neary came to Illinois, arriving in 1862. He located in Montmorency township, Whiteside county, near Rock Falls, and further completed his arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage in 1864. It was in the same year that he offered his services to the government as a soldier of the Union army, enlisting on the 4th of January, 1864, as a member of Company H, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Davis. He joined the regiment at Chicago, was sent to St. Louis and afterward to New Orleans. He participated in the Red River expedition under General Banks and was engaged in warfare with the guerrillas in Louisiana. His service was largely of this nature, the suppression of marauding bands of soldiers who seemed to care more for plunder than for their country. When the war was over Mr. Neary was mustered out at Houston, Texas, in May, 1866.

Returning to Whiteside county on the 26th of June, following, Mr. Neary began farming upon rented land, which he cultivated for three years. In the meantime he carefully saved his earnings until he was able to purchase eighty acres, when he invested in a tract of land of that size on section 17, Fenton township. Here he has since made his home, but has extended the boundaries of his property by additional purchases until he now owns one hundred and eighty acres. He has two farms in the township, one of one hundred acres being situated about a mile from the other. He carried on general agricultural pursuits with gratifying success until March, 1903, when he retired to the village of Fenton and built his present home. Here he is comfortably located, his farm labor having brought to him capital sufficient to enable him to enjoy the necessities and some of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Neary was married in 1864 to Miss Ellen Scott, who was born in Hopkins township, Whiteside county, July 3, 1845, and has spent her entire



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS NEARY

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life in this county. Her parents were Asa and Elizabeth (Taylor) Scott, natives of Ohio, the former born in Morgan county and the latter in Washington county. They were married in the Buckeye state and came west to Illinois in 1835, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Whiteside county. The father entered a claim from the government, the place being situated about a mile and a third south of Rock Falls in Montmorency township. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon the claim, but with characteristic energy he began its development and soon broke the sod and converted the wild prairie into rich and productive fields, large crops of grain replacing the prairie grasses and the wild flowers which formerly covered the countryside. For years Mr. Scott carried on general agricultural pursuits and was known as one of the representative farmers of the community, but his life's labors were ended in death in May, 1883, when he was sixty-six years of age. His wife passed away in March, 1884, at the age of sixty-three years. They were the parents of eight sons and eight daughters and with one exception all of the daughters are yet living, but three of the sons have passed away, one having died at the age of nineteen years as the result of his army experience, sustaining injuries at the battle of Perrysville from which he never recovered, although he returned home after that engagement. He had enlisted from Sterling in Company D, of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his life was practically given for his country. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Neary were born five children: Mary, the wife of Fred M. Prestley, of Fenton; Anna, the wife of Elisha Ball, of Morrison; Emma, the wife of Frank Elmendorf, of Morrison; William A., a farmer, of Fenton township; and Fred C., who is living on his father's farm a mile and a half south of Fenton. Mrs. Neary is a distant relative of three distinguished military heroes of the country, Generals Taylor, Scott and Sherman.

Mr. Neary maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership with Morrison Post, No. 118, G. A. R. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp and in politics is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and supporting each nominee at the head of the ticket since that time. He never sought political honors nor emoluments, his life being devoted to his business interests, whereby he attained the success that now makes possible his present retirement from business cares. It is fitting that he should enjoy rest in the evening of his days, for he has reached the age of seventy years.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Joseph F. Smith, whose well directed activity in former years while carrying on general agricultural pursuits now enables him to live retired from further business cares, is pleasantly located at No. 506 East Third street. He was born in Moline, Illinois, August 22, 1844, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of this state. His paternal grand-

parents were natives of Pennsylvania and his father, Joseph B. Smith, was born in Westmoreland county, that state. He was reared to the occupation of farming and about 1843 came to the middle west, attracted by the broader opportunities for agricultural progress in this new but rapidly developing section of the country. He settled first at Moline and soon after bought land and carried on farming until his death, which resulted from smallpox in May, 1863, when he was about fifty-four years of age. In early manhood he had wedded Catharine Fuller, also a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and she survived him for a number of years, passing away at the age of seventy. Both were consistent members of the United Brethren church.

Their family numbered thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom nine are now living: Charlotte, the wife of William Simmons, of South Moline; Louisa, the wife of James A. Griffith, also of South Moline; Joseph F., of this review; Abraham, who makes his home in York county, Nebraska; Mary, the wife of Samuel C. Turner, a resident of Anita, Cass county, Iowa; Sarah, the wife of Asbury Griffin, of South Moline, Illinois; Noah, who resides in Joplin, Missouri; Luella, the wife of George Johnson, also of Missouri; and Nora, the wife of George Bustard, of Moline.

Joseph F. Smith spent his boyhood days in Moline, Illinois, attending the public schools while upon his father's farm, and during his youth he was instructed not only in the branches of learning taught through the system of public education but also in the various departments of farm work as he assisted his father in tilling the soil and caring for the crops.

He was not yet eighteen years of age at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war but notwithstanding his youth he enlisted for service, as did his brothers, James W. and Jacob Smith. The latter did not enter the army at the beginning of the war but subsequently joined Company F of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, while Joseph F. and James W. joined Company H, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. The two brothers of our subject are both now deceased. Jacob was under fire almost constantly night and day for six months and participated in twenty-two hotly contested battles but never sustained a wound. The other brother, James, was color bearer of his regiment. Joseph F. Smith loyally marched to the defense of the Union and meeting the enemy at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, was there wounded in battle on the 7th of March, 1862, and lost his right arm. This naturally ended his military service, although he was present at the siege of Vicksburg.

When he could no longer do active duty at the front Mr. Smith returned home and for a time engaged in the cultivation of his mother's farm. He had previously gone to the west, however, to Howard county, Kansas, where he and his brother Jacob entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, which they afterward sold. Joseph F. Smith then returned to Moline and cultivated his mother's farm, as above mentioned, for several years. As an agriculturist his methods were practical and progressive and his labors brought him a goodly success, which now makes possible his present retirement. In the fall of 1895 he became a resident of Rock Falls.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Elizabeth Irene Gamble, a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Heck) Gamble, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and lived in Westmoreland county. The latter was a daughter of John Heck, a native of the Keystone state and of Pennsylvania German descent. His wife was Mrs. Sarah Heck, while the paternal grandmother of Mrs. Smith was Polly Gamble. Leaving the east, Josiah Gamble became one of the early residents of Illinois and devoted his time and energies to the occupation of farming until his life's labors were ended in death in 1868. His widow long survived and passed away in April, 1895. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are now living: Aaron Gamble, who resides in Altoona, Wilson county, Kansas; John, who is living in Clinton, Iowa; Irene, the wife of Joseph F. Smith; Otterbein Gamble, whose home is in Moline, Illinois; and Silas, also a resident of Moline.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been blessed with two children, Noble Edmund and Clyde F. The former, a railroad man, married Miss Emma Bassett, and they have four children, Clyde Lester, Irene May, Gladys and Harry Milton Smith. The younger son, Clyde F. Smith, is a fireman on the Northwestern Railroad and lives at Blue Island, Illinois. He wedded Pearl Orr and they have one daughter, Dorothy Darline.

Politically Mr. Smith is a republican and while never an active politician in the sense of office seeking he acceptably served as tax collector of South Moline for several terms. He is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and formerly was a member of Moline Post. In this way he has kept in touch with his old army comrades and greatly enjoys the camp fires and the reminiscences of events which occurred on the tented fields. He owns a good home at No. 506 East Third street and is enjoying well earned rest there amid many friends, who entertain for him kindly regard.

JOHN A. WARD.

Among the younger attorneys at the Whiteside county bar is numbered John A. Ward, whose years, however, seem no bar to his professional success, as he has already gained an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He was born in Sterling, October 16, 1881, and is a son of Judge Henry C. and Mary C. (Anthony) Ward, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, he pursued his education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1899. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in June, 1902. In December of the same year he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Sterling, where he has remained to the present time. Already he has gained a large clientage and is industrious and careful in his work, fearing not that laborious attention to detail and to careful preparation which constitutes the basis of all legal success. He does a large loaning business and also represents the Aachen & Munich Fire

Insurance Company, and is agent for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore.

On the 27th of July, 1904, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Florence A. Munson, a daughter of Charles N. and Elizabeth G. (Gordon) Munson, formerly of Sterling but now of Pasadena, California. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have one daughter, Elizabeth Mary, and one son, Henry Munson. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and are prominent socially. They reside at No. 809 B. avenue.

Mr. Ward's political allegiance is given to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M. He is identified with those interests which represent the welfare and progress of the city and he stands for high ideals in professional and social relations and of good citizenship.

REV. CHARLES GORMAN RICHARDS.

Rev. Charles Gorman Richards, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Sterling, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1872. His grandfather, Peter Richards, was a native of New Jersey, a farmer by occupation, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. Removing to Pennsylvania, he settled in Luzerne county, where he died in middle age, while his wife, Mrs. Susan Richards, passed away at the age of thirty-five. The grandfather of Peter Richards, Abram Richards, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Peter K. Richards, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and in early life engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor. Later he turned his attention to farming and subsequently became a real-estate dealer of Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he still carries on the business. He married Rosina Corselius, who was likewise born in the Keystone state, a daughter of Peter and Maria (Young) Corselius. The father was a native of New Jersey and of Holland Dutch descent. He filled the office of justice of the peace and was prominent in the work for moral development in the and two daughters: Floyd P.; Jephtha C.; Jessie M., the widow of Isaac N. community, serving as an elder in the Presbyterian church for over forty years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Richards were born six children, four sons Sutton; Dorcas H., the wife of Earl N. Decker; Rev. Charles Gorman, of this review; and Rev. Parke Richards, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Plymouth, a suburb of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Charles Gorman Richards, reared under the parental roof in his native city, attended the public schools there and afterward continued his studies in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda, Pennsylvania. He next entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. For a year he engaged in teaching in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute and then came west to Chicago, entering the McCormick Theological Seminary, where he prepared for the ministry, being graduated in 1901. Becoming an ordained preacher of the Presbyterian

church, he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church at Columbus, Indiana, where he remained for five years and on the expiration of that period he came to Sterling, July 1, 1906, as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city.

On the 26th of June, 1902, the Rev. Mr. Richards was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Louise McKnight and they have one son, Alexander McKnight Richards. Mrs. Richards is a daughter of James and Louisa (Lindsay) McKnight, who were natives of Pennsylvania and the father was a lawyer of Chambersburg, that state. He was a graduate of Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, and for some years was a trustee of that college. He is now deceased but the mother survives and lives in Chicago. They had three children: Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, who is librarian of the high school at Joliet, Illinois; Mrs. Richards; and a son who died in infancy. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Richards was William C. McKnight, a farmer by occupation, who also owned and edited one of the newspapers of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was prominent and influential in the community where he resided and for a number of years represented his district in the Pennsylvania legislature. Mrs. Richards is a graduate of Wilson College of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, of the class of 1897, and is a lady of culture, refinement and broad sympathy, who is proving of much assistance to her husband in his work.

JOHN MEE.

John Mee, engaged in the fire insurance and loan business with office in the Academy of Music in Sterling, belongs to that class of representative American men, whose alert, enterprising spirit and recognition of opportunity constitutes the basis of success. He was born at Colts Neck, Monmouth county, New Jersey, April 23, 1852, and is one of the eight children of Martin and Honora (Hurley) Mee, natives of County Galway, Ireland. The paternal grandfather, William Mee, was born on the Emerald isle, where he devoted his life to farming until called to his final rest. He died when past middle life, while his wife, Mrs. Mary (Kelley) Mee, lived to a ripe old age. They were the parents of five daughters.

Their only son, Martin Mee, when a young man worked in England, devoting his attention largely to farming. In 1850 he came to America and settled in New Jersey, whence in March, 1861, he removed to Whiteside county, Illinois, and began farming in the town of Hume, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for about sixteen years. In 1877 he removed to Tama county, Iowa, settling near Grundy Center, and died at Denver, Colorado, in January, 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife was a daughter of John Hurley, a native of Ireland, who was also a farmer by occupation and passed away at the age of eighty-five years. He was married five times, the grandmother of Mrs. Mee being a Miss Simon in her maidenhood. They had five children, two daughters and three sons, including

Honora Hurley, who in early womanhood gave her hand in marriage to Martin Mee. She passed away December 27, 1869, at the age of forty-three years, and like her husband, she was a communicant of the Catholic church. They had five sons and three daughters, of whom six are living: John; Margaret, the wife of J. C. Cauty, of Toledo, Iowa; Catherine, the wife of David Buchan, of Waterloo, Iowa; William, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; James, of Centerville, South Dakota; and Martin, of Gladbrook, Iowa. Mary, born September 2, 1854, married John Cuniff, of Hume township, this county, and died June 11, 1891, leaving her husband and four children: John, Jr., Catherine E., Elizabeth and William M.

In taking up the personal history of John Mee we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Whiteside county, having come to this county with his parents when but nine years of age. Here he was reared upon a farm and in the winter months attended the district schools, while in the summer seasons he aided in the work of the fields. After completing his education he engaged in farming on his own account for three years and later engaged in the sale of sewing machines and patent medicines. He was also for a time in the shoe business, and on the 7th of June, 1875, came to Sterling. For the past ten years he has conducted a fire insurance and loan office and has secured a good clientage. He also has an income property in an excellent farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Hume township.

On the 13th of May, 1890, Mr. Mee was married to Miss Ella Rourk, a daughter of John W. and Mary (Williams) Rourk. They have two children, Thomas S. R. and Mary H. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mee are communicants of the Catholic church and his fraternal relations connect him with Sterling Camp, No. 12, M. W. A. Politically he is a democrat and has figured somewhat prominently in local political circles, having been township collector of Hume township for one term, while for two terms he represented the fifth ward in the city council. His labors in behalf of municipal progress are marked and have resulted beneficially to the city. In all of his official service he is actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good and his official record is altogether creditable.

WILLIAM PIMM HIDDLESON.

Few citizens of Whiteside county can claim so long a residence here as does William Pimm Hiddleson, who for the past fifty-seven years has resided within its borders. He is numbered among the substantial agriculturists of this section of the state, owning and operating a farm of one hundred and thirty acres situated on section 10, Mount Pleasant township.

He was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1843, a son of Rufus K. and Caroline (Converse) Hiddleson, who in 1850 made the overland trip to Illinois, the father making his way to Whiteside county, where he bought a claim from a Mr. Boyer, this property being now the

home of our subject. The father was of Irish descent and the mother was a native of Vermont. After settling in Mount Pleasant township the father was engaged in general agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life, his death there occurring in 1893, when he had reached an advanced age. He was well known in public life, having for several terms served as sheriff of the county, this being in the latter '50s, while he also acted as county commissioner and throughout the greater part of his residence in the county served on the school board. His wife preceded him to the home beyond, her death occurring in 1885. Their family numbered three children, the sisters of our subject being Elizabeth, a resident of the state of Washington and the widow of William Heaton, who died in Portland, Oregon, several years ago; and Lydia Jane, the widow of Henry Tucker and a resident of Morrison, Illinois.

William Pimm Hiddleson was a little lad of seven years when he accompanied his parents from the Keystone state to Illinois. He was reared in Whiteside county and acquired his education in the schools of Morrison. From an early age he was trained to the duties of the home farm and thus received practical training which served him well when he undertook the management of the farm property. He is now the owner of the place on which he was reared, the place comprising one hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, situated on section 10, Mount Pleasant township. He has made many modern improvements here and is now comfortably situated in life.

Mr. Hiddleson was united in marriage to Miss Ellen R. Heaton, a native of this county, born in 1854. Her parents, Alfred and Ann Eliza (Robertson) Hiddleson, came to this state from New York about the year 1844. The mother died in 1888, but the father survived her and made his home in Morrison until March 20, 1908, when he passed away at the very advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Hiddleson is one of a family of six daughters and one son, the other members of the family being: Warren, who in 1861 enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and died in Washington in 1862; Mrs. Olive King, who resides near Merrill, Iowa; Mrs. Alfretta Babcock, a resident of Shell Lake, Wisconsin; Mrs. Ada Galentine, of Kearney, Nebraska; Mrs. Emily Thomas, of Morrison; and Katie, who died in infancy.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hiddleson has been blessed with a son and daughter. Charles Pimm, who is engaged in the gas business in Morrison, married Miss Margaret Spears, by whom he has two sons, Spears and Alfred, aged respectively eleven and nine years. Pearle Mae is the wife of Charles West, who is engaged in the livery business in Morrison. They have one son, Joshua Pimm West.

Mr. Hiddleson gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party and for many years served as a member of the school board. Few men are more familiar with the history of Whiteside county during the last half century than Mr. Hiddleson. As a boy he made his way across the country to Illinois, and with the family bore all the hardships and privations incident to a settlement on the frontier. Many of the now thriving cities and villages of the county were as yet not laid out and much of the

farm lands were still unclaimed. He has seen the wonderful changes that have since been wrought and with its agricultural interests has been actively identified, so that the history of the pioneer settlement of Whiteside county would be incomplete without the record of his life and it cannot fail to be of interest to our readers.

JAMES H. WOODBURN.

James H. Woodburn, residing at No. 1209 West Third street, is conducting business as a nurseryman and dealer in seeds and flowers. He has long been identified with the agricultural and horticultural interests of Sterling and Whiteside county and is thoroughly respected in business circles.

He was born in Newville, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1836, his parents being George W. and Mary (Williams) Woodburn, likewise natives of the same state. The father followed merchandising in early manhood and in 1837 came to the middle west on a prospecting tour. The land in this locality had not yet been surveyed, but the government required the settlers to fence thirty acres of their homestead, which no one could take away from them, and when the land came into market Mr. Woodburn purchased two hundred and twenty acres, on which stood a log cabin containing two rooms. He then returned to Pennsylvania and in 1838 came again to Illinois, leaving the old home in the east on the 8th of January, arriving in Sterling on the 15th of April. The trip westward was made by wagon across the country, the way often leading through the primeval forests as well as across almost trackless prairie. Mr. Woodburn engaged in farming on what is now the western edge of Sterling, concentrating his energies upon the development of a new farm. His wife died in 1846 and three years later, in 1849, he went to the far west and prospected for gold in California. About seven years were spent on the Pacific coast and in 1856 he returned to Whiteside county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-five years of age. For his second wife he chose Phoebe Ann Shultz, who is still living.

James H. Woodburn, the only child of the father's first marriage, went to Indianapolis in his boyhood days and attended an academy there while living with his aunt, Mrs. Margaret F. (Williams) Espy. He spent six years in that city, after which he returned to his native town, becoming a student in the academy there, from which he was graduated in the class of 1854. His education completed, he returned to Sterling, where he began farming and he still lives upon the old homestead, which has been his place of residence for fifty-three years and which is now his property. The homestead contains about twenty acres, lying within the corporation limits of Sterling. He also owns forty acres of the original purchase on the creek, which is timberland. Farming and fruit-growing have been his life work and in connection therewith he has engaged in the nursery business and in floriculture. His business is profitable, having been gradually developed along



JAMES H. WOODBURN

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modern lines and he today receives a liberal patronage in the sale of nursery stock, seeds and flowers.

In 1858 occurred the marriage of Mr. Woodburn and Miss Susan A. Farrar, of Laconia, New Hampshire, a daughter of Isaac and Hannah Farrar. Two sons were born of that union: Charles H. and George W., the latter now deceased. The former, who wedded Mary J. Clatworthy, is an attorney of Sterling. Mrs. Susan A. Woodburn, who was a devoted member of the Fourth Street Methodist church, died in March, 1903.

Mr. Woodburn also belongs to the same church and is interested in everything pertaining to the moral development of the community. He is entitled to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic by reason of his active service as a soldier of the Civil war. He was for three years at the front, enlisting in Company I, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Immediately, however, he was made sergeant and later was commissioned second lieutenant, but was not mustered in as such from the fact that the company was not full enough, its ranks having been greatly disseminated by the ravages of war. Politically he was originally a whig and since the dissolution of that party has been a stalwart republican. He is interested in all matters of citizenship and his cooperation can be counted upon to further progressive public measures.

He is one of Whiteside county's oldest settlers, dating his residence here from 1838, and his mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of the state and forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. When one looks abroad over the fine farms and the thriving cities of Illinois it is hard to realize that it is within the memory of any living man when all this section was largely an unbroken prairie, but such it was during the early youth of James H. Woodburn. One could ride for miles without coming to a house or fence to impede his progress and the land, rich in its natural resources, had not been brought under the plow. From an early date he has borne his full part in promoting the interests which have transformed this into a rich agricultural district with thriving commercial and industrial centers in its midst.

HARVEY R. SENIOR.

Harvey R. Senior, vice president of the First National Bank of Albany, was formerly closely associated with agricultural interests in Whiteside county but has retired from the work of the farm and gives his attention merely to his invested interests at the present time. He is a man of undoubted business integrity, of enterprise and of stalwart determination—qualities which have characterized him throughout his entire life and gained him his present enviable position as one of the substantial citizens of the community. He was born in Garden Plain township, this county, December 4, 1850, his parents being John and Mary (Murphy) Senior. The father came to Whiteside county some years prior to his marriage. At the time he located here

it was difficult to obtain even the necessities of life, while none of the comforts and luxuries could be enjoyed. In fact, the settlers had to undergo many hardships and privations in order to reclaim this region for the purposes of civilization. Mr. Senior had come from England and in this country he gave his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. In Whiteside county he wedded Mrs. Mary Baird, nee Murphy, the widow of Harvey Baird. With her first husband she came from Ohio to Illinois in 1847 and their home was established in Garden Plain township, where the country was absolutely new, neighbors few and far between and the comforts of life almost unknown. Mr. Baird entered and purchased land and became quite an extensive farmer. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Baird became the wife of John Senior in 1849. By her first marriage she had four children who lived to years of maturity: Frank, now deceased; Ethelinda, the deceased wife of William T. Crotzer; Mary, the widow of Mat Hopkins and a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; and Ebenezer, of Beaumont, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Senior became the parents of but one child, Harvey R., of this review. Mr. Senior had also been previously married and by his former union had one son, John, who is probably now deceased. Frank Baird, the half brother of our subject, was killed at the battle of Vicksburg in July, 1863. The mother died in the same year.

Harvey R. Senior was reared upon the home farm and educated in the country schools. He was left an orphan at an early age and his opportunities in youth were about like those of the average boy in a frontier community. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced farming on his own account on land purchased by the family and for a long period continued actively in general agricultural pursuits. His early training well qualified him for the capable conduct of his business in this connection and as a farmer he has been very successful, the methods he has followed leading to prosperity. He early learned how to till the soil to the best advantage and to take the best care of his crops, and thus for a long period he annually gathered rich harvests, for which he found a ready market. Outside of farming he has had but few business interests. In 1902, however, in connection with Dr. S. B. Dimond and C. E. Peck, he organized the First National Bank of Albany, of which he is a director and the vice president. He was also president for a number of years of the Garden Plain Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

On the 30th of March, 1876, Mr. Senior was married to Miss Emma A. Stone, of Garden Plain township, a daughter of I. D. Stone, an early settler of Whiteside county who followed the occupation of farming as a life work. Mrs. Senior was the only child of her father's first marriage and there were two sons of his second marriage: Daniel S., now living in Garden Plain township; and Burt, whose home is in Morrison, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Senior were born four children: Clarence F. and Newell K., both residents of Garden Plain township; and Olive L. and Emily B., at home. The wife and mother died in 1899, and her death was deeply regretted by many friends, who entertained for her the warmest regard in recognition of her many sterling traits of heart and mind.

Mr. Senior gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in 1898 was elected to the office of county supervisor. No higher testimonial of his efficient, faithful and capable service could be given than the fact that he was continued in the office by re-election until December, 1906, when he resigned, having removed that year to Albany. He has filled various offices in this township and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He is a representative man of his county, public spirited in anything that pertains to its development and progress. He has at all times been broad-minded in his business affairs as well as in his public relations, and the course of life which he has marked out for himself and closely followed is one which has gained for him the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

THOMAS SHIRLEY McKINNEY.

Thomas Shirley McKinney, who at the time of his death was cashier of the First National Bank of Sterling, having for some years been closely associated with the financial interests of the city, belonged to that class of men whose worth in business circles and in citizenship caused their death to be the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret. A native of Indiana, he was born on the 27th of April, 1855, his parents being Joshua Vose and Catharine McKinney, who were natives of the Empire state. The father came west when a young man and he and his brother William were very early settlers of Sterling, where for some years he conducted a milling business. His last years were spent in honorable retirement from labor in the enjoyment of well earned rest and he died November 27, 1906, at the age of eighty-four years. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church here and a man of deeply religious sentiment, whose christianity was evidenced in his daily life. He was ever just and honorable, having the strictest regard for truth and veracity, while in his opinions of others he was charitable and in his actions kindly. For many years he served as deacon of the church and such was his life that he left to his family an untarnished name. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom four are now living: Jeannette, the wife of Dr. James E. Harlan, vice president of Cornell College, of Mount Vernon, Iowa; Olive, who became the wife of Clinton L. White, a prominent lawyer of Sacramento, California; William E., who makes his home in Dewitt, Iowa; and John G., of Los Angeles, California.

Thomas Shirley McKinney, brought to Illinois in his early childhood, was reared in Sterling, pursued his education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school. He afterward attended Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and entered business life as teller in the First National Bank, where his fidelity, loyalty and capability won him promotion. He became assistant cashier and eventually succeeded Mr. Sanborn in the position of cashier, in which capacity he was retained for a number of years or until the time of his own demise. Ever faithful to the interests of the bank, he contributed in no small degree to its success and was a popular official.

On the 1st of August, 1892, Mr. McKinney was married to Miss Mary Viola Cassell, a daughter of Abram C. and Barbara (Meyers) Cassell. They became the parents of one son, John B. McKinney. The parents of Mrs. McKinney were natives of Pennsylvania, making their home in Philadelphia, where their daughter was born. The father was a cigar manufacturer and about 1869 came with his family to Sterling, where he and his wife still reside, being prominent and highly esteemed old people of the city. They are members of the Christian church and have here an extensive circle of friends. Mr. Cassell was the first prohibitionist in Sterling. His father, also a native of Pennsylvania, conducted a cotton mill there. Mrs. Cassell's parents were John and Elizabeth (Meyers) Meyers, likewise natives of Pennsylvania. Unto Abram C. and Barbara (Meyers) Cassell were born seven children, five daughters and two sons, namely: Henry Clayton, of Pasadena, California; Mrs. McKinney; Elizabeth Gertrude, of Sterling; Addie Laurene; Mabel Dora, the wife of Edward W. Anger, a resident of Chicago; John Allen, also of Sterling; and Beulah Latina Cassell.

The death of Mr. McKinney occurred July 1, 1905, when he was fifty years of age. He belonged to the Congregational church with which Mrs. McKinney still holds membership, and his life, displaying many excellent traits of character, won for him the stalwart friendship of the great majority of those with whom he came in contact. He was an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M.; Sterling Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; and Sterling Commandery, No. 57, K. T. His political allegiance was given to the republican party but he neither sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. In manner he was genial and cordial and he had the happy faculty not only of winning but also of retaining friends, and when he was called from this life Sterling felt that death claimed one whom she could ill afford to lose.

JUDGE JAMES E. McPHERRAN.

An enumeration of the men of Whiteside county whose record confers honor and dignity upon the community which has honored them would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to Judge James Emmett McPherran, for no man of the county was ever more respected or ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held. In his lifetime his fellow citizens, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement, and since his death they have cherished his memory. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action and true to every trust confided to his care, his life was of the highest type of American manhood, and he left the impress of his individuality upon the laws of the state in their formation and in their execution.

Judge McPherran was a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, born in 1834. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) McPherran,

a grandson of Andrew and Martha (Adams) McPherran and a great-grandson of John McPherran. The earliest representatives of the family in the new world came originally from the highlands of Scotland and had all the sterling traits of the Scotch people. Andrew McPherran served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Martha Adams, a cousin of the two presidents of that name. Her mother was a Sterling from the town of Sterling, Scotland. Andrew McPherran was one of three brothers, two step-brothers and three sisters who came from Scotland to the new world and after aiding in winning independence for the colonies he settled at Racetown Branch in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Two cousins of the name, John and William McPherran, also came to America with the brothers and sisters mentioned and settled at Baltimore, Maryland.

John McPherran, father of Judge McPherran, was a native of Pennsylvania, became an iron master and also operated a farm. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder, and he died when well advanced in years, having long survived his wife, who passed away in middle life. Of their children, only one, Stewart McPherran, of Kansas, is now living.

Judge McPherran acquired his early education in Pennsylvania and was graduated from Jefferson College, after which he made his way westward to Chicago and completed a course in the Chicago Law School in 1862. In the fall of that year he came to Sterling, where he opened an office and practiced as a member of the firm of Sackett, McPherran & Ward. After a short time, however, he withdrew from this association and continued alone in practice throughout the remainder of his long connection with the Whiteside county bar. As an attorney he ranked at the head of this bar, being widely recognized as a lawyer of more than ordinary ability. His success in a professional way afforded the best evidence of his powers. He was a strong advocate with the jury and concise in his appeals before the court. Much of the success which attended him in his professional career was undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance did he permit himself to go into court with a case unless he had absolute confidence in the justice of his client's cause. Basing his efforts on this principle, from which there are far too many lapses in professional ranks, it naturally followed that he seldom lost a case in whose support he was enlisted. For a number of years he served as master in chancery and was filling that position at the time of his death.

On the 20th of April, 1865, Judge McPherran was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Withrow, of Macomb, Illinois, a daughter of William E. and Harriet Eliza (Chase) Withrow. Her mother was a relative of Salmon P. Chase. Her father was a native of Lewisburg, Virginia, and a graduate of Yale College. He read law in the east and afterward came to Illinois, settling at Rushville in 1835. There he became acquainted with Miss Chase and they were married in 1839. His parents were James and Letitia (Edgar) Withrow, while his wife was a daughter of Moody and Lucy (Farnum) Chase. The former owned a large farm near Cornish, New Hampshire. He was a son of Moses Chase, who served as a private in Captain William Scott's company of Colonel Jonathan Chase's regiment in the Revolutionary war and who was a

member of the house of representatives three times. He married Hannah Brown. William E. Withrow died in Sterling, November 15, 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife died at the comparatively early age of thirty-three years. They had three children: Chase Withrow, now a prominent lawyer of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. McPherran; and Judge James Edgar Withrow, of St. Louis, Missouri, who has been on the bench for twenty years.

Four children were born unto Judge and Mrs. McPherran but the only daughter, Mabel, died in 1897 at the age of thirty-one years. Edgar Withrow, the eldest son, was admitted to the bar in both Michigan and Illinois and is now land commissioner for the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad and lives at Marquette, Michigan. He married Miss Mabel Alice Wilkinson and they have two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. Ralph Stewart McPherran, the second son, pursued a course in chemistry and metallurgy and was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After spending ten years with the Allis-Chalmers Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he is now holding a position in the line of his profession with the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, of Racine, Wisconsin. Charles Chase McPherran, the youngest son, is a chemist and metallurgist and succeeded his brother in the service of the Allis-Chalmers Company. He married Miss Fredericka Augusta Wholrab, a granddaughter of Colonel Lindwurm, an old resident of Milwaukee.

Judge McPherran, because of his long residence in Sterling and his active and honorable service in behalf of public interests, was one of the best known citizens here. He was made a Mason in Washington Lodge, No. 164, A. F. & A. M., at Washington, Pennsylvania, affiliated with Chariters Lodge, No. 297, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1856; and joined Sterling Lodge, No. 202, June 21, 1862, while on the 6th of March, 1896, he became a member of Rock River Lodge, No. 612. He was exalted to the Royal Arch Degree of Sterling Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., June 27, 1900, was created a Knight Templar in Sterling Commandery, No. 57, October 30, 1900, and was an exemplary member of the craft. He was long an earnest Christian man and prior to his death united with the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. McPherran is also a member.

He possessed rather a retiring disposition but such was his genuine worth that the measure of respect and confidence accorded him was no limited one. He might have attained to distinguished honors in political and public life had he so desired. As it was, he was prominent in both state and municipal affairs and in 1873-4 represented his district in the Illinois assembly, becoming identified with some of the most important legislative measures enacted during that period, being the author of several bills which today occupy a place among the statutes of the state. Public spirited in an eminent degree, he was interested in all that pertained to local advancement and national progress and when called to positions of honor and trust discharged his duties with marked fidelity and promptness. He was especially interested in the library of Sterling and to him, more than to any other citizen, the city is indebted for its present excellence. His home life was

largely ideal and he found his greatest happiness in the quiet enjoyment of the companionship of his wife and children. He died December 11, 1903, at the age of sixty-nine years. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of Whiteside county, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community. He stood for high ideals, not only in the practice of law but in every walk of life, and while his retiring disposition limited in a way his circle of intimate friends, there were none who knew him that did not entertain for him the highest respect.

ANTHONY A. THOME.

Anthony A. Thome, whose position in the public regard and confidence of his fellowmen is indicated by his recent election to the mayoralty of Rock Falls, is also well known as a representative of industrial life here, being senior partner of the firm of Thome & Decker, general blacksmiths, in which connection he is enjoying a growing and profitable patronage. His life record began in Jordan township, this county, on the 1st of January, 1864.

His parents were Anthony A. and Maria (Van Buskirk) Thome, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and New York respectively. The mother belonged to an old colonial family and on the maternal side was descended from Captain Braddock, of Revolutionary fame. Her father was a native of New York and died in middle life. Our subject's paternal grandfather, who also bore the name of Anthony A. Thome, died in Germany at an advanced age.

Reared to the occupation of farming, the father of our subject always followed that pursuit. The opportunities of the new world were attractive to him and thinking to enjoy the better business chances on this side of the Atlantic, he came to America and settled first in the state of New York, later becoming one of the early residents of Whiteside county, Illinois. Following his removal to the west he took up his abode in Jordan township, where he cultivated a good tract of land and successfully engaged in farming operations until his removal to Dixon, Illinois, where he is now living retired. He served as a soldier of the German army ere leaving his native land. His wife passed away in 1905, at the age of seventy-three years, and her death was the occasion of deep regret to many friends who had come to esteem her for her many good qualities. In the family were five children, four sons and a daughter: Katy, the wife of J. P. Johnson, a resident of Grafton, Nebraska; John, who makes his home in Dixon, Illinois; Anthony A., whose name introduces this record; Henry, of Harmon township, Whiteside county; and George, of Montmorency township, this county.

Anthony A. Thome was reared in Nelson township on the home farm and attended the district schools, mastering those branches of learning which enable one to successfully cope with the problems which continually arise in a practical business career. He lived at home until he had attained his

majority and when twenty-one years of age, thinking to find another pursuit more congenial than that of farming, he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed continuously since. No doubt one feature of his success has been his persistent purpose, while his business advancement may also be attributed to his unflagging industry and his straightforward dealing. He first established a smithy in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he remained for three years, and then came to Rock Falls and opened a shop, which he conducted alone for about fourteen years. He then admitted John Decker to a partnership and the firm style of Thome & Decker has since been maintained, while a liberal patronage has been enjoyed by the partners. They are both practical workmen and their expert service has given them a right to expect and receive a generous share of the public trade. They have a splendidly equipped shop and conduct a general blacksmithing business.

In 1888 Mr. Thome was married to Miss Lily Johnson, a daughter of William and Lorette (Proctor) Johnson. Her father came from Vermont at a very early day and settled near Morrison in Whiteside county, Illinois. He continued a resident of this county throughout the remainder of his life, dying in 1903, at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Thome have six children: Mabel, Roy, Clyde, Effie, Anthony and Dora. The eldest daughter, Mabel, is now the wife of Urban H. Eakle.

Mr. Thome has been an Odd Fellow for twenty years, holding membership in Advance Lodge, No. 590. He is a stalwart advocate of republican principles, has served as a member of the school board for six years and as alderman for four years gave evidence of his loyalty to municipal affairs. He was also elected as mayor of Rock Falls in 1907 and in his official capacity he stands for all those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. He has thus made a good record in citizenship and in business life and deserves classification with the representative men of Whiteside county.

JOHN B. GALT.

John B. Galt, living retired at No. 1204 West Third street, Sterling, has through intense and well-directed energy become one of the prosperous citizens of Whiteside county, where he located at an early period in its development. There are few residents of the county who have more intimate or accurate knowledge of its history. He came here with his parents when this was a frontier region and the family were prominent in reclaiming it for the purposes of civilization. As one looks abroad today over the fine farms with their splendid improvements it seems hardly possible that it is within the memory of living man when almost the entire countryside was wild and unbroken prairie, much of it being still in possession of the government. Wild game was quite abundant here in the early days—another proof of the unsettled condition. Comparatively few roads had been made and in



JOHN B. GALT.

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June the prairies were starred with millions of wild flowers and in December covered with one unbroken, glistening sheet of snow.

John B. Galt was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1835, at the family home, bordering the Conestoga creek. Several generations of the family had previously resided in Pennsylvania. The ancestry was Scotch and the first settlement in America by any of the family was made in Pennsylvania about 1710. There is a Galt family cemetery at Piqua Valley, Pennsylvania, not far from the old Piqua Valley Presbyterian church. Robert Galt, the founder of the family in America, was the father of James Galt and the grandfather of Thomas Galt, the last named being the great-grandfather of the subject of this review. Thomas Galt and his wife, Isabelle, both died in Pennsylvania. Their son, James Galt, was born in that state, March 19, 1757, and on the 3d of February 1791, wedded Mary Martin, who was born in 1772. He died October 7, 1821, in his sixty-sixth year, while his wife passed away August 2, 1847. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Eliza, William, James, Catharine, John, Alexander, Thomas, Lydia, Mary, Isabelle and Martin.

Of this family John Galt, a native of the Keystone state, followed merchandising there for a number of years prior to 1844, when he journeyed westward to Illinois, settling in Sterling. He became one of the early merchants of the city and also purchased a farm that included the present site of the town of Galt, which was named in his honor. After residing in Sterling for two years he located upon his farm, which he purchased from Mr. Passmore. There was a log cabin of one room and thirty acres had been broken. The remainder of his farm he purchased from the state and government. The family never lived in the log cabin, however. It was in the spring of 1846 that the family removed to the farm and with characteristic energy the father began its improvement, erecting there one of the first brick houses in the county. It contained eight rooms and is still standing—one of the landmarks of the early days and a mute witness of the history that has been enacted in that part of the county. In the early days the family hauled grain to Albany on the Mississippi river and the pork market was at Galena and La Salle, where dressed pork sold for a dollar and a half per hundred. Mr. Galt of this review has known wheat to sell here for as low as twenty-five cents per bushel, and other farm products also brought very low prices. His father in the early days would go down the river to St. Louis to buy his groceries and dry goods—the frontier settlers being thus far separated from the source of supplies. John Galt continued to supervise his agricultural interests until his demise, which occurred in 1866 when he was in his sixty-sixth year. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1898 at the remarkable old age of ninety-four years. They were Presbyterians in religious faith and were numbered among the worthy pioneer people of the county, contributing in substantial measure to its early development and progress.

In their family were thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, of whom four are now living: Elizabeth M., who resides in Sterling; John B., of this review; Letitia, the widow of D. M. Crawford, of Sterling; and

Frances, the widow of John Buyers, also of Sterling. The daughter Elizabeth resides with her brother John. She always remained at home with her parents, giving to them the utmost filial devotion and love, caring for them through all the years of old age, the mother being ninety-four at the time of her demise. Her kindly spirit, neighborly assistance and her many good traits of heart and mind have endeared her to those with whom she has been brought in contact. The deceased members of the family are: James; Mary, the wife of James A. Galt; Robert A., Thomas, Alexander, Joseph, William, Henry and Josephine. Thomas was a physician and at one time mayor of Rock Island. William and Henry died in infancy. Joseph was a student of medicine in New York city at the time of his death, and Robert was a farmer and merchant.

In the maternal line John B. Galt is descended from Captain Robert and Jean Buyers, the former a captain of the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. Their son, Robert Armour Buyers, was a native of Pennsylvania, but of Scotch descent. He followed the occupation of farming and as a companion and helpmate for life's journey chose Elizabeth McCalla. He died of typhoid fever at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years and his widow survived him for but a few years. They left a daughter, Mrs. Sarah Maria Galt, and two sons, John M. and James A. Buyers.

John B. Galt was only nine years of age when he came with his family to Whiteside county. One can hardly imagine the conditions that then existed here. There were only four houses on the south bank of the river beyond Sterling and the county seat was a small village, giving little promise of industrial or commercial importance. The removal of the family from the city caused Mr. Galt to spend his life in the usual manner of farm lads and while the work of the fields became familiar to him he also acquired a knowledge of the common branches of English learning as a pupil in the public schools. The first school he ever attended was at the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets in Sterling, held in a small frame building and taught by James McElmore. He later attended a school taught by Mrs. Worthington and William Cole. He likewise spent a short time as a student in Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, and then began farming on his own account, continuing in that business until he came to Sterling. He is now the owner of the original farm which his father purchased in Hopkins township upon his arrival in Whiteside county. The place comprises three hundred and twenty-nine acres of rich and productive land and John B. Galt resided thereon until about 1877, when he removed to the city. In the meantime he had made judicious and extensive investments in property in other parts of the country. He owns twenty-two hundred and forty-nine acres north of Duluth in St. Louis county, Minnesota, in the Messaubic iron range. He spent one year as a commercial traveler, but during the greater part of his life has concentrated his energies upon agricultural pursuits or investments. He has, however, traveled broadly for pleasure, visiting Alaska and many parts of the western country as well as the older east, the southern district around the gulf of Mexico and the upper sections of the country

surrounding the Great Lakes. He has no active business interests now save the supervision of his property and other investments.

Mr. Galt has never married and lives with his sister, Elizabeth M. Galt, at No. 1204 West Third street, where they own a pleasant modern residence. They are members of the Presbyterian church, of which their father was one of the founders and also the first elder. Politically Mr. Galt is a stalwart republican, casting his first presidential vote for Fremont and for every republican candidate for president since that time. Before the organization of the party he was an abolitionist, being in hearty sympathy with the movement to blot out slavery in America. He has in many instances been identified with the movements for reform and improvement and in Whiteside county is known as a representative and valued citizen. He has witnessed the transformation of the county from a wilderness to its present fine development and has borne his share in the work of progress as the years have gone by. He can remember when Sterling was but a small village and when outlying districts were largely unimproved prairie land. He has seen deer on the site of the present city and has seen them swim across the river to the island. He has lived to witness a remarkable change in all the countryside and has always cooperated in the work of improvement. The name of Galt has been long and honorably associated with the upbuilding of this section of the state, and John B. Galt, like the others of the family, has stood for all that promotes progress.

JOHN D. FENTON.

No history of Whiteside county would be complete without extended mention of John D. Fenton and the family of which he is a representative, for the name has figured in connection with the development of this part of the state from the time when the first white settlers founded homes within the borders of the county and undertook the work of reclaiming the district for the uses of the white race. Fenton township was named in honor of his father, Joseph Fenton, who was a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, and was of Irish descent. When a young lad of nine years he was bound out to a master whom he served as an apprentice until he had attained his majority. When his term of indenture had expired, he went on a flatboat to New Orleans, making the long trip down the Mississippi river at a time when all the produce was carried in that manner to the southern market. Following his return to the north he was married to Miss Elizabeth Durrell, also a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, and of Danish lineage. She was reared in a Quaker family but was not regularly bound out, as was the custom in those days, for the Quakers did not believe in that practice. Following his marriage, Joseph Fenton carried on farming in the east until his arrival in Whiteside county, Illinois. He became the first settler of what is now Fenton township, that district being named in his honor. He was a quiet home man who avoided all political contests and devoted his energies to caring for his fam-

ily and making for them a comfortable home. In the early days many hardships and privations were endured such as are incident to settlement upon the frontier. Their remoteness from cities of any size or importance made it difficult for them to obtain supplies and they had to depend largely upon what was raised. Mr. Fenton raised what was known as razorback hogs but he found no market for them for some time and he had to dispose of his meat by selling one hog at a time. He made his sales to the miners working in the first lead mines near Mineral Point, Wisconsin. There he received at first one dollar and a half per hundred for the meat but later had to sell as low as fifty cents per hundred. In the early days their threshing was done by oxen, tramping out the grain on the floor of the barn. Grain was hauled to Chicago where wheat sold for twenty-five cents per bushel and sugar cost twenty-five cents per pound. The family home was a little log cabin, fourteen by twenty feet, with a puncheon floor, and they resided in this primitive dwelling for about fifteen years, or until 1850, when a house of sand and gravel was built. It is the only one in the county and is still standing today, a mute reminder of the pioneer times and a silent witness of the facts which have shaped the history and molded the policy of the county. Alfred Fenton, a brother of our subject, was the first white male child born in Whiteside county, his natal day being May 13, 1837. In the family were the following: Elwood W., who in 1850 went with his brother, Joseph R., with two yoke of oxen, to California, where they arrived after travelling five months, spent his last days in Amador, that state; Joseph R., who, as stated, made the trip with his brother, died in Berkeley, California. John D. was the next of the family. Elizabeth died in New Jersey when about three years of age. Robert S. died in Erie. Alfred W. died in Erie in July, 1888. Mary E. is now the wife of R. E. Medhurst, a machinist of Erie. Sylvester H. and Henry C. are both residents of Erie. The father died upon the home farm, which he had developed from the wild prairie, passing away September 28, 1874, at the age of eighty years and seven days. His wife passed away in January, 1879, at the age of about eighty years.

John D. Fenton was born near Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, November 10, 1832. On the 7th of October, 1835, his parents arrived in Whiteside county with their family of four children. They made the journey westward by canal to Buffalo, thence by schooner to Chicago, and from that point proceeded with two yoke of oxen and a "prairie schooner" to Dixon's Ferry, where a party of ten spent the night of October 6, 1835, in a little log cabin. The next day they arrived in Whiteside county, which was then a part of Jo Daviess county. Chicago was at that time a little town of no industrial or commercial importance and much of the site of the city which is now thickly covered with business blocks and residences was a swamp marked "bottomless." After reaching this county the father homesteaded a claim of about two hundred acres situated in Fenton township yet a part extending over the boundary line into Erie township. It was upon this farm that John D. Fenton was reared and experienced all of the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. He wore the coarsest kind of cowhide shoes for which he had to pay three dollars a pair, and at times he would

go barefooted for want of the necessary foot covering. Everything in the home was made by hand, including all of the clothing for the children, and in the early days Mr. Fenton went to bed many a time in order to have his mother mend his only suit of clothes. It was very difficult to gain supplies of any kind, not only because money was scarce but also because the towns kept such a limited stock of goods, everybody depending upon what could be raised for the necessities of life.

Mr. Fenton continued to work upon the home farm until about twenty-four years of age, assisting in the arduous task of breaking the sod and cultivating the prairie. He worked for neighbors at fifty cents per day and in 1857 was paid in money that proved to be almost worthless, bringing about fifteen cents on the dollar. Thus his wages were diminished although he had been nominally paid fifty cents per day for chopping wood. At twenty-seven years of age he was married and began farming on his father's old homestead, which he continued to cultivate for several years. He then came to Erie and taught a district school at twenty-five dollars per month. He walked three miles and back each day to teach. He has since resided in Erie township. The only educational advantages which he was afforded came to him after walking to Erie and becoming a pupil, in the little log school-house where the season covered the three winter months. He read law under Judge C. C. Teats but was not admitted to the bar. He has, however, practiced commercial law and has been executor and administrator of many estates. He is always found to be thoroughly reliable and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree.

On the 14th of March, 1859, Mr. Fenton was married to Miss Marcia Wonser, who was born in Ellisville, Illinois, March 7, 1840, and came here from Fulton county, Illinois, in February, 1840, with her parents, Milden G. and Ruth M. (Churchill) Wonser. Her father died in 1883 but her mother, who was born March 12, 1813, died the evening of April 3, 1908, at the age of ninety-five years. The death of Mrs. Fenton occurred April 17, 1906, after they had traveled life's journey together for forty-seven years. She was a remarkable lady, had been a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband and wherever known she was held in the highest esteem. By her marriage she became the mother of three children but Myra Blanche, the eldest, died in infancy. Celona Isabelle engaged in teaching school in early womanhood and was a graduate of Fulton College. She became the wife of James P. Hubbart, of Erie township, and died December 18, 1899, leaving one child, Beryl Elizabeth. Ruth Elizabeth, the youngest of the family, is a teacher in the public schools of Erie and resides with her father.

Mr. Fenton cast his first presidential vote for Millard Fillmore and has been a stalwart republican since the organization of the party in 1856, always voting for its presidential candidates save in 1872, when he voted for Horace Greeley. He is now recognized as an independent and progressive republican. He does not believe in blind allegiance to the party but stands for improvement and progress in politics as well as along other lines. He served on the village board of Erie for a number of years, filling that position at the time the village was incorporated. He has also been president of the village for a

number of terms and constable for several years, while for some time he served as school director and for twenty-four years has filled the office of justice of the peace, although this service has not been consecutive. He was notary public for about forty years and in 1887 was appointed to fill a vacancy in the position of supervisor, after which he was elected and served for ten consecutive years, acting as chairman of the board one year. He was also a candidate for the legislature from this district and stood second highest in the convention. Undoubtedly he could have won the nomination had he announced his candidacy earlier. He served as deputy sheriff for two years under E. A. Worrell, beginning with 1870, and in all his public service his duties have been discharged with promptness and capability that have won him high commendation. He has been a correspondent of the Morrison Sentinel since 1880 and of the Sterling Standard for a number of years. Although his opportunities and advantages in youth were very limited he made steady progress throughout life, is a thinker and student and takes a very philosophic view of many of life's important problems. He is today a broad-minded, intelligent man, of high purposes and lofty principles. Respected and honored by all who know him, he well deserves mention in this volume, for his life work forms an important chapter in the history of the county where he has now lived for seventy-three years.

JOHN WELLS.

John Wells is now living retired, his home being in the village of Malvern, but he still owns his farm of two hundred and ninety acres on sections 22, 23 and 26, Clyde township. He left the farm five years ago, after residing there continuously from 1862. In the interim his labors and energies wrought a marked transformation in the place, which was converted from a wild tract of land into one of rich fertility, annually producing large and abundant crops.

Mr. Wells is a native of Berkshire, England, his birth having occurred near the boundary line of Wilts-shire, December 12, 1834. His parents were Charles and Lucy (Nash) Wells. The father, who was born in England in 1800, came to America, May 15, 1851, and took up his abode in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he followed farming for four years, when he was stricken with cholera and died in 1855. His wife died when their son John was about eight or nine years of age. The family numbered six children: Mrs. Mary A. Ferguson, now living in Polo, Illinois; Mrs. Eliza Carnett, whose home is in Dixon, Illinois; Thomas, William and Maria, all of whom are deceased.

The other member of the family is John Wells of this review, who was reared in England. His educational privileges were extremely limited, as he practically had no opportunity of attending school, either in his native country or in America. He was but sixteen years of age when the family crossed the Atlantic to the new world, and following his father's death he and his three sisters came to Illinois, settling in Carroll county in 1855. There he

resided for seven years and in 1862 came to Whiteside county, where he has since made his home. He took up his abode upon a farm in Clyde township and there continued to carry on general farming with excellent success until about five years ago, when he put aside the more active work of the fields and removed to Malvern, where he now resides, deriving a good income from his farm. He and his brother started out here with one hundred and sixty acres, which John Wells had purchased. He sold sixty acres, however, to his brother. He had gone in debt for the entire farm and paid seven per cent interest on the purchase price in advance. In the early days he endured many hardships while trying to meet his payments and suffered many privations, but he possessed a resolute and determined spirit and in course of time overcame all of the difficulties and obstacles in his path. As the years went by his unfaltering industry brought him success and he is now a prosperous agriculturist.

Mr. Wells was married in Ohio, returning to that state in 1859 to wed Miss Catherine Ruckel, who was born in Ireland and came to Ohio in 1848, when about eighteen or twenty years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wells have been born nine children: Charles, who is now a merchant of Malvern; Glenwood, a farmer residing in this state; Frank, a successful farmer and sheep-raiser of Fort Collins, Colorado; George, who follows farming in Rock Island county, Illinois; Fred, who carries on general agricultural pursuits in Clyde township; Ulysses, at home; Edward, who is operating the old home farm; Agnes, the wife of Samuel James, a farmer of Clyde township; and Irene, the wife of William Detra, who resides at Clarksdale, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells have reared a family of children of whom they have every reason to be proud. In connection with his sons he owns ten hundred and fifty-five acres of the rich farming land of Illinois, lying in Whiteside and Ogle counties. His success is well merited, for it has come as the reward of earnest, persistent labor, and his example in this respect may well serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished when one has energy and perseverance. In politics Mr. Wells has always been a republican and has filled some local offices. He served for three years as road commissioner and for twenty-seven years was school director, while his son succeeds him in that position. He has always stood for advancement and improvement in public affairs and his aid and cooperation have ever been counted upon in advancing community interests.

CHARLES C. WELLS.

Charles C. Wells, now actively identified with the business interests of Malvern, was born in Carroll county, Illinois, October 20, 1861, but was reared upon the old home farm in Whiteside county. He is a son of John Wells, of whom mention is made above. Early in life he aided to some extent in carrying on the home farm and later engaged in drilling wells and operating a threshing machine in Whiteside and Carroll counties. Withdrawing from

these lines of activity, he has for the past five years conducted a general store at Malvern, where he carries a good line of general merchandise and is meeting with success in its sale. His store is tastefully arranged and his reasonable prices and courtesy to his customers secure him a liberal patronage.

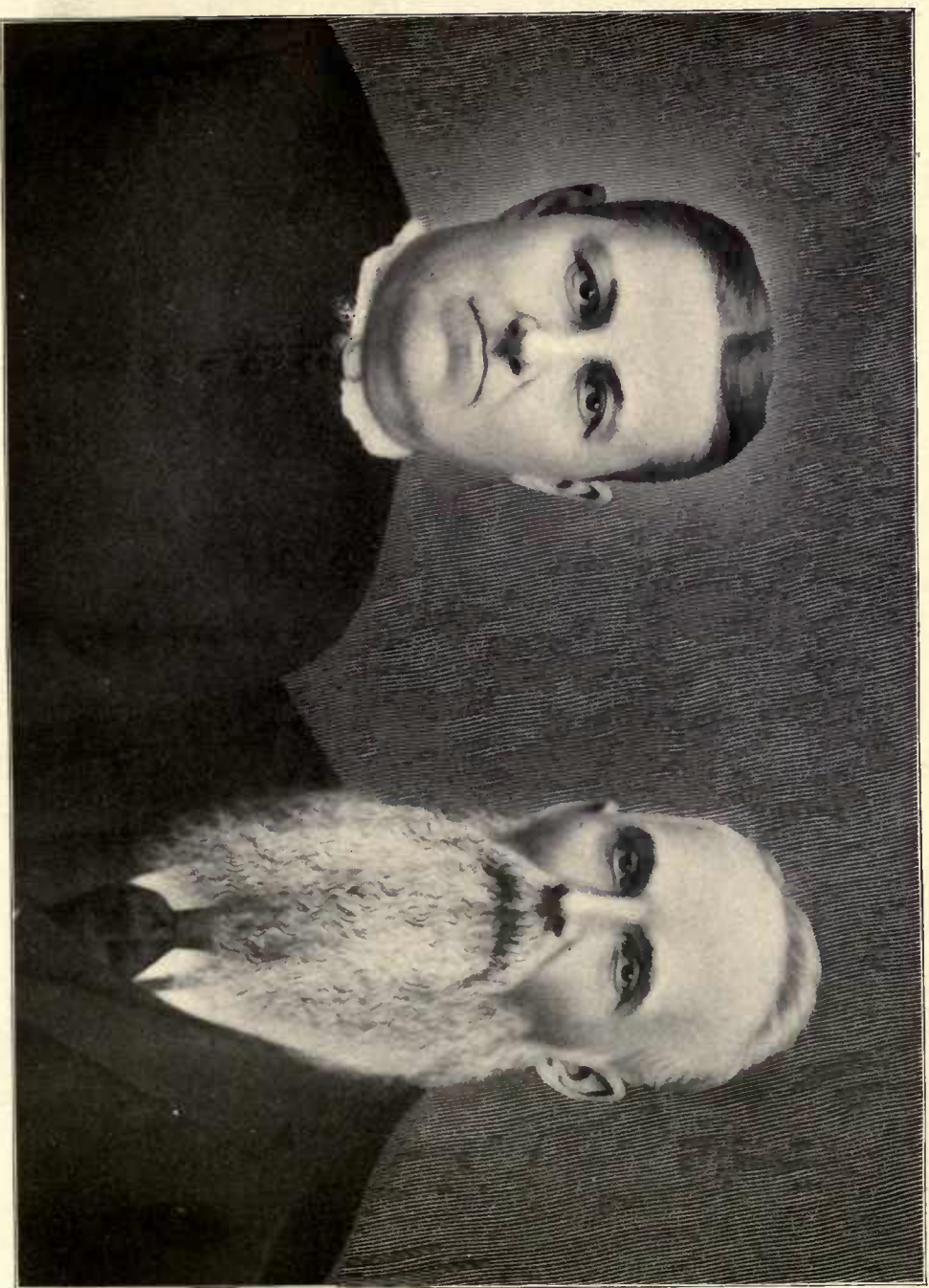
Charles C. Wells married Miss Nettie Zollers, of Genesee township, this county, and they have three children: Joshua, Irvin and Marjorie. Mr. Wells is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Morrison and of the Mystic Workers of Malvern. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party and he has served as town clerk of Clyde township for the past five years. He is now filling the position of school director and his official duties are discharged with a promptness and fidelity that make his services very acceptable to the general public. He represents one of the old and prominent families of this part of the county and his record is a credit to the untarnished family name.

YORK EDDY.

Among the names which are engraved deeply and ineffaceably upon the records of Whiteside county is the family name which is borne by the subject of this review. He has been a resident of Illinois since the pioneer epoch in its history. The Indians had hardly been driven from their old hunting grounds in this section of the state when the Eddy family was established in Dupage county. The prairies were uncultivated, the forests uncut, the streams unbridged, and in fact the work of civilization and development had been scarcely begun.

York Eddy was less than four years of age at the time of the arrival of his parents in the middle west. He was born September 5, 1831, in Oneida county, New York, a son of Augustus and Polly (McKinster) Eddy, both of whom were natives of Oneida county, New York. Leaving the east in 1835, they made their way westward and settled about nineteen miles west of Chicago in Dupage county. Chicago had not at that time been incorporated as a city and gave little evidence of the wonderful transformation which was to occur and make its growth one of the wonders of the world. The family shared in all of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life in the establishment of a home upon the wild prairie, but they bore uncomplainingly the hardships incident to frontier settlement and in the course of years their farm became productive and brought them a comfortable competence. In 1854 they removed from Dupage to Whiteside county and their remaining days were passed in Erie township, where Augustus Eddy secured land and carried on a farm. The wife died July 8, 1862, when about sixty-five years of age, while his death occurred in November, 1889, when about eighty-two years of age. Their family numbered six children, but only two are now living, the elder being Lorenzo Eddy, of Harkin, Colorado.

As stated, York Eddy was less than four years of age when brought to Illinois by his parents, and thus he was reared upon the frontier, where in



MR. AND MRS. YORK EDDY

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his boyhood days he occasionally saw Indians, while many kinds of wild animals and wild game were to be seen. His educational privileges in youth were limited owing to the unsettled condition of the country and as the years went by he understood what it meant to break sod and develop a new farm, giving active assistance to his father in this work.

He was married on the 27th of January, 1853, in Dupage county, to Miss Louisa Newton, who was born in Clinton county, New York, October 1, 1833. Her father, Marshall Newton, was born September 7, 1792, in Shoreham, Vermont, and died in Erie, Illinois, February 24, 1876. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Jones, was also a native of Shoreham, born March 4, 1793, and her death occurred in Erie, October 5, 1870. In 1856 they came westward to Whiteside county, settling in Erie township, where their remaining days were passed, the father devoting his life here to the occupation of farming. In their family were six children, of whom three are yet living: Lucius, now a resident of Erie; Mrs. Eddy; and Emily, the wife of Henry Hamilton, of Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eddy have been born ten children: Ai, who married Cora Wood and lives in Kansas; Seth, who wedded Cora Seger and is a resident farmer of Erie township, this county; Nellie, the wife of George Thompson, of Erie; Clarence; Mrs. Laura Pickering, of Wayne, Illinois; Seward, who married Eva Fritz and is living in Erie township; Lloyd, who wedded Minnie Pratt and makes his home in Tampico; Newell, who married Emma Sohrbeck and is living in Erie township; Danna, who married Minnie Scott and resides in Chicago; and Lottie M., the wife of Herbert Smith.

In 1854 York Eddy removed to Whiteside county and settled on section 2, Erie township. Here he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, which was destitute of all improvements save that a little house had been erected thereon. Indians called there often and there were many evidences of pioneer life to be found in the county. The railroads had not been built and the settlers had to haul their grain long distances to market and to mill. With characteristic energy Mr. Eddy took up the work of tilling the soil and caring for the farm, and as the years passed he brought his fields under cultivation and from the sale of his harvests derived a gratifying annual income. As his financial resources increased he added to his property and is now the owner of four hundred and ten acres of rich and productive land in his farm, while in the village of Erie he has two acres, upon which his residence stands. Having retired from the farm, he now makes his home in the town and from his property he yet derives a substantial income. For many years he carefully conducted the work of the fields and as time passed he accumulated a comfortable competence which now makes possible his present rest from labor.

In politics he is a republican, but without aspiration for office. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist church for a great many years, have been interested in its work and have supported various measures for the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community. Mr. Eddy has intimate knowledge of the history of northern Illinois in its development from pioneer times to the present, his memory forming a connecting link

between the primitive past and the latter day progress and development. He can relate many interesting incidents of early time when there were no large houses upon the farms, the homes of the settlers being mostly log cabins. The work of the fields, too, was done by hand and the scythe and the ox-teams were familiar features of the fields. All this has changed and as invention brought new and improved machinery Mr. Eddy kept up with the progress of the times, being quick to adopt any machinery or measure that would promote farming interests. His energy and diligence constitute the basis of his success and his honorable dealing brought to him the unqualified respect of all.

FRANK HEFLEBOWER.

There is nothing in the life history of the average business man to attract the reader in search of a sensational chapter but the history of each substantial citizen who is energetic, faithful and reliable in business life and loyal in his devotion to the public good, contains lessons which may well be heeded by the younger generation. Frank Heflebower has made for himself a creditable position in the business world and his labors as cashier of the State Bank of Sterling, are now proving a valued element in its successful control. He was born in Polo, Illinois, October 27, 1865, his parents being John and Annie (Cookus) Heflebower, who were natives of West Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Heflebower, was born in Virginia and was a planter and slave owner of an early day. He died in 1865 at the age of sixty-five years. He was of German descent and was twice married.

The ten children born of the first union included John Heflebower, who was reared to agricultural pursuits and has devoted his entire life to general farming. Removing westward in 1860, he settled in Ogle county, Illinois, where he still resides. He wedded Miss Annie Cookus, a daughter of Jacob Cookus, who was born in Old Dominion and was of German lineage. Her father made milling his life work and died from an accident prior to the Civil war. His wife was twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Snyder. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cookus were born eight children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Heflebower were born four sons and two daughters, namely: Charles W., who has passed away; George C., of Cameron, Missouri; Frank, of this review; Margaret Virginia, the wife of Samuel Fahrney, of Ogle county, Illinois; Mary M., wife of Howard Irvin, also of Ogle county; and Joseph A., who resides in that county.

Frank Heflebower was reared in Ogle county, Illinois, remaining in Polo until ten years ago, after which his youth was spent on a farm. He attended the public and high schools of Polo and when he ceased to be a student became a teacher, following that profession for several years. He became a recognized factor in the public life and while teaching school made the assessment in Polo for five years, from 1892 until 1898. In the fall of the latter year he was elected treasurer of the county, entering upon the duties

of the office in December and filling the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents for four years. The next two years were largely passed in travel. In the fall of 1905 he arrived in Sterling and organized the Sterling State Bank, in association with R. G. Shumway. The bank was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and has prospered from the first, a constantly increasing business being conducted. It is located at the southeast corner of Fourth and Locust streets and is supplied with all modern equipments, being thoroughly first class in every particular. The first president was N. G. Van Sant, who was re-elected to that office, while the vice president is Charles E. Windom, and Mr. Heflebower is the cashier. The last named also owns an elevator at Sterling and buys and sells grain. He is likewise interested in the coal trade in partnership with Alfred Weeks, the firm style being the Weeks Coal Company. He is continually alert for good business opportunities and displays a sound judgment that makes his opinions of value in the commercial world.

On the 12th of September, 1904, Mr. Heflebower was married to Miss Rilla Heller, a daughter of John and Emma (Lance) Heller. Mrs. Heflebower is a member of the Methodist church and is prominent in the social circles of the city. She taught school for seven years in early womanhood and afterward attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, from which she was graduated in the spring of 1904, being a pupil in elocution under Professor Cumnock. Mr. and Mrs. Heflebower reside at No. 405 Second avenue. Politically he is a republican and his interest in politics is that of a public-spirited citizen who desires above all things the general welfare. He is straightforward and reliable in all his business interests and his opinions are regarded as sound concerning commercial and financial interests.

NICHOLAS G. VAN SANT.

Nicholas G. Van Sant, one of Illinois' native sons, is well known in Sterling as a banker, business man, lawyer and citizen who cooperates in many measures that have direct bearing upon the welfare, progress and upbuilding of the community. While giving close and earnest attention to his business and professional interests, he has yet found time to devote to those interests which work for the uplifting of humanity, and is particularly well known as an exponent of the temperance cause and of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. His natal day was November 22, 1846, and the place of his birth Rock Island, Illinois.

His great-grandfather, John Van Sant, was born in New Jersey and was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. After his military experience he engaged in boating and ship-building and reached the very venerable age of ninety-four years. His wife was Mrs. Rebecca Van Sant. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Van Sant, lived at Lower Bank, New Jersey, and when death claimed him his grave was there made. He was of Holland Dutch descent and was a boat-builder by trade. His business interests, however,

were interrupted by his service as a soldier in the war of 1812. He died when more than ninety years of age and his wife, Mrs. Mercy Van Sant, was also over ninety years of age at the time of her demise. Their family numbered twelve or thirteen children.

John Wesley Van Sant, father of our subject, was born in New Jersey, there acquired his education and became a ship carpenter. He was likewise connected with steamboat interests and in 1837, coming to Illinois, settled on the banks of the Mississippi river, where he lived for sixty-five years. He made his home at Rock Island from 1837 until 1860 and then removed to Le Claire, Iowa, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1903, when he was ninety-three years of age. His wife survived him until March, 1905, and died in her ninety-fourth year. She was a daughter of Elias Anderson, a native of New Jersey, who came of a race of sailors, but who identified his interests with agricultural pursuits, owning a large plantation and a number of slaves. He died in New Jersey at an advanced age, while his wife, Mrs. Penelope Anderson, passed away when more than ninety years of age.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Sant were born four sons and two daughters, of whom four are yet living: Adam C., who is conducting a commercial college at Omaha, Nebraska; Hester A., the wife of Captain Thomas Harris, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, now at Los Angeles, California; Samuel R., who was president of the Johnson-Van Sant Mortgage Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Nicholas G., of Sterling.

In taking up the personal history of Nicholas G. Van Sant we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known. He lived in Rock Island until he had attained his majority, attending the public schools there and later continuing his studies in Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, prior to entering Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa. He was graduated from the last named in 1870 and thus by liberal educational advantages was well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. In the meantime, however, he had had military experience as a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in 1863 as a member of Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, with which he served for two years. He was in the battles of Guntown, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Pontatock and the last battle of Nashville. He served as a private, ever loyal to the cause which he espoused and after the war he resumed his education.

When he had graduated from Cornell College Mr. Van Sant turned his attention to the boat business in connection with his father on the Mississippi river. After two years, however, he sold out and removed to Rock Falls, Whiteside county, where he conducted a lumber business for a number of years. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his yard and entered the law department of the John B. Stetson University at Deland, Florida, where he carefully pursued his studies for two years. He next entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in June, 1905. In October of the same year he was admitted to the bar and at once opened an office in Sterling, where he has since continued in practice. Although one of the more recent additions to the Whiteside county

bar he is well qualified for the profession and in his trial of causes has shown clear reasoning and logical deductions, together with correct application of legal principles. He is, moreover, well known in financial circles as president of the State Bank of Sterling, which was organized in 1905, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and has done a large business from the start. He is thus recognized as a leading factor in financial circles of Sterling, founding his business upon a safe, substantial basis and pursuing a conservative policy that wins uniform confidence and gains a liberal patronage. He is also identified with the Johnson-Van Sant Mortgage Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in business matters his judgment is sound and reliable.

On the 17th of November, 1870, Mr. Van Sant was married to Miss Ella A. Golder, a daughter of Joseph and Prudence (Goodrich) Golder. They are pleasantly located at No. 601 Second avenue, and the hospitality of their home is much enjoyed by their many warm friends.

Politically Mr. Van Sant is an earnest republican but without aspiration for office. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Will Robinson Post, No. 274, G. A. R., and is also an exemplary representative of Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is serving on the official board. He has been particularly prominent in his work for local option and is a strong prohibitionist. He regards intemperance as one of the greatest evils of the country and puts forth every effort in his power to check its course, further indicating his views upon the subject by his ballot, giving loyal support to the prohibition party. He is one of the most earnest and able workers in the local Young Men's Christian Association and, moreover, has lectured for the organization. His influence is always found on the side of right, reform, truth, justice and progress, and his position upon any question of vital moment is never an equivocal one. His interest in the welfare of the city along material, intellectual, social and moral lines is manifest in many tangible ways, and in citizenship he displays the same spirit of loyalty which characterized him when as a boy soldier he fought for the defense of the Union. In fact he stands loyally and courageously in support of every cause or movement which he believes to be right, and the principles which have governed his life are those which work for honorable manhood.

JEREMIAH V. McCARTY.

Jeremiah V. McCarty, conducting a successful business as a hardware merchant at Rock Falls, was born June 22, 1842, in London, England, his parents being Dennis and Johanna (Cochlan) McCarty, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The paternal grandparents emigrated from Ireland to America in 1855, settling near LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where they spent their remaining days. The mother of our subject died when the son was three

years of age and in 1849 the father married Margaret Barry, also a native of the Emerald isle. They resided in London for twenty years and in 1850 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, remaining, however, for about a year in New England. They then continued on their westward way to McHenry county, Illinois, living for a time near Harvard, and about a year later they took up their abode near Elgin. In 1853 they became residents of Pocatonia, Winnebago county, Illinois, where they resided until 1856, when they again spent a year in Elgin. In June, 1856, they removed to Lee county and in 1857 to Whiteside county, taking up their abode on a farm northeast of Round Grove, the place being known as the Hecker farm, in Hopkins township. There they lived until 1870, then removing to Sterling, and the father's death occurred in that city on the 3d of October, 1871. Five children were born unto him and his wife: Jeremiah V., of this review; Kate, who was married in 1872 to M. B. Fitzgerald, a contractor of Sterling; Mary; the wife of James Fitzgerald, also a contractor of Sterling; Ella, the wife of James Ballou, a mechanic of Chicago; and Fannie, the wife of James Wood, of Chicago.

Jeremiah V. McCarty spent the first eight years of his life in the land of his nativity and then accompanied his parents to the new world. He was with them on their various removals until the outbreak of the Civil war, when in 1861 he offered his services to the government and enlisted for three years in Company E, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was with the Army of the Cumberland during this time, save for a short period in 1862, when his regiment was sent to reinforce Grant's army at the battle of Shiloh, returning thence to the department in Tennessee. At the battle of Shiloh Mr. McCarty was wounded twice. He was also in the siege of Corinth and in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, being the only member of his regiment who took part in the last named engagement, for the Thirty-fourth Illinois had been detached to guard the bridge that crossed the river over which his corps passed to drive Bragg out of Chickamauga. At this time Mr. McCarty was made orderly of the brigade. He was also in the engagements of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and the siege of Atlanta, being engaged in continual fighting for one hundred and twenty-eight days. He was only once in the hospital, although he was many times exposed to the thickest fire of the enemy. His bravery and loyalty were ever above question and after the battle of Chickamauga he received honorable mention. At Atlanta, Georgia, he was discharged September 17, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term, and although he had been at the front for three years he was then but little past the twenty-first year of his life. No veteran of twice his years, however, was more fearless or more true to the old flag than was this soldier boy who faced the enemy in many of the most hotly contested engagements of the war.

When mustered out Mr. McCarty returned home and followed different pursuits in order to secure a livelihood, leaving the parental roof in 1866. In 1868 he began railroading between Sterling and Rock Island on the

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. For two years he was employed as a locomotive engineer and during the succeeding thirteen years was engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company between Bradford, Ohio, and Chicago. For eleven years of that period he lived in Logansport, Indiana.

Mr. McCarty was married in that city April 22, 1875, to Miss Mary Amelia Cassidy, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Kissinger) Cassidy, the former a native of Pennsylvania and a contractor by occupation, who died in his home in Logansport, Indiana, in 1866. In addition to Mrs. McCarty there were three other children: Cecelia, who was born in Logansport and who married James Shafer, a locomotive engineer; John M., also a native of Logansport; and William, general foreman of the roundhouse at Logansport, for the Pennsylvania Railway Company.

Mr. and Mrs. McCarty have two children: Charles J., born in Logansport, Indiana, September 29, 1876, was eight years of age when his parents came to Whiteside county and in 1894 was graduated from the Rock Falls high school. He then took up the study of electrical engineering in the State University at Champaign, completing the four years' course. He is now a civil engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and lives in Aurora, Illinois. He was for a time engaged with his father in the coal business at Rock Falls. He married Miss Susan Nickelson, a resident of Aurora. Gertrude E., the younger child, married John Kadel, Jr., of Rock Falls, who is engaged in the hardware business with his father-in-law.

Following his marriage Mr. McCarty continued to engage in railroading until 1881, when he resigned his position with the Pennsylvania Company and with his family returned to Rock Falls. Here he purchased the business interests of the Montague family and dealt in coal, lime and building materials on lot 6, block 4, River street, continuing there until 1898, when he sold out to the firm of Smith & Grater. He was then engaged in building operations until May, 1905, when he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Mr. Kadel, in the hardware business, purchasing the stock of Derbeschier & Sons. They have since carried on the business and now have a well appointed store, in which they are receiving a liberal patronage in recognition of their reasonable prices, honorable methods and earnest desire to please their customers.

Mr. McCarty suffers slightly from his old wounds but otherwise enjoys good health and is pleasantly situated socially and commercially. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp and to the Grand Army of the Republic. He has several times served as commander of the latter and also as adjutant. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Columbus. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was for one term a member of the board of trustees, while for five consecutive years he served as assessor of the town. Aside from his business his interest centers largely in the Grand Army of the Republic and he stands with the old guard whose faces are still set to the front. Many of his old army comrades have recently passed away. In all that he does he has been actuated by the spirit

of Commissioner Warner, of the pension department, who wrote, "As the setting sun shines on our faces as we march down the western slope of life to our last camp in the valley, let us go forward with the same unfaltering step as when in the days of the '60s we bore 'old glory' to the front on many a hard fought battlefield nor furled it until victory was won." Mr. McCarty has never deviated from a course that he believed to be right between his fellowmen and himself and there has been much of the spirit of the old soldier in all that he has done as year by year he has fought the battles of life and in the great majority of instances has come out victor in the strife.

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